

Monthly Labor Review

DECEMBER 1956 VOL. 79 NO.

12

Social Implications of Technological Progress

The Older Worker—

1. Union Contract Provisions
2. Measurement of Job Performance

Layoff and Work-Sharing Under Union Agreements

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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The Monthly Labor Review is for sale by the regional offices listed above and by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.—Subscription price per year—\$6.25 domestic; \$7.75 foreign. Price 55 cents a copy.

The distribution of subscription copies is handled by the Superintendent of Documents. Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to the editor-in-chief.

Use of funds for printing this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (October 11, 1956).

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*
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The Labor Month in Review

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT labor news, as 1956 drew to a close, continued to be centered in the strike action of Hungarian workers. Varying in intensity but continuous for more than a month, the strikes kept alive the libertarian efforts of the people to oppose the Kadar government and its Russian military bulwark. The strikes—widespread throughout the country and of general proportions in Budapest—were carried on in the face of large-scale arrests and deportations. After the military suppression of the established government by Russian troops early in November, work stoppages became the principal means of popular protest.

The ferocity of Russian action in Hungary apparently had a divisive effect on Communist Party functionaries and followers throughout European trade unions. In France, the Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labor, largest of the French labor federations, failed in an attempt to organize a mass demonstration supporting Russian policy in Hungary; moreover, some units of the CGT defected to the anti-Communist federation Force Ouvriere. Several British trade union leaders resigned from the Communist Party, denouncing the Soviet policy.

Among the free trade unions of the world there was positive action in protest against the Soviet Union. The British Trades Union Congress opposed exchange visits to Russia. Danish, Dutch, Belgian, and Irish longshoremen refused to unload Soviet vessels. The Transport Workers Union in this country placed an embargo on air cargo (except Red Cross medical supplies) destined for Russia and its satellite countries. The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations and its affiliates created a special Hungarian relief fund which, by mid-December, was approaching a half million dollars. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, while rejecting a move to impose a worldwide embargo on Russian shipping, pledged material sup-

port for Hungarian workers "in their struggle against the Soviet Army and the puppet Kadar regime . . ."

AS THE AFL-CIO on December 5 moved into its second year of existence, there were appraisals aplenty of the organization's accomplishments and prospects. Perhaps the most succinct evaluation was made by the AFL-CIO itself when it remarked that "its first year has disappointed many of its critics [and] has not always lived up to the most enthusiastic hopes of some of its more enthusiastic friends. But miracles are not performed over night—or even in 1 year."

On the positive side, most labor commentators agreed that with each passing month the concept of unity was permeating deeper into the structure of the organization. Nineteen former AFL and CIO State organizations had merged (Maine was the latest), although this group did not include any major industrial State. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, in December warned that the AFL-CIO would undertake to achieve the amalgamation of State labor bodies which had not merged by December 5, 1957. The federation's constitution calls for merger by that date. No international union left the merged organization, and one independent union—the Locomotive Firemen—joined. Mergers of several smaller affiliated unions were achieved or in process. The Ethical Practices Committee had taken strong action against three unions—the Distillery Workers, the Laundry Workers, and the Allied Industrial Workers—regarding the administration of union welfare funds. A special civil rights subcommittee was established to help "eliminate any practices . . . that fail to conform to the AFL-CIO policy to encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin to share in the full benefits of union organization."

On the other hand, the new federation admittedly had many problems to solve. One of these was the mounting of a centrally conducted organization drive. The delay in this activity, most qualified observers felt, was in some measure due to the necessity for prior settlement of jurisdiction problems.

Cooperative arrangements between former AFL and CIO unions in a common field continued to be made. On December 4, the Machinists and the Auto Workers announced a joint standing committee in the aircraft and guided missiles in-

dustries. The two unions agreed to cooperate in organization drives, strike activity, and contract negotiations. The Machinists and the Auto Workers somewhat earlier had entered into joint legislative efforts with five other AFL-CIO unions in the air transport industry to achieve certain objectives related to air safety. The other unions are the Airline Pilots, Airline Dispatchers, Railway Clerks, Flight Engineers, and Transport Workers. A no-raid agreement, believed to signal the end of a 7-year jurisdictional dispute between the Brotherhood of Marine Engineers and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, was signed early in December.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were invoked to obtain an 80-day injunction against a strike conducted by the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) at east coast and Gulf ports. Employer and union negotiations had been stalemated mainly on the issues of gang size, slingload limit, and the union-sought single bargaining for both coasts. The court, in granting the injunction, which expires on February 12, took the unusual step of providing for retroactivity in any settlement. The strike had been in effect 9 days before President Eisenhower declared the national emergency situation on the basis of a factfinding panel's report.

Meanwhile, a west coast longshore wage increase, negotiated by a different independent union, the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union headed by Harry Bridges, was agreed to on November 28. It provides an increase of 16 cents an hour and expires in June 1958.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen on November 21 became the first railroad operating union to sign a 1956 wage agreement with major carriers. The contract provides hourly rate increases of 10 and 16 cents an hour, retroactive to November 1, and 2 subsequent annual increases of 7 cents an hour. At the union's option, the 1957 increase may be taken in health care benefits. A cost-of-living escalator clause, abandoned by the parties in 1954, was reintroduced. Approximately 50,000 workers are affected.

A week later about 35,000 employees of the Railway Express Co., represented by the Railway Clerks, received wage increases and fringe benefits

identical with those granted on November 1 to nonoperating employees of railroads.

Hard coal miners, represented by the United Mine Workers (Ind.), received daily rate increases ranging from \$1.50 to \$2, plus improved fringe benefits, under an agreement signed on November 27 with Pennsylvania anthracite operators employing 30,000 workers.

Long-distance telephone workers ended a strike when the Communications Workers of America reached an agreement with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. on December 5 for 25,000 employees in 42 States and the District of Columbia. Weekly pay increases range from \$2 to \$5, and disability and death benefits were increased. During negotiations, union members by dialing a special number could listen to a tape recording of latest developments.

A NON-COMMUNIST AFFIDAVIT falsely sworn to by a union officer does not render the union ineligible for National Labor Relations Board services, the United States Supreme Court unanimously decided on December 10. The Court thus reversed a ruling of the NLRB, which had been in litigation for about 3 years. The unions concerned were the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers and the International Fur and Leather Workers. Both had been expelled from the former Congress of Industrial Organizations for following Communist policies. The Fur union subsequently was absorbed by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. The Court stated that there was "no indication that Congress meant to impose on a union the drastic penalty of decoupliance 'because its officers had deceived the union as well as the board by filing a false affidavit.'" It pointed out that the penalty should be "against the guilty officer," and that remedy lay within the criminal code.

In another unanimous decision handed down on the same day, the Court upheld the NLRB in requiring an employer to furnish a union the individual pay rates and working hours of his employees. Parties to the case were F. W. Woolworth Co. and a local of the Retail Clerks. The Board had ruled that refusal to reveal employee data in the process of negotiations constituted an unfair labor practice under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Layoff, Recall, and Work-Sharing Procedures

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In 1954, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began a comprehensive analysis of provisions dealing with layoff, recall, and work-sharing procedures in all collective bargaining agreements covering 1,000 or more workers. A bulletin presenting examples of the variety of clauses found in this study and a brief glossary of terms was published early in 1956 under the title *Collective Bargaining Clauses: Layoff, Recall, and Work-Sharing Procedures* (BLS Bull. 1189). This article is the first in a series in which the prevalence and interrelation of various types of layoff, recall, and work-sharing practices will be analyzed.

I—Prevalence of Layoff and Work-Sharing Provisions; Forestalling and Minimizing Layoffs

ROBERT PLATT*

Introduction

A LARGE MAJORITY of the collective bargaining agreements covering 1,000 or more workers contain provisions setting forth the procedures which are to govern adjustments to declining employment needs, whether occasioned by regular seasonal slumps, sporadic changes in the volume of business, a general recession, or other factors. The process of adjusting to a reduced volume of work may begin long before the first worker is laid off and sometimes does not end with the recall of the last worker to be rehired. In this process, many important decisions must be made—unilaterally by the employer in the absence of an agreement provision bearing upon the problem, by the employer in ad hoc negotiations or consultation with the union, or by the employer in accordance with agreement provisions.

For example, should overtime, subcontracting, and the hiring of new employees be restricted when layoffs or work-sharing appear imminent? Should hours for all workers in the department or the plant be reduced before layoffs are made? To what level should hours be reduced, and how long can reduced hours prevail before layoffs are war-

ranted? If some workers must be laid off, in what order are they to be let out? Should workers who are reached for layoff be permitted to displace junior employees in other types of work? How much notice should be given? Should union shop stewards be protected from layoff based on seniority? In what order should employees be recalled to work? These and countless other questions to be answered involve the job security of employees, the productive efficiency of the establishment, the functioning of the union, and basic principles of equity. In virtually all such decisions, some workers may be adversely affected in order to protect others, and optimum efficiency may be sacrificed for the time being for the protection of morale or for other considerations.

The rules regarding layoff or work-sharing embodied in collective bargaining agreements may be relatively simple in expression and operation, e. g., the last person hired shall be the first to be laid off, or all employees will share available work. In such situations, other decisions necessitated by the reduced volume of work are made by the employer alone, possibly in accordance with custom,

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or by the employer in informal consultation with the union. More frequently, however, particularly as the size of the establishment increases and jobs become more diversified, the agreement provisions tend to become more complex and are often a source of administrative difficulties which find their way into grievance and arbitration cases. The provisions of a particular agreement, as important as they may be to insure the observance of minimum standards, serve in many instances not as a precise blueprint to shape every step of a layoff sequence, but rather as a framework within which certain steps are fixed, others less rigidly determined, and some left entirely to the employer's discretion.

Scope of Study

This study, the first of its kind by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, attempts to account for the various ways in which all major agreements handle layoff, recall, and work-sharing procedures. It is essentially a

prevalence study, despite the difficulties of classifying certain types of clauses into precise or definitive categories, as will be pointed out from time to time. The entire sequence of layoff, recall, and work-sharing procedures is covered under the following major topics: Prevalence of layoff and work-sharing provisions; methods of forestalling and minimizing layoffs and work-sharing; union participation in layoff procedures; advance notice of layoff; the role of seniority; "bumping" practices; recall procedures; and work-sharing procedures.¹

For this study, virtually all agreements effective in late 1954 and 1955 covering 1,000 or more workers (exclusive of railroad and airline agreements) were analyzed.² Of the 1,743 agreements studied, 1,182 applied to manufacturing establishments and covered 4.9 million workers and 561

¹ The Bureau is also undertaking a study of dismissal and severance pay provisions which will be published as a separate report.

² The Bureau does not maintain a file of railroad and airline agreements; hence their omission from this study. For an analysis of the characteristics of the major agreements studied, see *Characteristics of Major Union Contracts*, Monthly Labor Review, July 1956 (p. 805).

TABLE 1.—Layoff and work-sharing provisions in major collective bargaining agreements by industry, 1954-55

Industry	Number studied		Agreements with—					
			Layoff provisions		Work-sharing provisions		No layoff or work-sharing provisions	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	1,743	7,641.9	1,347	5,815.1	74	524.2	322	1,302.6
Manufacturing.....	1,182	4,857.3	1,639	4,123.1	72	521.8	71	212.4
Food and kindred products.....	110	352.5	96	320.3	4	12.1	10	20.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	11	33.5	10	29.5	1	4.0	—	—
Textile-mill products.....	64	155.3	55	118.5	6	27.0	3	12.8
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	52	441.4	3	4.1	47	434.3	2	3.0
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	21	47.4	17	39.2	—	—	4	8.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	20	39.8	16	29.2	2	3.2	2	7.5
Paper and allied products.....	54	129.7	53	119.5	—	—	1	1.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	32	53.2	14	28.1	4	13.1	14	22.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	61	132.6	61	132.6	—	—	—	—
Products of petroleum and coal.....	26	71.7	26	71.7	—	—	—	—
Rubber products.....	21	128.8	21	128.8	—	—	—	—
Leather and leather products.....	21	72.2	14	41.7	4	21.0	3	9.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	37	114.3	32	102.6	—	—	5	11.7
Primary metal industries.....	123	677.4	117	662.5	—	—	6	14.9
Fabricated metal products.....	72	192.5	63	169.2	—	—	9	23.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	142	369.8	142	369.8	—	—	—	—
Electrical machinery.....	106	436.2	102	424.0	1	1.2	3	11.0
Transportation equipment.....	147	1,271.5	139	1,205.4	—	—	8	66.1
Instruments and related products.....	29	64.8	29	64.8	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	33	68.6	29	61.5	3	6.1	1	1.0
Nonmanufacturing.....	561	2,784.7	308	1,692.0	2	2.4	251	1,090.2
Mining, crude petroleum, and natural gas production.....	19	303.2	15	295.0	—	—	4	8.2
Transportation.....	95	608.4	52	336.9	—	—	43	271.5
Communication.....	71	542.9	68	538.5	—	—	3	4.4
Utilities: electric and gas.....	70	198.3	64	173.2	—	—	6	25.1
Wholesale trade.....	14	23.3	11	18.6	—	—	3	4.7
Retail trade.....	76	195.5	48	139.6	—	—	28	55.9
Hotels and restaurants.....	31	156.4	16	102.8	—	—	15	53.6
Services.....	54	161.9	28	74.1	2	2.4	26	85.4
Construction.....	124	570.4	6	9.6	—	—	118	560.8
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....	7	24.4	2	3.8	—	—	5	20.6

¹ Excludes railroads and airlines.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

TABLE 2.—*Layoff and work-sharing provisions in major collective bargaining agreements by type of employer unit, 1954-55*

Employer unit	Provisions for layoff or work-sharing						Reference also made to supplemental or local agreements on seniority or other aspects of layoff and work-sharing	
	Total		Layoff		Work-sharing			
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)		
All types.....	1,421	6,339.3	1,347	5,815.1	74	524.2	100	1,512.7
Single plant.....	806	1,960.7	803	1,954.0	3	6.7	21	40.7
Multiplant company.....	334	2,687.3	330	2,651.1	4	6.3	71	1,388.3
Multiemployer.....	281	1,691.3	214	1,180.1	67	511.3	8	83.8

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

applied to nonmanufacturing establishments with 2.8 million workers under agreement (table 1). The total number of workers covered (7.6 million) represents somewhat less than half of all the workers under agreement in the United States, exclusive of railroads and airlines.

Layoff, recall, and work-sharing practices for all collective bargaining agreements are not necessarily portrayed by this analysis, because it is limited to agreements covering at least 1,000 workers. In other words, all the agreements studied may be characterized as large agreements in the sense that they covered large establishments or large aggregations of workers under multi-employer agreements. Unlike certain other types of agreement provisions (e. g., union security and supplementary benefits), worker coverage alone may be a significant factor in shaping layoff, recall, and work-sharing procedures. For example, agreements for establishments with many diversified operations—a characteristic of the larger establishments—can be expected to provide for layoff problems created by the multiplicity of jobs, departments, and products. Moreover, agreements covering large groups of workers in general tend to be more detailed and specific than those for smaller groups; certain matters which, in a small agreement, might be left to ad hoc negotiations or unilateral determination become fixed in the larger agreements.

The fact that this study covers formal written policy rather than actual practice creates another limitation. Informal arrangements modifying the

agreement, changes in plant practice based on grievance and arbitration decisions, and decisions required by the exigencies of the moment are neither discoverable nor measurable in an analysis of formal provisions. In actual operation, informal procedures and techniques may supplant apparently cumbersome features of the formal provisions. For example, management might insist upon a clause providing for consideration of other factors in addition to seniority in the determination of the order of layoff, but when the time comes to lay off workers, management might proceed on the basis of straight seniority, particularly if the layoff is expected to be of short duration. Normally, a union would not object to this modification.

Prevalence—Layoff and Work-Sharing

Approximately three-fourths of the 1,743 agreements analyzed, covering about the same proportion of workers, contained provisions describing in whole or in part the procedure to be used for layoffs (table 1). Layoff procedures were far more prevalent in manufacturing than in non-manufacturing agreements. Nearly 9 out of 10 manufacturing industry agreements contained layoff provisions, whereas only 55 percent of the nonmanufacturing agreements contained such provisions.

Only 4 percent of the agreements, covering about one-half million workers, provided for some form of work-sharing in lieu of a layoff procedure. Under such systems, the available work is shared by reducing each worker's daily or weekly hours or by rotating the workers on an alternating work-period basis. Almost all such arrangements were found in manufacturing agreements. Although work-sharing provisions were scattered through 10 industry groups, the greatest concentration was found in the apparel industries, where more than 90 percent of the major agreements contained such clauses. This group constituted more than 80 percent of all those covered by work-sharing provisions.

Almost a fifth of the agreements made no provision for a layoff or a work-sharing procedure. Of these agreements, almost 80 percent were in nonmanufacturing groups, notably construction, transportation (other than railroads and airlines), retail trade, hotels and restaurants, and services.

More than a third of the agreements which contained no provisions for layoff or work-sharing procedures were found in the construction industry. Layoff provisions occasionally occurred in agreements of construction firms which normally offer comparatively steady employment to a regular crew of men, such as companies engaged in the operation of earth-moving equipment. A number of construction agreements, however, contained general limitations on overtime and shift operations, as will be pointed out subsequently.

Forty-five percent of the agreements in the transportation field contained no layoff procedure or work-sharing provisions. Key agreements in this group, however, covered large numbers of employees of municipal transportation systems which had their own procedures for regulating reductions in force, independent of the collective bargaining agreement. Another large group of employees in the transportation industry not covered by formal procedures for layoff or work-sharing consisted of longshoremen, who are characteristically hired on a casual basis.

Unlike nonmanufacturing industries, there was no concentration of agreements in manufacturing without provision for layoff or work-sharing. The

industry with the largest proportion of agreements which did not provide for layoff procedures or work-sharing provisions was printing, where 14 of the 32 major agreements had no formal procedures outlined. Some made reference, without details, to a system of rotation, however.

Types of Employer Bargaining Units. Almost all of the agreements studied which were negotiated by single employers, whether for one plant or a number of plants, contained layoff or work-sharing provisions. Only about half of the multiemployer agreements contained such provisions.³ Almost all work-sharing provisions were found in agreements negotiated on a multiemployer basis (table 2). As pointed out earlier, such provisions were primarily concentrated in the apparel industry, which bargains principally through employer associations.

One hundred agreements contained a reference to supplemental or local agreements on seniority or other aspects of layoff or work-sharing. These provisions were found mainly in agreements negotiated by multiplant companies. The master

³ For total number of agreements negotiated by type of employer unit, see *Characteristics of Major Union Contracts*, op. cit., table 3.

TABLE 3.—Provisions regulating subcontracting, overtime, shift operations, and employment practices in major collective bargaining agreements, 1954-55

Type of regulating provision	Regulating provisions in—							
	All agreements studied		Agreements with no layoff or work-sharing provisions		Agreements with layoff provisions		Agreements with work-sharing provisions	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
<i>General provisions not specifically related to impending layoffs¹</i>								
Subcontracting, total.....	164	898.7	56	312.9	73	287.4	35	298.3
Union notification or discussion prior to subcontracting.....	16	79.3			16	79.3		
Work subcontracted must go to union contractor or one who observes union agreement.....	80	550.4	31	251.7	26	55.3	23	243.4
Union permission required to subcontract work.....	10	25.8	3	4.7	2	4.2	5	16.9
Subcontracting permitted only if company does not have necessary facilities or skilled manpower.....	17	68.0	3	5.0	11	47.0	3	16.0
Subcontracting prohibited.....	20	49.7	11	24.6	7	15.1	2	10.0
Other subcontracting limitations ²	21	125.6	8	26.9	11	86.7	2	12.0
Overtime, total ³	129	712.8	57	208.5	34	85.4	36	418.9
Union permission required for overtime work.....	35	136.0	18	61.6	4	7.7	13	66.8
Daily or weekly overtime hours limited.....	39	194.2	6	15.3	14	39.2	19	139.8
Overtime prohibited.....	19	144.2	12	68.6	4	15.6	3	60.0
Saturday work prohibited.....	6	171.3	2	7.0	1	1.3	3	163.0
Sunday work prohibited.....	10	25.5	4	15.7	4	6.1	2	3.7
Saturday and Sunday work prohibited.....	11	35.1	9	23.0	1	1.1	1	9.0
Other overtime limitations ⁴	18	48.4	10	28.0	6	14.4	2	5.9
Shift operations, total.....	44	252.3	20	60.4	6	18.9	18	164.1
Union permission required for operation of more than 1 shift.....	15	62.9	11	46.7	4	16.1		
More than 1 shift prohibited.....	18	156.0	1	1.7	1	1.7	16	152.6
Other shift limitations ⁴	11	53.4	8	20.9	1	1.0	2	11.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—Provisions regulating subcontracting, overtime, shift operations, and employment practices in major collective bargaining agreements, 1954-55—Continued

Type of regulating provision	Regulating provisions in—							
	All agreements studied		Agreements with no layoff or work-sharing provisions		Agreements with layoff provisions		Agreements with work-sharing provisions	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
<i>Specific provisions effective only in event of slack work</i>								
Subcontracting, total.....	100	571.4			68	296.1	32	285.3
Subcontracting limited during periods of slack work; permitted only if no layoff or work-sharing results or if present work force is fully supplied with work.....	92	543.8			61	263.5	31	280.3
Subcontracting prohibited or eliminated.....	8	27.7			7	22.7	1	5.0
Overtime, total.....	30	187.5			30	187.5		(⁹)
Daily or weekly overtime hours limited.....	11	142.7			11	142.7		
Overtime prohibited.....	15	36.7			15	36.7		
Other overtime limitations.....	4	8.1			4	8.1		
Shift operations, total.....	9	23.7			9	23.7		(⁹)
Operation of more than 1 shift limited.....	5	16.2			5	16.2		
More than 1 shift prohibited.....	4	7.5			4	7.5		
Employment practices, total ¹	422	1,991.2			422	1,991.2		(⁹)
Probationary and temporary employees laid off.....	342	1,706.5			342	1,706.5		
Employees with less than specified service (other than probationary) laid off.....	113	594.3			113	594.3		
New hires prohibited.....	6	7.7			6	7.7		
Other employment practice limitations ²	29	97.7			29	97.7		

¹ General limitations appeared both in agreements with layoff or work-sharing provisions, and in those without such provisions.

² Includes agreements which prohibited or limited subcontracting only of specific types of work or of work ordinarily done by the employees, or banned subcontracting for the purpose of union discrimination. Also includes agreements which prohibited subcontracting except in emergencies or failure to meet production schedules for causes such as slowdowns or work stoppages.

³ Includes agreements which waived overtime limitations during emergencies or during certain seasons. Some agreements that permitted overtime only in certain departments or occupations were also included in this group. Totals are unduplicated because some agreements contained limitations applying both to daily or weekly overtime work and to work on Saturday or Sunday.

⁴ Includes agreements which prohibited overtime "insofar as practical," or when more than 1 shift was working; 1 agreement which applied the prohibition to women only; and 4 maritime agreements which limited overtime to that necessary for the navigation and safety of the vessel.

⁵ Includes agreements which prohibited shift work in specific departments only or where there was no nightwork under previous agreements, or on jobs

of less than 5 days' duration. In some instances, the prohibition was waived in event of emergencies.

⁶ The reduction of hours required by work-sharing in event of slack work usually involves cutting any overtime currently scheduled and, perhaps, curtailing shift operations. Seven agreements with work-sharing arrangements contained specific provisions limiting or banning overtime or shift operations in slack periods, and 1 of these agreements prohibited the employer from hiring new workers during such periods.

⁷ Unduplicated totals; some agreements provided for more than one type of employment action.

⁸ Includes agreements which provided for layoff of "peak force" employees, learners, married women with working husbands, nonunion employees, or of a specified number or percent of employees. In some of these provisions, temporary or probationary employees with special skills were exempted from layoff.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

agreement in such situations, where it covered seniority at all, generally was limited to a skeletal statement of policy and reserved the determination of the seniority unit and other specific layoff procedures to local plant agreements.⁴ On the other hand, only a few multiemployer agreements provided formally for supplemental arrangements on layoff or work-sharing procedures. Such agreements generally contained clauses which specified that the determination of the seniority unit and layoff procedures would be subject to supplemental negotiations between individual employers and the union. It is likely that in-

formal arrangements are common in this area. Some single-plant agreements also referred to supplemental agreements on seniority or provided that such agreements be negotiated as the occasion arose.

Forestalling and Minimizing Layoffs

Few business concerns are likely to move headlong into a layoff situation affecting regular employees. Rather, operations will be tapered off in advance of actual layoffs; for example, overtime may be eliminated, hours of work reduced below normal schedules, temporary employees released, and hiring brought to a standstill. These are steps that employers might choose unilaterally to take or might agree to take in the collective bargaining agreement.

⁹ Supplementary local agreements were not included in this study. An examination of local agreements for a few companies indicated that provisions dealing with seniority units or other aspects of layoff varied within the same company.

When a layoff appears imminent, certain positive actions are provided for in some agreements to delay the layoff, to minimize its extent, or possibly to avert it altogether. Such measures, which have the broad purpose of spreading available work among regular employees, included limitations on: (1) employment practices, (2) the amount of overtime that may be worked, (3) the number of shifts that may be scheduled, (4) the nature and amount of work that may be subcontracted, and (5) scheduled weekly hours of work. When linked by the agreement to a layoff situation, such measures are designed to serve a temporary purpose.

On the other hand, some agreements contained rules regulating subcontracting, the amount of

overtime, weekend work, and the like, which were not related by the agreement to slack work or impending layoffs. These provisions were in effect throughout the term of the agreement, during peak employment periods as well as slack, unless, of course, modified by informal agreement between the parties. The objectives or purposes of these rules may not have been limited to maximizing work opportunities for regular employees, but their similarity to provisions effective only in the event of impending layoffs would appear to justify their consideration in this study as methods designed to forestall and minimize layoffs.

Agreement limitations on overtime, shift operations, subcontracting, and employment practices are discussed in this analysis as specific provisions

TABLE 4.—Provisions regulating subcontracting, overtime, shift operations, and employment practices in major collective bargaining agreements, by industry, 1954-55

Industry	Agreements with—													
	General provisions not specifically related to impending layoffs						Specific provisions effective only in event of slack work							
	Subcontracting		Overtime		Shift operations		Subcontracting		Overtime		Shift operations		Employment practices	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	164	898.7	129	712.8	44	252.3	100	571.4	30	187.5	9	23.7	422	1,991.2
Manufacturing.....	79	430.8	70	482.6	23	176.8	67	370.9	26	66.5	9	23.7	352	1,507.1
Food and kindred products.....	1	2.3	5	9.3	1	1.0	2	4.2	1	6.0			25	64.5
Tobacco manufactures.....													1	1.3
Textile-mill products.....	5	25.0	6	27.3	1	7.0	7	21.6	1	1.3	3	3.4	13	28.9
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	32	273.6	29	369.1	17	157.1	25	258.8					1	1.0
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	5	8.1	3	6.3									1	1.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	2	4.0	2	7.0					2	3.6			8	15.1
Paper and allied products.....			4	6.1			2	2.0					11	20.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	1.8	3	4.7			4	13.2	1	1.8			19	40.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	3	12.7	1	1.2			7	22.5					2	4.7
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	22.0					1	1.0					12	24.6
Rubber products.....	2	6.0	5	27.0			2	5.7					6	20.8
Leather and leather products.....	1	1.6					2	3.4					2	2.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	2.1	3	4.4	1	1.6	1	6.5	3	4.5	1	2.2	31	80.9
Primary metal industries.....	3	6.9	1	2.5	3	10.0	1	2.2					24	68.7
Fabricated metal products.....	7	13.4	3	5.9			2	3.2	3	9.6	2	3.1	63	202.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	3	7.8	2	4.8			3	5.4	8	16.4	2	5.2	32	59.8
Electrical machinery.....	8	34.1					1	5.0	6	20.8	1	9.8	77	813.4
Transportation equipment.....	1	1.0					2	3.9					13	36.3
Instruments and related products.....														
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3	8.4	2	4.9			5	12.3	1	2.5			11	22.8
Nonmanufacturing.....	85	467.8	59	230.2	21	75.6	33	200.5	4	121.1			70	484.1
Mining, crude petroleum, and natural gas production.....	2	2.0					1	1.0					1	1.6
Transportation ¹	1	5.0	6	13.4	2	11.0	1	1.1	2	111.1			53	440.4
Communication.....	7	107.2	2	13.6			11	133.8	1	7.2			8	19.8
Utilities: electric and gas.....	16	33.7					20	64.6						
Wholesale trade.....	1	2.0											2	3.0
Retail trade.....	5	9.9	9	27.6	1	1.7			1	2.8				
Hotels and restaurants.....	2	2.8	5	27.8	1	4.0								
Services.....	8	23.6	5	15.5	4	17.0							5	8.3
Construction.....	42	280.1	32	132.2	13	41.8							1	2.0
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....	1	1.5												

¹ Excludes railroads and airlines.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

(effective only in the event of slack work) and general or standing provisions (not specifically related to impending layoffs). Both types may appear in the same agreement; for example, an agreement might limit the amount of overtime or subcontracting during normal or peak operations but prohibit all overtime or subcontracting when layoffs are scheduled. Also discussed are provisions for reduction in hours which may further delay or minimize layoffs.

Specific Provisions. Of the measures specifically designed to avoid or minimize layoff of regular employees, by far the most common in the agreements studied were those regulating employment procedures. More than 400 agreements covering almost 2 million employees provided for changes in employment practices when layoff was impending (table 3). Significant concentrations of such clauses were noted in the machinery and transportation equipment industries (two-fifths and one-half of the agreements in the respective industries) and in the communication industry (three-fourths of the agreements). (See table 4.)

Four-fifths of the agreements regulating employment practices specified that all temporary and probationary employees must be removed from the payroll before regular employees may be laid off. There was no uniformity in the agreement definitions of temporary and probationary employees. Some probationary periods ran for as long as 6 months or more.

Closely linked to the practice of laying off probationary employees before seniority employees was the practice of removing employees with less than a certain minimum period of service before the "regular" complement would be affected. One-fourth of the agreements containing clauses restricting employment practices at time of layoff specified such a measure. The definition of what constituted short service likewise varied among agreements—from a few months of service to several years. Such clauses were often found as the second step in the layoff process, following the layoff of probationary or temporary employees. For example:

Layoffs shall take place within each occupational classification in the following order:

1. Temporary employees shall be laid off first; and then
2. Employees having less than 6 months' service shall be laid off in such order as to cause the minimum disturb-

ance to the business and when practicable in inverse order of employment; and then

3. Employees having more than 6 months' service shall be laid off in inverse order of seniority.

Clauses which provided that no new employees would be hired during slack periods were comparatively few. Other infrequent provisions included those for laying off peak force employees, married women with working husbands, or a specified proportion of the work force before layoff in accordance with seniority was to begin.

The next most common provision for avoiding or minimizing layoffs involved the limitation or prohibition of subcontracting work during slack periods, found in 100 agreements. The typical clause allowed the employer to subcontract work only if (1) no layoff or work-sharing would result or (2) the present work force was fully supplied with work. For example:

The company agrees that it will not contract any work which is ordinarily or customarily done by its regular employees, if, as a result thereof, it would become necessary to lay off or reduce the rate of pay of any such employees.

The largest cluster of clauses limiting subcontracting in the event of slack work was found in apparel industries, where subcontracting is a standard practice. Approximately half of the apparel agreements had such restrictions to avoid reducing the amount of work available to regular or "inside" employees. In nonmanufacturing, the communication and utilities industries accounted for almost all of the clauses restricting subcontracting prior to consideration of layoffs.

Specific limitations and prohibitions on overtime work during slack periods were found in 30 agreements. Fifteen agreements prohibited overtime entirely during slack periods.

General Provisions. Some agreements contained standing limitations on the amount and extent of subcontracting, the amount of overtime, and extra shift operations, or restricted the choice of procedures on the part of the employer. These were negotiated predominantly in the apparel and construction industries (table 4).

The most prevalent type of general limitation was on the amount and extent of subcontracting, found in 164 agreements. Half of these agreements provided that any work subcontracted had to be given to either a subcontractor approved

TABLE 5.—Provisions for reducing the workweek as a component of layoff procedures in major collective bargaining agreements, by industry, 1954-55

Industry	Number with layoff provisions		Number with provisions for reduction in workweek prior to layoff	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	1,347	5,815.1	356	2,211.8
Manufacturing.....	1,099	4,123.1	281	1,591.3
Food and kindred products.....	96	320.3	8	28.8
Tobacco manufactures.....	10	29.5	1	1.3
Textile-mill products.....	55	118.5	16	41.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	3	4.1	2	3.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	17	39.2	1	1.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	16	29.2	8	15.3
Paper and allied products.....	53	119.5	11	20.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	14	28.1	—	—
Chemicals and allied products.....	61	132.6	13	44.0
Products of petroleum and coal.....	26	71.7	—	—
Rubber products.....	21	128.8	13	36.9
Leather and leather products.....	14	41.7	7	27.0
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	32	102.6	8	33.3
Primary metal industries.....	117	662.5	53	480.2
Fabricated metal products.....	63	169.2	20	57.6
Machinery (except electrical).....	142	369.8	48	133.8
Electrical machinery.....	102	424.0	37	98.5
Transportation equipment.....	139	1,205.4	23	534.2
Instruments and related products.....	29	64.8	7	20.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	29	61.5	5	12.9
Nonmanufacturing.....	308	1,692.0	75	620.6
Mining, crude petroleum, and natural gas production.....	15	295.0	5	84.0
Transportation ¹	52	336.9	5	10.3
Communication.....	68	538.5	47	456.8
Utilities; electric and gas.....	64	173.2	5	38.4
Wholesale trade.....	11	18.6	—	—
Retail trade.....	48	139.6	7	19.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	16	102.8	1	1.6
Services.....	26	74.1	5	9.9
Construction.....	6	9.6	—	—
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....	2	3.8	—	—

¹ Excludes railroads and airlines.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

by the union or one who agreed to observe all pertinent terms of the union agreement, particularly the union wage scale.⁵ Some prohibited subcontracting of all types of work; others prohibited or limited subcontracting of certain types of work, such as maintenance and repair, or set up specific conditions under which work could be subcontracted. For example, certain construction agreements prohibited subcontracting unless the subcontractor supplied the materials as well as the labor. Some agreements prohibited subcontracting except in emergency situations. A number of agreements required the company to notify the union prior to subcontracting, either making specific union permission a prerequisite to such action or permitting the union to enter

a grievance protesting the action if it so desired. A clue to the considerations which might guide the union in determining whether an employer's request to subcontract was reasonable was supplied by a few agreements which provided that subcontracting would be permitted only if the company did not have the necessary facilities or the skilled manpower required.

The amount of overtime that could be worked was regulated by 129 agreements covering almost three-quarters of a million employees. Thirty-nine agreements limited daily or weekly overtime hours, as in this example for the garment industry:

Overtime is limited to 5 hours per week during 3 months of each of the 2 [peak] seasons of the year, and the workers shall be paid for overtime at the rate of time and one-half.

Thirty-five agreements made union permission a prerequisite for overtime work. Nineteen agreements covering about 150,000 employees flatly prohibited all overtime work.

Twenty-seven agreements, applying to about 230,000 employees, contained specific prohibitions against work on Saturday or Sunday or on both Saturday and Sunday.

A group of 44 agreements, applying to approximately 250,000 employees, limited shift operations. The bulk of these agreements either required union permission for operating more than 1 shift or prohibited work on more than 1 shift. A few agreements prohibited shift work in specific departments only or where there had been no nightwork under previous agreements. In some instances, shift limitations were waived in the event of emergencies.

Reduction in Hours. After overtime is eliminated and other devices have been used, layoffs can be further delayed or minimized by reducing scheduled weekly hours below 40 or whatever the normal schedule happens to be. In some agreements, the reduction in hours is the first step possible in a layoff sequence provided by the agreement. A provision in a collective bargaining agreement requiring the employer, as part of the layoff sequence, to reduce hours represents, in its effect,

⁵ In some cases, the restriction or limitation on subcontracting may not have been intended primarily as a method of spreading the work among regular employees but as a method of controlling the flow of work to non-union plants.

TABLE 6.—Level and duration of reduced workweek prior to consideration of layoffs, major collective bargaining agreements, 1954-55

Level of reduced workweek	Number with provisions for reduction in workweek prior to layoff		Duration of reduced workweek before layoff is considered											
			2 weeks or less		More than 2 weeks but less than 4 weeks		4 weeks		More than 4 weeks		Other ¹		No duration stated	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
Total.....	356	2,211.8	15	29.6	15	38.0	27	48.4	29	121.6	16	558.8	254	1,415.4
Number with provisions for level of reduced workweek.....	236	1,628.0	14	28.5	15	38.0	24	43.5	28	119.8	15	550.2	140	848.0
Weekly hours reduced:														
To 35.....	11	18.4	2	2.1			1	1.1			2	3.4	6	11.7
To 32.....	136	811.1	5	12.5	11	23.9	14	26.0	15	43.0	6	50.8	85	646.0
To 24-30.....	20	54.0	2	3.4	1	2.1	4	8.0	1	1.9			12	38.6
As necessary.....	21	54.2	1	1.1	2	8.9	3	4.8	1	1.0	1	1.2	13	37.2
In accordance with other provisions establishing minimum weekly hours ²	48	400.3	4	9.4	1	3.1	2	3.6	11	73.9	6	485.8	24	114.5
No provision regarding level of reduced workweek.....	120	593.8	1	1.2			3	4.9	1	1.8	1	8.6	114	567.4

¹ Includes agreements which provided that reduced hours were to be limited to "2 or 3 pay periods," a "reasonable" period, or a maximum number of days or weeks within a specified period; and 5 agreements covering 469,200 workers under which the duration of the period during which a reduced workweek was to be in effect depended upon the level to which hours were reduced. For example, 1 of these 5 agreements provided that the workweek could be reduced to 24 hours for not more than 2 weeks, or 32 hours for not more than 8 weeks.

² In addition to the 5 agreements under which the level of reduced hours varied with the duration of such reduction, this group also includes agree-

ments which specified minimum levels other than those listed, such as 36 hours or a stated percentage of normal workweek; agreements which provided for reducing hours in successive steps until the specified minimum was reached; agreements under which minimum hours were established by department, occupation, or seniority groups; and agreements which provided for negotiation of the level of reduced hours.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

a limited form of work-sharing.⁶ The agreement may fix a lower floor to hours beyond which point layoffs are to be made, or may provide that a decision be made as to whether hours should be reduced or workers laid off.⁷

About a fourth of the agreements containing layoff procedures provided for a reduction in hours to forestall layoff (table 5). Agreements providing for a reduction in hours were particularly prevalent in primary metal industries and in communications. Of the 356 agreements which incorporated provisions for reducing hours, 236 specified the level to which the workweek would be reduced (table 6). Only 96 agreements, however, specified both the level of hours and the duration of reduced hours before layoffs would begin.

A lower limit of 32 hours was specified in more than half of the agreements with provisions for reducing hours. Relatively few agreements provided other fixed levels. Five agreements, covering almost one-half million employees, provided that the level to which hours would be reduced depended upon the duration of the period during which the reduced workweek was to be in effect.

For example, one of these agreements provided that the workweek could be reduced to 24 hours for not more than 2 weeks or 32 hours for not more than 8 weeks.

Only 102 agreements specified the number of weeks during which the company would operate on a reduced workweek before layoffs would be instituted. The largest group of agreements with a definite pattern provided for a period of 4 weeks or more for the duration of reduced workweeks. The failure of the majority of agreements to provide for a definite time limit does not mean that curtailed workweeks would go on indefinitely. In practice, such an omission probably reflects the desire of the parties to allow for flexibility in regulating the work force in accordance with the needs of production.

⁶ In this study, the Bureau attempted to distinguish between agreements under the terms of which the hours of work may be reduced prior to and during the course of a layoff and those providing for work-sharing in lieu of layoff. In actual operation, this may be a difficult line to draw. A general reduction of hours prior to an expected layoff which fails to materialize is in effect purely a work-sharing arrangement. Contrariwise, even when a contract provides for equal division of work, work-sharing might have to give way to layoff if work-sharing is no longer feasible. Work-sharing methods will be discussed in a subsequent article.

⁷ Whether the union or management makes this decision, as established in the agreements, will be covered in the second part of this study.

Trade Unionism in the British West Indies

WILLIAM H. KNOWLES*

UNIONS in the British West Indies,¹ in the author's opinion, have made marked progress in the past decades, despite the barriers to effective and stable organization stemming from the area's economic and social structure. Nevertheless, the unions are now at a critical stage in their efforts to achieve stability and could be severely harmed, or even destroyed, by a combination of unfavorable circumstances; e. g., intensification of Communist union activities, or seizure of union control by a demagogue with organizing and administrative ability. Fortunately, a study of the successful unions in the British West Indies indicates that there is nothing inherent in the area's environment which precludes union stability. These unions are notable for hard-working leadership which is close to their members, handles day-to-day grievances, and keeps union matters separate from political activity.

Trade Unionism

History. Although there have been isolated attempts in the British West Indies to establish labor unions, there was no widespread significant development until the riots of 1935-39.² The general rioting which took place in Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica, Barbados, and St. Kitts-Nevis was spontaneous and without organization and leadership until some time after the rioting had begun. According to the Royal Commission of Inquiry,³ the riots were not due to specific grievances, but rather to a lack of collective bargaining machinery and to serious unemployment, underemployment, and general poverty. The riots led directly to the formation of many unions,

a quickening of interest in unionism generally, and a colonial policy of positive encouragement to union development. As might be expected of a young labor movement, many of these unions had a rapid rise in membership and an equally rapid decline; others became paper organizations. Despite the large number of now defunct unions which had registered with colonial departments of labor over the past 18 years, the important unions have had a continuous existence, and the union movement as a whole has enjoyed steady growth. Although there are many weak spots, there are now unions in every colony and industry.⁴ The Caribbean Area Division of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (CAD-ORIT)—one of the regional bodies of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions—lists over 150 unions and federations. The number of unions is misleading, however, because of what CAD-ORIT describes as the "tendency to parcellation." There are 60 unions and 4 federa-

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¹ The British West Indies (12,447 square miles and approximately 3 million population) comprise these colonies: Barbados, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands (Anguilla, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, and the British Virgin Islands), Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent). For the purposes of this article, trade unions in British Guiana and British Honduras (British colonies on the Central American and South American mainland) are also discussed.

The British West Indies, characterized by great extremes in climate and topography, has one of the highest population densities in the world. Population pressure is a fundamental economic problem, especially as over half the land is not arable, and other natural resources are limited.

The products of the area, mainly agricultural, include also oil, timber, and bauxite. Agriculture is the main source of employment and income. Industry plays a relatively small role in value of product and employment opportunities, although light manufacturing has made some headway since World War II. In Jamaica and Barbados, the postwar tourist boom has become an important source of revenue. Unemployment and underemployment are widespread. The extent of unemployment may be surmised from Malcolm J. Proudfoot's estimates of employment opportunities in Jamaica (*In Population Movements in the Caribbean, Trinidad, Port o' Spain, Caribbean Commission, 1951, p. 74*), indicating that over a year's time, 35 percent of the labor force was employed 11 weeks; 36 percent, 12 to 27 weeks; 17 percent, 28 to 39 weeks; and 9 percent, 40 to 51 weeks. In the entire British West Indian territory, "economically active" persons number about 635,000 (including 168,000 in the mainland colonies), of whom about two-thirds are wage and salaried workers, one-fifth are self-employed, and one-twelfth, unpaid family workers.

² The Trinidad Workingmen's Association was formed in 1890, but declined after disastrous waterfront riots in 1903; it was revived in 1919 by Captain Cipriani as a political reform movement. The British Guiana Labor Union, formed in 1903 under the leadership of Albert Critchlow, is the oldest union in the British West Indies. See *Labor Policies in the West Indies*, Geneva, International Labor Office, 1962 (p. 156), hereafter cited as the ILO report. A longshoreman union in Jamaica was active, but weak, from 1918 to 1926. See *Trade Unionism in Jamaica, 1918 to 1946*, Kingston, Jamaica, Central Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1946 (p. 1).

³ West India Royal Commission of Inquiry (*The Moyne Report*), London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1945 (p. 196). See also *Labor Conditions in the British West Indies*, London, HMSO, 1939.

⁴ Serafino Romualdi, *Free Labor in the Caribbean*. (*In Marine Guide*, quarterly magazine of the Seamen and Waterfront Workers Union of Trinidad, April-June 1953, p. 4.)

tions in Trinidad sharing 41,000 members; 38 unions in British Guiana with 15,000 members; and 14 unions in Jamaica with 100,000 members. Indeed, many of the "industrial" unions of British Guiana, Trinidad, and Jamaica are far too small to function effectively. In some of the smaller colonies (with total populations of well under 100,000), there are as many as six unions claiming jurisdiction over all workers, with none having significant membership. On the other hand, a few unions hold the bulk of membership in Jamaica and Trinidad; one union holds the bulk of membership in Barbados, Dominica, and British Honduras; and one union represents all workers in St. Kitts-Nevis and Antigua.⁵

Because West Indian workers generally oppose the payment of union dues, union strength in the British West Indies is not subject to quantitative measurement.⁶ With the slogan "More trade unionists and fewer trade unions," CAD-ORIT observes that the bulk of West Indian workers do not belong to a union and that membership drives are a major task for all West Indian unions.⁷ At present, union strength is measured by worker loyalty to one union and to the ability of unions to gain widespread and enthusiastic response to a strike call. Where unions are not threatened by jurisdictional disputes and have struck successfully, union development may also be measured in terms of established collective bargaining relationships.

Union Structure. The structure of West Indian unions is adapted to the special problems of the colonies.⁸ There are no craft unions because the small island economies do not permit extensive specialization in trade skills. Industrial unions exist in industries employing skilled and semi-skilled workers enjoying job tenure at above average rates of pay. Examples of industrial

union structure are found among the waterfront workers, timber and quarry workers, bauxite miners, and transportation workers in British Guiana, and the oilfield workers, waterfront workers, and public works employees in Trinidad.

Other unions have what is generally termed "blanket" structures, i. e., all workers are in one big union. Blanket unions are the logical development where industrial and craft unions are too small for autonomous existence and in agriculture, the dominant industry of the West Indies, where income is very low, work is seasonal, and many workers are casual laborers. Frequently, the nucleus of a blanket union is the waterfront workers.⁹ The industrial branches and branches covering bus drivers or public works employees, for example, are usually the strongest units of a blanket union, and agricultural workers, as is generally the case the world over, the weakest. Where estate (agricultural plantation) workers do not enjoy the active support of the waterfront workers, as in Trinidad, British Guiana, Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, they are virtually unorganized and without effective representation.

Union Instability

Despite the great progress made in the past 15 to 18 years, West Indian unions are not well entrenched, and even the strongest could be destroyed. The principal reasons for their instability are found in a weak economic base, scarcity of leaders, lack of union tradition, and intermingling with politics.

Economic Base. First, tropical agriculture is a poor economic base upon which to build unionism.¹⁰ Prices fluctuate widely and crops are threatened by drought, floods, hurricane, and disease. The British West Indian estates are marginal producers competing in world markets. Planters and colonial administrators interviewed by the author stated that the postwar round of wage increases was financed out of postwar inflation and that there is little profit or savings from technological change in tropical agriculture with which to finance further wage increases. Accordingly, they are uncertain as to the ability of unions to maintain worker loyalty over a period of several years if price inflation does not continue. More serious,

⁵ CAD-ORIT Information Bulletin, Barbados, May-June 1956 (p. 9).

⁶ ILO report (p. 134).

⁷ Ibid. (p. 9).

⁸ Ibid. (p. 127).

⁹ In British Guiana, Trinidad, Grenada, and St. Lucia, the waterfront workers have a separate industrial union. St. Vincent is unorganized. Elsewhere, the waterfront workers are the backbone of blanket unions.

¹⁰ ILO report (pp. 3-27). For a general background discussion of West Indian social and economic problems, see Paul Blanchard, *Democracy and Empire in the Caribbean*, New York, Macmillan Co., 1944; Annette Baker Fox, *Freedom and Welfare in the Caribbean*, New York, Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1948; T. S. Simey, *Welfare and Planning in the West Indies*, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1946; Earl of Listowel (W. F. Hare) and others, *Challenge to the British Caribbean*, Fabian Publications, London, Victor Gollancz, 1952.

they doubt if any West Indian union of estate workers could survive a crop failure or decline in world crop prices.

The West Indian economy is a poor base, also, upon which to establish unionism because of large-scale unemployment and underemployment. With a population growing at the rate of 2½ percent a year and with employment opportunities limited chiefly to agriculture, the problem of union growth is increasingly acute.¹¹ A reserve army of unemployed poses a potential threat to successful strike action. Where unions have struck a single employer or industry, they have usually lost. Successful strikes are generally colonywide strikes often supported by waterfront workers; they are frequently of near-riot proportions.¹² However, responsible union leaders are reluctant to call general strikes. Consequently, it is doubtful whether the many unions born out of large-scale strikes can call another successful strike or, more important, prevent the membership from following a rival leader in a strike.

In brief, the British West Indian economy is poor and its workers are poor. With seasonal work, share-the-work schemes, and low hourly earnings, workers could not afford to pay dues even if they were so inclined. Only the genuine industrial unions and a few blanket unions can afford a strike fund or full-time salaried organizers. While there is room for improvement, the strength of British West Indian unions is limited by the economic environment.

Traditions. Second, West Indian unions are insecure not only because there is no background of unionism, but because historically there has been little experience in community organization and collective action. Immigrants to the West Indies were African slaves and East Indian indentured servants who did not bring a union tradition from their homeland.¹³ Estate workers, the bulk of the labor force, live in a quasi-feudal environment in which they are accustomed to the paternalism of the estate owner and the colonial Government, inadequate as it may be.¹⁴ Although discontent among workers has increased since the war, in their transition from passivity to aggressiveness, most workers expect someone to do something for them, rather than doing something for themselves. As one English union leader put it, "West Indian unions cannot be

strong until West Indian workers come to understand the meaning of human dignity." Social anthropologists, social workers, colonial administrators, and employers agree on the apparent inability of West Indian workers and peasant communities to organize for collective action whether it is for malaria control, drainage, marketing cooperatives, or even social and recreational activities.¹⁵ Workers cannot appreciate the role of labor unions when they are inexperienced in elementary forms of voluntary association. In addition, the practices and superstitions accompanying religious rites, as well as "obeah" (black magic), offer emotional alternatives to unionism.¹⁶ For example, the illiterate and superstitious solve their grievances by hiring the "obeah man" to put a curse on employers, thus gaining "security" through the purchase of magic charms and potions.¹⁷

Scarcity of Leadership. A third reason for union instability is the absence of effective leaders, particularly the lack of leadership coming from the ranks. Almost half of the workers are illiterate. Since social barriers are extreme among black-skinned workers, brown-skinned supervisors, and white-skinned employers, it is not surprising that there are few rank-and-file union officers to serve as spokesmen for the workers in

¹¹ ILO report (pp. 72-118); Annette Baker Fox, op. cit. (pp. 26-35); T. S. Simey, op. cit. (pp. 7-10). For a summary of recent estimates of population growth, unemployment, and underemployment, see Douglas Manley, *Postwar Migration of West Indians to Great Britain*. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, August 1956, pp. 191-196.)

¹² For a description of such a strike, see Simon Rottenberg, *Labor Relations in an Underdeveloped Colony*. (In *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Chicago, December 1952, pp. 250-260.)

¹³ Fernando Henriques, *Family and Color in Jamaica*, London, Eyre and Spottiswood, 1953 (pp. 44-45); and T. S. Simey, op. cit. (pp. 31-43). Simon Rottenberg, op. cit. (p. 254), observes that Grenadian workers do not consider the role of the union to be primarily job oriented and come to the union with all of their problems, thus raising the question of whether a union could operate on strictly job oriented lines and survive. CAD-ORIT officials complain that workers do not understand the purposes of a union and that many unions operate solely as benevolent societies.

¹⁴ Fernando Henriques, op. cit. (p. 42); ILO report (pp. 18-27).

¹⁵ Annette Baker Fox, op. cit. (p. 64); T. S. Simey, op. cit. (pp. 18-36).

¹⁶ F. Henriques, op. cit. (pp. 85 and 160); T. S. Simey, op. cit. (pp. 23-24 and 88-103); C. V. D. Hadley, *Personality Patterns, Social Class and Aggression in the British West Indies* (In *Human Relations*, London, Oct. 1949, pp. 349-362); Madeline Kerr, *Study of Personality Deprivation Through Projection Test* (In *Social and Economic Studies, Jamaica*, 7, Mar. 1955, p. 83); *The Economic Development of Jamaica, Report of the Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development*, Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1955 (p. 210).

¹⁷ See The Moyns Report, op. cit. (p. 240); T. S. Simey, op. cit. (pp. 37-39); George Eaton Simpson, *Cultural Change and Reintegration Found in the Cults of West Kingston, Jamaica* (In *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Philadelphia, April 1955, pp. 80-92); F. Henriques, op. cit. (pp. 60-61 and 79-117); and Annette Baker Fox, op. cit. (pp. 68 and 174-177).

day-to-day union affairs. In addition, West Indian workers appear to have little respect for leaders from their own ranks, preferring an "educated" man. Where leaders have emerged from the working class they have not been content to hold office within existing unions but have organized their own unions. Consequently, many union leaders are afraid to encourage the development of rank-and-file leadership. There are too many competing unions each with a top leader, but few with sufficient local leadership to serve the workers. Unions are not yet established institutions, but rather reflect the personality and ideology of a particular union leader. Without the leader, in many cases, there would be no union.¹⁸

Since leadership does not ordinarily spring from the rank and file, most unions are led by people who have had little work experience. As social barriers are great, leaders often have different values than the workers. To generalize, leadership is of two types: The lower middle class (usually shop clerks, commission merchants, or primary-school teachers) and the nationalist middle class¹⁹ (usually newspaper editors and lawyers). The lower middle-class leaders, whose lack of education or whose skin pigmentation is an obstacle to further economic and social advancement, have often used the union as a steppingstone to political office.²⁰ If union office leads to a seat on the legislative council, income and status not otherwise obtainable is gained. In general, leaders of lower middle-class origin appear to know little about the principles of unionism, are cynical about the "lower classes," and are

deeply resentful about the position and power of the upper classes. They have injected superstition, magic, and antiwhite, anticolonial feelings into unionism and politics.²¹

As union leaders, the middle-class nationalists show little interest in day-to-day union affairs. Their primary interest is in self-government and economic development for the colonies, and they are interested in unionism only as a vehicle for worker support for their political program. Their virtue as union leaders is integrity, motivated by idealism rather than opportunism.

Unions and Politics. The fourth reason for union instability is the close tie between unions and political parties. While industrial unions are more independent of political parties than are blanket unions, almost all union leaders are deeply involved in politics. This reflects the growth of partisan political consciousness, a stage in trade union development. In the predominantly agricultural society, the extremely small middle class cannot exercise a stabilizing influence between the majority of darker skinned workers and the small minority of lighter skinned employers.²² The middle class, moreover, for reasons of race, nationalism, and political and economic self-interest, are tending to align themselves with workers.

Unions were hardly established, and political parties were nonexistent before the postwar period. Since then, universal adult suffrage has gradually been extended to all the British West Indian Colonies.²³ Thus it was not unnatural for unions to form political parties, for middle-class nationalists to lose interest in unions in favor of politics, and for every would-be politician to form a union.²⁴ With a shortage of leadership, the illusion of a separate union allied with a separate political party, shatters, particularly as union officers and party leaders are often the same.

The union officer usually depends upon political office for his income. The worker considers his vote instead of dues payment a fair exchange for union services.²⁵ To survive as a politician, the union leader handles grievances of individuals and often represents groups of workers who are not members of the union, and also deals with employers who have not recognized unions. Politicians campaign on the promise that they will provide better union representation if they are elected to political office. Employers negotiate

¹⁸ For a discussion of this point as related to unions in Grenada, see Simon Rottenberg, *op. cit.* (p. 255).

¹⁹ "Middle class" is not used in the European sense, but as the economic group between major employers and landowners and the workers; namely, shopkeepers, peasant farmers, and the professional persons.

²⁰ ILO report (p. 144), and General Industrial Conditions and Labor Relations in Trinidad (The Dalley Report), Trinidad, Government Printing Office, 1954 (pp. 37, 38, and 46).

²¹ See The Dalley Report, *op. cit.* (p. 33).

²² Annette Baker Fox, *op. cit.* (pp. 89-105).

²³ Since 1944, the British West Indies has moved steadily toward greater self-government with universal adult suffrage, increasing power to the elected branch of colonial legislature, and the development of ministerial systems. In 1958, these colonies will be federated and given dominion status. Except that the governor will be appointed by the Queen, and that England will control foreign policy, the new nation will be a self-governing democracy. For a complete summary covering background and plans for a West Indian federation, see British Information Services, Reference Division, ID, 1185, London, January 1958.

²⁴ Annette Baker Fox, *op. cit.* (p. 168).

²⁵ Sir Frank Stockdale, *Development and Welfare in the West Indies*, London, HMSO, 1945 (p. 68).

union matters with successful politicians, on the basis that they will represent the worker if elected to political office.²⁶ Anticipating this, jurisdictional disputes and collective bargaining demands increase just prior to political elections.²⁷

Some unionists argue that political action is more fruitful than collective bargaining, because it is easier to legislate gains for the workers when labor controls the Government than it is to overcome employers' opposition in collective bargaining. This consideration, however, also leads workers to conclude that the union is of little value if wage increases and fringe benefits come only through legislation. Equally important to both union and political stability, the emphasis on political action to the neglect of union action leads to a situation in which any demagogue office-seeker can campaign on a platform that he will legislate more generous benefits if elected to office.

Communist activity and influence are at a low ebb in the British West Indies, having declined in Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad. They lost influence in Jamaica in 1952 when the Socialist People's National Party purged itself of Communists and created the National Workers Union (an ICFTU affiliate).²⁸ The (Communist) Jamaica Federation of Labor is at present only a paper organization. Communist influence in British Guiana has declined since the political disturbances of 1953, the split within the People's Progressive Party in 1955, and the rebuilding of the union movement with the aid of the British Trades Union Congress and ICFTU.²⁹ Communist influence in Trinidad was limited to the personal sympathies of two important union leaders toward Russia and the Russian interpretation of international affairs. Yet, at no time did they use their unions to further the party line. Under pressure from the Government, from employers, and from their own executive board, the groups which they led withdrew from the World Federation of Trade Unions in 1954,³⁰ and have withdrawn from active participation in the alleged Communist-dominated West Indian Independence Party. Reports of Communist activity in British Honduras are without foundation, although the General Workers Union and its political ally, the People's United Party, are outspoken in the criticism of almost everything British.³¹

Outlook for Greater Union Stability

The foregoing discussion is not intended to create the impression that West Indian unions are on the verge of disintegration, but rather that they are not well entrenched. They could be destroyed under unfavorable circumstances. However, there are reasons for believing that under the proper conditions they will grow and become stabilized.

Government Encouragement. First, since the riots of 1935-39, the colonial Government has given strong support and encouragement to union development.³² In line with the recommendations of the Moyne Commission, protective labor legislation has been passed (e. g., union registration provisions and repeal of the antipicketing law), departments of labor established, and union leaders invited to participate in labor advisory and wage control boards.³³ Labor department officers give advice on the formation of unions. In their efforts to secure employer acceptance of unions, the labor officers have apparently not always been neutral in mediating grievances and collective bargaining disputes. The Government has also sponsored union leadership training courses. Although one may question whether or not such care and guidance might in the long run create weakness instead of strength, Government encouragement of unions is a major cause for the rapid development in the past 16 years.

Absence of Employer Opposition. Second, British West Indian employers in general have not resisted unions to the extent typical of union-management relations in other countries. Most employers interviewed by the author were aware of the weakness of the existing unions; feared that some opportunist or Communist organizer

²⁶ Sir John MacPherson, *Development and Welfare in the West Indies*, 1945-46, London, HMSO, 1947 (p. 22).

²⁷ Economic Development of Jamaica, op. cit. (p. 225). CAD-ORIT, Second Annual Report, Trinidad, CAD-ORIT, 1955 (pp. 10-19).

²⁸ Serafino Romualdi, op. cit. (p. 4).

²⁹ Robert Alexander, *Communist Power Cracks in British Guiana*, International Free Trade Union News, Washington, D. C., October 1955 (p. 8). CAD-ORIT Information Bulletin, Barbados, March-April 1956 (pp. 4-5).

³⁰ The Dalley Report, op. cit. (pp. 33-37).

³¹ Report of the Commission of Inquiry, Department of Information and Communications, Belize, British Honduras, 1954.

³² ILO report (pp. 129-136 and 144).

³³ Annette Baker Fox, op. cit. (p. 67).

would create a rival union; and, consequently, were willing to bargain with any responsible union leader who approved traditional union goals and who could maintain control of the workers. West Indian employers are not enthusiastic about unions; some reputedly bribe union leaders, and many are guilty of poor personnel practices, but their great fear of what the alternative to a responsible union might be prevents any employer crusade against unions.³⁴

External Influences. Third, while it is true that the British West Indies lacks the historical development and traditions favorable to union growth, the events of the past 15 to 18 years have served as a stimulus to unionism.³⁵ As with workers in underdeveloped countries everywhere, West Indian workers are no longer too willing to humbly accept poverty and chronic underemployment. Indicative of this restlessness is the changing personality pattern of workers from passivity to increasing aggressiveness. Many estate owners interviewed by the author observed that workers were increasingly aggressive following World War II. Workers want a clear understanding of rights and obligations as employee, sharecropper, and tenant. This change from the passive worker personality is attributed to work experience of the British West Indian worker in the United States, in England, on United States bases in the Caribbean during the war, and oil refineries of Aruba. While aggressive tendencies may be channelized into constructive union goals, there is the danger that they could be exploited by the unscrupulous.

³⁴ T. S. Simey, *op. cit.* (p. 104).

³⁵ ILO Report (p. 81).

³⁶ ICFTU-ORIT, Caribbean Area Division of ORIT, *What It Is and What It Stands For*, Barbados, CAD-ORIT, 1954.

³⁷ CAD-ORIT Information Bulletin, Barbados, CAD-ORIT, August 1955.

³⁸ Inter-American Labor Bulletin, Washington, D. C., ORIT, September 1956 (p. 4). CAD-ORIT Information Bulletin, Barbados, CAD-ORIT, July 1956 (pp. 1 and 7-10).

³⁹ Third Annual Convention of the National Workers Union, Proceedings, Kingston, Jamaica, 1955.

⁴⁰ The Steelworkers' union hired Kenneth Sterling, formerly an organizer of the People's National Party, to organize Jamaican bauxite workers; Mr. Sterling has also been influential in organizing other sectors of the Jamaican economy. (See *Inside Jamaica*, The Canadian Mineworker, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, October 1953, p. 4.) Besides representing the Jamaican bauxite workers, he is Acting Secretary of the National Workers Union, Secretary-Treasurer of the Caribbean Aluminum and Allied Workers Federation, Secretary of CAD-ORIT, and also a leader of the movement for federation of Caribbean sugar unions, waterfront workers' unions, and Caribbean Federation of Labor.

The most important external stabilizing force is the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers—a regional body of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ORIT-ICFTU).³⁶ Unions admitted to the confederation are given a stamp of legitimacy as democratic, non-Communist unions seeking traditional union objectives. Member unions are given advice and training in union administration and collective bargaining through the Caribbean Area Division of ORIT (in Barbados). CAD-ORIT officers, by mediating jurisdictional disputes, encouraging amalgamation of unions, and seeking the establishment of local trade union councils, have reduced the splintering of the West Indian labor movement. Without assistance from abroad, many of the unions would have had insurmountable difficulties.

Through CAD-ORIT, West Indian unions are now attempting to coordinate collective bargaining in the sugar, oil, and longshoring industries on a Caribbeanwide basis. Meetings of sugarworkers and waterfront workers' unions were held during 1955 to discuss a Caribbeanwide organization.³⁷ More recently, the Caribbean Aluminum and Allied Workers Federation was established to coordinate the organization and bargaining of unions representing employees of American aluminum companies in Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Surinam.³⁸ Plans are now being made for a Caribbean Federation of Trade Unions.³⁹

Indirectly, the United Steelworkers of America is an influential force in British West Indian union development. To protect labor standards in the bauxite and aluminum industry in North America, the United Steelworkers has given financial and technical assistance in organizing, and bargaining in, the bauxite industry of Jamaica.⁴⁰ The bauxite workers are now the backbone of the National Workers Union (a blanket union with branches that are developing more on an industrial than a geographical basis). The National Workers Union has become the largest and most powerful union in the British West Indies. The results of the United Steelworkers' efforts have demonstrated that strong unions can be built in the West Indies by stressing dues payment, local organiza-

tion, a shop steward system, attention to grievances, and collective bargaining.

Collective bargaining in the Jamaican bauxite industry is patterned after bargaining between American companies and American unions. However, typical West Indian methods differ markedly from American practices. Whereas West Indian labor agreements, with some exceptions, have tended to be limited to provisions for wage increases, the bauxite agreements include provisions, for example, on grievance machinery, overtime pay, layoff and transfer policy, and evaluated job rates, and have set a standard for British West Indian unions and employers.

Separation of Unions and Political Parties. British West Indian unions may gain stability as a result of a gradual separation between political parties and unions. With economic growth (completely inadequate for the needs of the colonies, but spectacular relative to the near stagnation of the prewar era), industrial unions and industrial branches of blanket unions have made great progress by stressing collective bargaining and playing down political action. Their success and influence will have considerable impact. Conversely, the failure of many unions which have become too deeply enmeshed with political parties, e. g., the unions infiltrated by the Communist-dominated People's Progressive Party of British Guiana, serves as an object lesson.

The middle class, although small, offers a major source of educated and experienced leadership and is learning the art of rough and tumble elec-

tioneering. In Jamaica and Barbados, where separation between union and political party is most advanced, middle-class nationalists have withdrawn from union leadership to devote themselves entirely to politics. Union leadership, while supporting the party and even holding seats in the legislature, devotes most of its energies to union affairs instead of to securing a ministerial post. Such development strengthens both union and political parties.

Union ties with the political party may diminish because workers are discovering that political interests are not always identical with the general welfare. Waterfront workers, for example, find that political leaders resist wage demands in the public interest, since freight-handling costs and cost of living are interrelated. Middle-class nationalists have difficulty in reconciling worker demands for higher wages with broader plans for economic development or with the necessity of attracting foreign capital. Neither the striking petrol tank wagon drivers nor the public of Jamaica were satisfied when Bustamante, as First Minister, said that no special group could jeopardize the general welfare, and at the same time, as president of the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, made speeches giving support and encouragement to the strikers.⁴¹ Although there must necessarily be a close tie between unions and political parties, indications are that they will become allied institutions rather than different labels for the same man or group of men.

⁴¹ See Bustamante's letter to the editor as to his dual position in this strike (*In Jamaica Gleaner*, Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 16, 1953.)

The Older Worker

The two articles which follow are the first of five reporting on the results of various projects encompassed in the U. S. Department of Labor's program on older workers. The objectives of the program are described in the introductory note by the Secretary of Labor. The three remaining articles will appear in the January 1957 issue of the Review.

An Introductory Note

THE Federal Government's responsibility to assist those older workers whose employment opportunities are limited owing to their age alone has found positive expression in the programs of research and action initiated by the U. S. Department of Labor.

The ultimate aim of the Department's program is the creation of employment opportunities for middle-aged and older men and women. The immediate methods used to further this aim have been twofold:

1. A comprehensive program of research and education designed to shed new light on the employment problems confronting older workers and on their skills, capabilities, stability, productivity, and adaptability in a dynamic and expanding economy; and

2. Improved and increased counseling, placement, and job-development services for older workers applying for jobs through the 1,700 local offices of the Federal-State employment service system.

Both phases are well under way.

The Department's research has explored not only the abilities and efficiency of the older worker, but also his status under collective bargaining agreements and health, insurance, and pension plans. It has examined typical attitudes of employers toward older workers and has analyzed the reasoning motivating these attitudes. It has probed employment, hiring, and separation patterns, and the policies and practices underlying these patterns. It has found that, although very substantial barriers to employment opportunity confront the worker after the age of 45, these barriers have little basis in fact.

The findings of some of these studies largely support the view that in many ways older workers as employees compare favorably with their younger counterparts. These studies certainly substantiate the traditionally sound concept that job seekers should be hired on the basis of individual qualifications and ability to do the job.

To develop the best possible methods of assisting older workers to present their qualifications to

employers and an effective procedure for getting employers to consider older workers on their individual merits, the Department also initiated demonstration counseling and placement programs in seven major cities in cooperation with national, State, and local employment services offices. In these programs, it was found that more than four times as many older job applicants can be placed in jobs through use of improved and intensive counseling, placement, and job-development methods. All State employment services have, therefore, been asked to extend and improve their services to older workers and, for this purpose, special funds have been allocated to the States for specialized personnel in each State office and in local offices in 70 major cities. These funds will be used to augment existing services to older workers which last year resulted in a nationwide total of about 1 million placements for workers 45 years of age and over.

Through continued research, education, and publicity, and by the fundamental improvement and expansion of direct services to job-seeking older workers, the Department of Labor will continue to share in the sense of leadership in this area which the Federal Government is now displaying.

Expanded opportunities and security for older workers are legitimate objectives of Federal action, first, because of a traditional American determination that each individual should have opportunity to apply his skill and energy in useful and dignified labor. And, as the President has pointed out, the older worker's potential is a clear, if partially unused, asset in the Nation's growth, representing as he does one-third or more of the Nation's pool of manpower and skills. His fulfillment is companion to the full realization of American potential for lasting prosperity.

—JAMES P. MITCHELL
Secretary of Labor

Employment and Age in Union Contracts

HARRY P. COHANY*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article consists principally of excerpts from Older Workers Under Collective Bargaining—Hiring, Retention, and Job Termination, BLS Bulletin 1199-1. An article excerpting BLS Bulletin 1199-2—Health and Insurance Plans; Pension Plans—will appear in a forthcoming issue of the Review.*

DURING the past two decades, the number of workers covered by collective bargaining agreements has multiplied severalfold. Over the same period, as years of life have lengthened in the total population, older workers have accounted for an increasingly larger proportion of the labor force and, presumably, of the coverage of collective bargaining agreements. This report on a study of older workers under collective bargaining covers certain aspects of the interaction of these two trends as they affect his employment and job security.

To determine the status of the older worker within the framework of formal union-management relationships, the Bureau of Labor Statistics analyzed virtually all collective bargaining agreements in the United States covering 1,000 or more workers of which it had record.¹ The 1,687 major agreements studied were in effect during 1955 or 1956 and covered approximately 7.5 million workers or roughly somewhat less than half of the estimated coverage of all collective bargaining agreements except for those of the railroad and airline industries whose agreements the Bureau does not collect.

The study was designed to uncover all types of provisions relating specifically to the older worker, no matter how uncommon these provisions might

be. The illustrative clauses which are included in this article should not be considered as typical or necessarily taken as ideal or model provisions. Each was negotiated for a particular situation and each operated in the context of the agreement as a whole.

Restriction of this study to formal contract provisions has several limitations. The absence of a specific contract provision dealing with older workers does not necessarily mean lack of policy or concern for those of advanced age. Such an omission may be based on the existence of satisfactory informal arrangements. In industries or localities with a predominantly young labor force, older worker problems may be so rare that they are not an issue. Also, in establishments where a relatively low wage structure and lack of promotional opportunities do not attract younger workers, the labor force will normally include a large proportion of older workers and the agreement can logically be expected to contain no reference to age discrimination. Finally, as in most human endeavors, there may be a gap between intentions and practices. The manner in which the provisions quoted in this report are actually carried out and what adjustments in policy are necessitated in the process are significant questions, but beyond the scope of this study.

With the above limitations in mind, it is nonetheless significant to note the diverse ways in which some agreements have attempted to deal with older worker problems. For instance, clauses banning maximum hiring ages or age discrimination have been written to ease the older job seeker's entry into the plant. For the worker grown old in the service of the company and no longer able to meet the requirements of the job, special transfer rights to more agreeable jobs or to specific occupations have been provided in some agreements, frequently with the active participation of the company's medical department. Seniority problems occasioned by such transfers were solved, in some instances, by granting the older worker superseniority, whereas in others, union and management pledged to work out, on an individual basis, special adjustments to existing seniority rules. Frequently, such transfers involved adjustments in rates of pay as well as in seniority. These

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¹ For a detailed account of these agreements, see *Characteristics of Major Union Contracts*, Monthly Labor Review, July 1956 (p. 805).

problems, relating to the worker's earnings, were likewise resolved in a variety of ways ranging from the retention of his former pay to the establishment of personalized rates.

The rule of seniority and protection against arbitrary discharge are probably the most effective practices that unions have developed to protect the job security of long-service employees and older workers. Seniority finds its most important application in layoffs and in subsequent rehiring, but it is also applicable in such matters as promotions, transfers, choice of shift, and choice of vacation period. However, in many instances, seniority based solely on length of service is modified by introducing factors such as skill, efficiency, and physical fitness. Such "qualified" seniority clauses tend to dilute an older worker's job security to the degree that it places him in more direct competition with his juniors.

The widespread acceptance of provisions which have the effect of banning discharge on the basis of age alone (without consideration of the worker's efficiency) affords a basic protection for the older workers. This protection is strengthened by the availability of grievance and arbitration procedures. Moreover, in about 1 out of 6 of the agreements studied, provisions for dismissal pay, typically graduated by years of service, cushioned the effect of loss of jobs for reasons beyond the workers' control.

The status of the older worker under the collective bargaining agreement as a whole cannot be defined in concrete, measurable terms. Consideration of what major agreements provide in the way of special treatment for older workers, the rights and benefits accruing to workers by reason of long service, the security and benefits available to all workers which are of particular importance to older workers, and the presence or absence of specific limitations on management prerogatives, leads to these general observations: Under the terms of most agreements, the older job applicant, whether or not he was a member of the union, could expect no preferential treatment and little protection against discrimination on the basis of age. Only a relatively small proportion of the major agreements studied contained a requirement that some older workers must be hired or a pledge on the part of management to avoid discrimination against older applicants. On the other hand, the worker growing old in the service of the em-

ployer was assured a greater degree of protection on the job and more liberal benefits than his juniors in point of service. This contrast between the status of the older worker on the outside and the older worker on the inside underscores the change in the status of the worker who loses his job after attaining a substantial degree of seniority.

The Hiring Aspect

Provisions which required or encouraged the hiring of older workers were found in only 76 of the 1,687 major agreements surveyed. The most common type of provision, found in 26 agreements, was a general statement banning hiring age limits or discrimination because of age. A slightly smaller number of agreements (23) required the employment of one older worker for a specified number of journeymen employed. Nineteen contracts granted special wage concessions to employers to induce them to hire elderly job seekers. A scattering of other provisions relating to the hiring of older workers, such as clauses designating specific jobs to be set aside for those of advanced age, completed the group.

Ratio Clauses. One type of contract provision—known as a ratio clause—specifically required the employer to hire workers of advanced age. Such clauses provided that a certain ratio of the work force, most frequently 1 out of 5, must consist of men past middle age. Unions which have signed agreements embodying such provisions included the painters, electricians, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, hod carriers, sheet metal workers, and plumbers. All of these agreements applied to building construction.

The following clause, taken from an electricians' agreement, phrased the ratio requirement in this fashion:

On all jobs employing 5 or more journeymen, if available, every fifth journeyman shall be 50 years of age or older.

Wage Adjustment Clauses. Unions have occasionally agreed to make special wage concessions in order to induce employers to hire older men. When viewed in the light of traditional union efforts to protect uniform wage scales, these concessions constituted a concrete effort to widen employment opportunities for elderly workers.

However, union participation in the rate-setting process was generally maintained by the requirement that such rates be specially negotiated, either by the company and the union, or by the company, the union, and the employee. The clause cited below, however, was not limited to hiring situations; it apparently also applied to workers grown old in the service of the company:

A person whose earning capacity is or shall become limited because of age, physical or mental handicap, or other infirmities may be employed or placed on light work at a wage below the minimum established by this agreement, subject to the approval in each instance of the employer and the union.

Unlike the ratio clauses which were concentrated in the building construction industry, wage adjustment clauses were scattered through a number of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, ranging from warehousing to apparel plants and restaurants.

Banning Discrimination on the Basis of Age. A number of contracts expressed the intent of management and the union to eliminate specific age limits in hiring or discrimination against applicants on the basis of age alone. Such clauses were undoubtedly difficult to enforce since in some situations a rejected applicant may have no recourse to normal enforcement channels, i. e., the grievance and arbitration procedures, but the appearance of antidiscrimination clauses in agreements is nonetheless of significance to the unions involved.

Eighteen clauses were found which stipulated a ban on maximum hiring ages:

The company agrees that there shall be no established maximum age limit in the hiring of employees.

Eight other agreements contained general statements to the effect that age was not to be used to discriminate against an applicant, nor to deter his employment.

Medical Examinations. Medical examinations for new employees may be part of the hiring procedure established by management; references to such examinations were found infrequently in the collective bargaining agreements studied. Typically, they underscored the right of management to be

the sole judge of an applicant's physical fitness. Only six agreements contained an outright prohibition of physical examinations. All clauses of this type were found in conjunction with the "no age limit" statements cited above.

The Retention Aspect

Collective bargaining agreements contain a variety of clauses designed to keep workers of advanced age gainfully employed. Numerically, however, agreements with such clauses constituted only a small fraction of the total. Only 212² of the 1,687 agreements examined in this study contained clauses relating specifically to job protection for the older worker (in terms of age rather than length of service). Of these, 149 clauses referred to a transfer of older workers to lighter or more suitable work or to certain reserved occupations. Sixty-seven of these transfer clauses contained various provisions for pay adjustments. In 30 other contracts, special rate-setting procedures for such employees were set forth, but no reference was made to reassignment. Other contract clauses for older workers defined special seniority rights during layoff and recall, provided for possible part-time employment, or banned discrimination based on age.

Transfer Clauses: No Reference to Pay Adjustment. Clauses covering transfer to lighter or more suitable jobs for workers who, for reasons of age, were unable to continue their present duties, but making no reference to the new rate of pay for such workers, were included in 82 of the 1,687 collective bargaining agreements examined. In the greatest number of such cases (28), the company agreed to "give consideration," or to "make every effort" to place long-service employees in jobs geared to their physical capacities. The clause cited below, from a bakery agreement, illustrates the phraseology typically employed:

Employees who have a record of long and faithful service and who have become unable to handle or engage in heavy work will be, as far as practicable, transferred to work more suitable and in keeping with their physical condition.

Issues relating to seniority may have to be considered when transferring older workers. In some contracts studied, a transfer was permitted only if carried out under existing seniority rules, whereas

¹ The number of clauses found exceeded the number of agreements since several agreements contained more than one clause.

² For a review of the benefits and protection accruing to workers with long service, see BLS Bull. 1199-1 from which this article is excerpted.

in other contracts, this requirement was waived, thus granting an elderly employee superseniority. These two points were exemplified in the following agreements covering workers in a toy manufacturing company and a plumbing-supply plant, respectively:

An employee who has become unable, due to sickness, accident, or age, to perform or discharge his regular work or duties shall be given preference to whatever lighter work there is available, if any, if competent to perform the job to which he would be entitled on a seniority basis.

Employees who have given long and faithful service, and who have become unable to perform heavy work by reason of age, physical handicap, or otherwise, shall be given light work they are able to perform, regardless of seniority rights, if such work is available.

Eleven agreements provided that a transferred employee was entitled to carry his previously accumulated seniority to his new job. This protection against loss of seniority was expressed in a public utility agreement as follows:

In the case of a regular employee who has given long and faithful service and who is unable to carry on his regular work to advantage, the company will attempt to place such employee on work which he is able to perform. In such cases . . . the employee shall be accorded seniority in his new job equal to that which he had in the job classification he left if he is transferred to an equal or lower job classification.

Transfer Clauses and Methods of Pay Adjustment. Unlike the contracts with the transfer clauses cited above, 67 other agreements had clauses relating to the wage rate or methods of rate setting for transferred older workers. By far the largest number of agreements in this category (18) referred to workers in public utilities.

Nearly half of the clauses (31) specified that the worker was to receive the rate of the job to which he was transferred, as illustrated in this meat-packing agreement:

Employees who have given long and faithful service in the employ of the company and have become unable to handle their positions will be given preference to such other work as is available. Wages paid to such employees shall be the wage of the position assigned.

In some instances, the setting of a new rate for such long-service employees was a matter for special agreement between the company and the union, the company and the employee, or by the three parties jointly.

Eleven agreements provided for pay adjustments based on age and/or length of service. Where the adjustment was based on length of service, a sliding scale was introduced which, generally, permitted workers with 25 or more years of service to retain their pretransfer rate. The details were set forth in this public utility agreement:

In the event that an employee who is 45 or more years of age and has 15 or more years of service becomes partially disabled from injury or natural causes, which cannot be attributed to his gross negligence or which cannot reasonably be corrected to the extent that he is able to continue in his regular occupation, but can satisfactorily perform another useful occupation, he shall thereupon be transferred to that occupation when a vacancy occurs. Such employee shall be compensated at a rate established by his regular rate less an amount equal to a percentage of the differential between such employee's regular rate and the recognized rate for the new occupation, such percentage being determined from the following table. (Note: Should an uneven figure result, hourly rates will be rounded to the nearest whole cent per hour, weekly rates to the nearest 50 cents per week, and monthly rates to the nearest whole dollar per month.)

Years of service at time of transfer	Differential percentage reduction
24.....	5
23.....	10
22.....	15
21.....	20
20.....	25
19.....	30
18.....	35
17.....	40
16.....	45
15.....	50

Further, any employee who has attained 25 years of service, regardless of age, and becomes physically disabled as referred to above shall not be reduced in rate as the result of such an occupational change.

Employees transferred because of age were specifically made subject to further pay increases in five agreements, while in two others, such progression was ruled out. The following clauses from public utility agreements illustrate these two points respectively:

In the event an employee with 20 years' or more service becomes unable to perform his normal duties because of permanent partial physical disability, whether compensable or not under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the company will provide him with such related departmental work as the incapacitated employee can do. If the assignment is to a lower grade job, he shall receive at the time of such assignment a special rate equal to his rate at the time the disability started. The special job rate shall be

effective until the rate for his new classification reaches his special rate, after which he will advance with the classification.

An employee with 25 or more years of service with the (company) who cannot thereafter perform his regular duties due to some physical condition or other impairment, and is assigned to a work function which he is capable of performing, shall, for the duration of his employment by the (company), retain the same job title and continue to receive the same rate of compensation as theretofore, regardless of the range of pay attaching to the job classification for such work function, but shall not be eligible for wage increases beyond the maximum rate for that work function which he is performing.

Pay Adjustment Without Reference to Transfer. Thirty agreements provided for special or individualized wage rates for older workers, but made no mention of reassignment. It might therefore be inferred that in these situations such a worker was permitted to remain on his old job, but at lower remuneration. In 12 agreements in this category, the union and the company were to negotiate a special rate which, in some instances, could be below the contract minimum. For example:

Employees producing less than 90 percent efficiency are subject to dismissal. However, in the case of aged or handicapped employees now on the payroll, a reduction in wages comparable to the rate of efficiency can be adopted by mutual agreement of company and union.

The employer, subject to separate agreement with the union in each instance, may retain an employee whose earning capacity is limited because of age, physical or mental handicap, or other infirmities, at a rate of pay below the minimum wage herein provided.

Special Seniority Rights in Layoff and Recall. A worker's most important protection against layoff rests on his seniority standing within the bargaining unit. Seniority, of course, is not based on a worker's age but on length of service. However, as several of the clauses already cited indicate, employees of advanced age were sometimes given superseniority for transfer purposes. Very rarely was such superseniority extended to reduction-in-force situations.

The strongest expression of superseniority for older workers was cited in the first clause below,

and was found in only one agreement (in the structural steel industry). The second clause related to a household appliance factory where certain elderly employees were not subject to bumping.

In the event of any layoff, handicapped or superannuated employees will be retained, regardless of seniority, and will be exempt from the seniority provisions of this agreement in that respect.

Employees over 65 with 5 years' seniority listed on approved handicap list also will be immune to being bumped.

In another agreement (construction machinery), an exception to the normal application of seniority rules governing layoff and recall was made for long-service employees, but the number so affected was limited on a departmental and plant basis:

The company shall have the right, because of employee's special skills and long and faithful service to the company, to hire and retain or to call back to work after layoff, without regard to seniority, not more than 10 percent of the regular number of employees before layoffs began in any one department, but it is understood and agreed that the total number of such exceptional employees . . . shall not exceed 100 employees.

Length-of-service displacement rights were spelled out in a radio and television workers' agreement. However, the procedure outlined applied only in a layoff due to occupational changes, and not in a general layoff situation.

When occupations are abolished, any affected employee who has attained the seniority specified in the following table shall be absorbed in such other occupation in any department within the bargaining unit as he shall choose in accordance with the following table, provided such employee is capable of performing the work and provided further that before effecting any transfers in accordance with this section the company shall advise the union:

<i>An employee with—</i>	<i>May displace any employee with—</i>
25 years' seniority and up	5 years' seniority
20 years' seniority but less than 25 years	4 years' seniority
15 years' seniority but less than 20 years	3 years' seniority
10 years' seniority but less than 15 years	2 years' seniority

Miscellaneous Clauses. In a small number of agreements, clauses were found which dealt with various other benefits and conditions of employ-

ment for older workers. Many of these were one-of-a-kind clauses. The topics covered ranged from "no discrimination" to tour-of-duty assignments and bargaining unit exclusion.

Seven agreements contained clauses banning age discrimination against employees. In 5 situations, this ban was part of a general one prohibiting discrimination because of race, color, creed, etc.; in the other 2, age was the sole subject referred to.

A stipulation that an employee's age was to have no bearing on his continued employment was found in three interstate-bus company agreements:

The age alone of an experienced employee shall have no bearing on his qualifications as to continued employment.

Similarly, retirement, discharge, and reassignment for reasons of age were banned in a steelworkers' agreement:

The company shall not retire, discharge, transfer, or demote any employee on account of age.

Possible part-time employment for older workers was outlined in a textile agreement. (See first clause below.) In meatpacking plants, such employment was limited to workers receiving social security benefits:

For reasons of age, health, home responsibilities, or other justifiable causes, an employee with a regular job may give up his job and go to the spare floor by mutual consent of the overseer and the shop steward. A person so permitted to go to the spare floor shall be placed according to seniority and qualification, on those days he, or she, reports for work.

Effective January 1, 1956, [in the event that] an employee . . . has reached the age of 65 and desires to secure old age [and] survivors' benefits under the Federal Social Security Act, . . . has worked for the employer 15 years or more and is able to perform the work assigned to him by the employer, the employer will schedule him for sufficient work to make it possible for the employee to earn \$100 per month or not more than \$1,200 per calendar year. He will not be entitled to holiday pay unless he works during the holiday week. He will not be entitled to future vacations or weekly guarantee.

The Termination Aspect

Generally, discharge or layoff based solely on age, without consideration of efficiency, is prohibited by collective bargaining agreements. On the other hand, plans established to cushion the impact of layoff, although they do not favor the older worker as such, tend to provide more liberal benefits to the worker with long years of service.

None of the 1,687 agreements analyzed mentioned the worker's age as a cause justifying discharge.

Provisions which define the causes for which an employee may be discharged are designed to prevent arbitrary and discriminatory action on the part of the employer. Unions regard the widespread prevalence of clauses banning arbitrary discharge as one of their major achievements. It is recognized, however, that these safeguards may have little effect if there are no provisions for protesting or appealing discharges—to a third party if necessary. Consequently, virtually all agreements establish procedures through which grievances in this area, as well as others, may be resolved.⁴ Thus, a worker facing discharge, or the union acting for the worker, may invoke the general grievance and arbitration machinery of the agreement or, perhaps, special procedures which may be set up to settle discharge cases. In proceedings of this kind, the burden of proof tends to rest with the employer; that is, he must convince union representatives or the arbitrator that the termination is a proper one under the terms of the contract.⁵ Since none of the agreements studied permitted discharge for reasons of age alone, any attempt to remove a worker on such grounds would presumably fail in an established grievance and arbitration procedure.

Dismissal and Layoff Pay. Provisions for severance or dismissal compensation, a payment made to workers whose employment was terminated through no fault of their own, were found in approximately one-sixth of major agreements, primarily in the communication, primary metals, and printing and publishing industries.⁶ Such payments help to ease the employee's financial burden while looking for a new job, at the same time making the layoff of long-term employees a matter of substantial expense to the employer.

The conditions under which workers were eligible to receive separation allowances were, in some agreements, stated broadly, such as "lack of work" or "reasons beyond the workers' control." In other situations, however, they were tied specific-

⁴ See *Grievance Procedures in Union Agreements, 1950-51*, Monthly Labor Review, July 1961 (p. 26), and *Arbitration Provisions in Collective Agreements, 1952*, Monthly Labor Review, March 1963 (p. 26).

⁵ See *Arbitration of Labor-Management Grievances*, Bethlehem Steel Co. and United Steelworkers of America, 1943-52 (BLS Bull. 1139, 1954).

⁶ A separate study of dismissal pay provisions is in preparation.

cally to technological changes, plant mergers, or job elimination. A severance allowance was occasionally made to workers who had become unadaptable to plant requirements, but who were not eligible to be retired under the pension plan.

A slightly different type of severance allowance—one which grants payments only at time of retirement—was found in a small number of agreements, primarily in the textile industry. Such plans, negotiated in the absence of conventional pension plans, called for a lump-sum separation benefit to be paid to workers who retire voluntarily at age 65, usually after having completed

15 or more years of service. All of the textile agreements which incorporated retirement separation provisions established a maximum allowance of 20 weeks' pay. The standard textile clause read as follows:

It is agreed that the company will pay retirement separation pay to an employee who, having attained the age of 65, voluntarily retires during the term of this agreement from the employment of the company and has at the time of his retirement completed 15 years of continuous service with the company with an average employment of 1,000 hours or more for each service year. The amount of the retirement separation pay shall be 1 week's pay for each service year, with a maximum of 20 weeks' pay.

In the rural neighborhood of the past, social relationships were kinship centered. Naturally, where familism predominates, the role of grandparents was clearly defined. Their power was great and their status was high.

In the urban way of life, family and kinship relations more and more take second place to associations with persons selected on the basis of occupational and avocational interests and similarity of ideas and values. Family and kinship ties still persist, but they are no longer central and vital. The result is that the older person feels dethroned and devalued in the realm of family relations where he once reigned supreme.

In a relatively short period of time, the change in the position of the older person in the United States has been almost catastrophic. He enters old age no longer as self-employed and a master of his economic fate. He is now an employee and can be retired under conditions dictated by an employer. Culturally he is dated. The rapid tempo of events has passed him by. He is out of touch and even in conflict with the interests and ideas of his children. Finally, and hardest to take, he can no longer count on the role of patriarch in ordering the destiny of his children and grandchildren. He cannot even be sure of being venerated and respected. In short, he has lost his old role of dominance and has not yet found a new one.

A first step in redefining the role of older persons in modern society is the examination of their attitudes and desires.

—E. W. Burgess, *Human Aspects of Social Policy. (The Old Age in the Modern World: Report of the Third Congress of the International Association of Gerontology, London, 1954. Edinburgh and London, 1955, pp. 50-51.)*

Measurement of Job Performance and Age

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EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article summarizes Job Performance and Age: A Study in Measurement, BLS Bulletin 1203. That study, exploratory in nature, was designed to develop objective measures which would be useful for comparing the performance of production workers in different age groups. It was intended only as a pilot investigation to guide future and more extensive work.*

THE BELIEF is widespread that work performance declines as age increases, although the relationship between age and work performance is a subject on which little factual information is available. This conviction constitutes one of the most important barriers to the employment of older workers and is one of the reasons for failing to hire older workers most frequently cited in studies of employers' attitudes toward older workers.¹

Purpose and Scope

Data on job performance by age can be useful to test, within selected occupational areas, whether these notions are in fact valid. To furnish the basis for obtaining such data, an exploratory study of the on-the-job performance of production workers in 8 manufacturing establishments—4 in the footwear and 4 in the men's clothing industry—was undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data obtained in the course of this pilot study, while describing the experience in the plants visited, were not expected (nor did they) furnish definitive results concerning job performance of older workers in these industries. The main emphasis was on the development of techniques suitable to a full-scale investigation.

More specifically, the objectives of the study were to (1) determine which of the commonly used indicators could be utilized to compare the job performance of workers of different ages; (2) establish and refine procedures for collecting data using these indicators; (3) devise statistical techniques for developing valid measures of job performance; and (4) present findings, if possible, on any observed relationships between age and work performance for the limited number of plants studied.

Indicators of Work Performance. Four indicators of work performance—output per man-hour, attendance, industrial injuries, and separations—were selected for comparing age groups, because they afforded objective measures, and data for them were thought to be directly available from plant records. Output data were collected on about 2,200 production workers, attendance data on about 4,000, and injury data on about 2,600. Records of separations were available in detail at only 4 of the plants studied, covering about 2,700 production workers.

Methodology

In a study of this kind, many methodological problems affecting the selection of appropriate performance indicators, techniques of data collection, and statistical methods, were recognized to exist, and the techniques used in previous studies of work performance did not apply to the special needs of this study. It was determined, therefore, the study would aim at providing the tools necessary for future work in this field, rather than accumulating extensive data through less refined methods.

Concepts. Output per man-hour was measured by comparing the average straight-time hourly piece-rate earnings of individuals. No means were found to measure the output of timeworkers, nor were data available on quality of work produced by individual employees.

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¹ See, for example, Millard E. Gladfelter, *Age and Employability in Pennsylvania* (in Proceedings of the Second Conference on the Problem of Making a Living While Growing Old, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Temple University, 1963, p. 27 and table XII); and William Mirengoff, *Older Worker Employment—Benefit or Burden* (in Employment Security Review, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, December 1960, p. 9).

Some of the factors influencing the productivity of pieceworkers in a specific age group may be different from those influencing the productivity of all production workers in that age group. For example, the particular jobs classified as piece-rate jobs may place greater emphasis on speed, dexterity, and other characteristics which are affected by aging. Performance measures limited to these occupations may result in a comparison unfavorable to older workers. Despite this possibility, however, it is important for those plants where the majority of the production workers are paid on piece rates (or some other form of individual incentive system) to have information on the comparative job performance by age group.

Attendance was defined as the ratio of days worked to days scheduled. Although this was a relatively straightforward measure, the lack of uniform and complete plant records created difficulties in deriving attendance rates.

Industrial injuries presented serious problems in the study because sufficient data could not be obtained in actual collection because of the limited coverage. Differences in recordkeeping practices of plants, particularly with respect to nondisabling injuries, and the frequent lack of data on total hours worked by individuals for as long as a year were the most serious. Moreover, the extremely low incidence of injuries would, because of the small sample, have necessitated the collection of data for a long period of time. This was found to be prohibitive within the time and funds available for this study, and therefore no injury rates by age for the plants covered could be provided.

Separations were defined in the survey to include quits, discharges for cause, retirement, death, and military service. Separations for the convenience of the employer, such as layoffs, were excluded. Some plants did not maintain detailed records of quits, layoffs, and discharges. Problems were also encountered in distinguishing separations from extended absences. Therefore, it was possible to present illustrative findings for only four of the plants.

Statistical Methods. In making the study, two basic problems had to be resolved by the statistical methods used. First, it was necessary to derive comparisons which isolated the influence of age from the many other (and often more important) factors which affect a person's work perform-

TABLE 1.—Indexes of output per man-hour for pieceworkers in four footwear and four men's clothing establishments, by sex and age group

[Age group 35-44 = 100]

Age group ¹	Men			Women		
	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)
Establishments in footwear manufacturing						
25-34 years.....	94	97.3	18.8	97	100.8	18.2
35-44 years.....	183	100.0	14.0	164	100.0	14.5
45-54 years.....	128	97.8	14.0	129	98.0	13.4
55-64 years.....	96	² 92.1	13.3	60	99.6	11.4
Establishments in men's clothing manufacturing						
25-34 years.....	52	98.6	7.1	100	99.3	22.2
35-44 years.....	83	100.0	15.0	220	100.0	19.8
45-54 years.....	81	100.5	14.1	367	98.4	18.2
55-64 years.....	110	² 91.5	20.8	279	² 90.2	19.2

¹ Two age groups, under 25 and 65 and over, are excluded because the number of observations was considered insufficient.

² This index is significantly different from 100 in the sense that, if there were really no difference between the age group and the base group, a difference as great as this would be obtained less than 1 time in 20 on repeated sampling.

ance. Second, there was the problem of combining measures compiled for small groups of persons, which alone could not furnish meaningful results, into larger aggregates from which statistical conclusions might be drawn.

Each worker was classified by age, into 1 of 6 groups, namely, under 25, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65 and over. The workers were then further classified into groups by characteristics which might affect work performance, such as sex, plant where employed, specific occupation, and length of experience. The particular characteristics employed as criteria varied with the measure sought. For output per man-hour, for example, each occupation within a plant was treated separately (taking account of the distinctions made in each industry as to the quality of work required and also, for the machine occupations, of the types of machines used), since it was believed that the nature of the specific occupation had a bearing on output. For attendance, on the other hand, it was felt that the specific occupation of a worker would have little influence on his attendance rate but that the general earnings level of his job might affect it.

The purpose of the classification by characteristics, in each instance, was to group together the workers who could be considered homogeneous with respect to the non-age factors affecting the measure under consideration. Direct comparisons

TABLE 2.—Indexes of output per man-hour for men and women pieceworkers in higher and lower paid occupations and in machine and hand operation occupations in four footwear establishments, by age group

(Age group 35-44=100)

Age group ¹	Men						Women					
	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)
	Higher paid occupations			Lower paid occupations			Higher paid occupations			Lower paid occupations		
25-34 years.....	61	97.4	17.8	33	98.8	21.9	44	100.3	18.7	53	101.1	13.0
35-44 years.....	127	100.0	13.9	36	100.0	14.8	62	100.0	11.1	102	100.0	10.4
45-54 years.....	101	94.6	13.5	23	105.7	17.5	46	100.0	11.2	83	98.3	14.2
55-64 years.....	77	90.5	12.9	21	97.8	15.2	26	98.0	7.6	36	101.9	12.7
	Machine operations			Hand operations			Machine operations			Hand operations		
25-34 years.....	61	95.0	17.6	30	108.6	19.9	64	98.8	20.4	33	104.0	9.9
35-44 years.....	129	100.0	12.0	34	100.0	21.0	100	100.0	17.0	94	100.0	9.6
45-54 years.....	118	97.5	12.8	10	100.2	15.3	97	98.0	12.9	32	101.0	9.3
55-64 years.....	93	91.2	12.7	5	98.6	6.4	43	103.0	11.0	18	92.6	12.5

¹ Two age groups, under 25 and 65 and over, are excluded because the number of observations was considered insufficient.

² This index is significantly different from 100 in the sense that, if there were really no difference between the age group and the base group, a difference

as great as this would be obtained less than 1 time in 20 on repeated sampling.

³ Includes lower paid machine operations only.

⁴ Includes higher paid hand operations only.

were made only among individuals within these groups. Within these homogeneous groupings, the performance of the age groups was measured by calculating indexes for each age group average, with the 35- to 44-year group as the base.

Through the use of indexes and the classification system, the influence of non-age factors was substantially eliminated, since each worker was being compared only with other workers who had these factors in common with him. The occupational indexes for each age group could then be combined to obtain results for larger groupings by averaging the indexes, with each component of the average being assigned a weight which depended on the number of individuals represented.² For output per man-hour, age group indexes for similar occupations were combined according to the following characteristics: hand operations, machine operations, higher paid jobs, and lower paid jobs.³

It was important to know whether the index derived for a particular age group reflected the performance of individuals whose output scores showed considerable uniformity, or whether, on the other hand, their scores varied widely about the average for that group. An employer, for example, would logically give greater consideration to the individual applicant's characteristics other than age, if he knew that performance differences between age groups were less than the individual variation in any one age group. Therefore, a

measure of dispersion was employed. This measure reflected the difference between the age group average for an occupation and the scores for individuals in that occupation and age group. The actual measure was the coefficient of variation, which was expressed as a percentage of the average score for the age group.

As in the case of the output per man-hour indexes for age groups, the dispersion measures for the specific occupations were combined to obtain a measure of dispersion for the occupational group.

Findings

The measures of work performance included here were derived from data obtained in plants visited during the exploratory work. The results show performance by age group only for the plants surveyed, and generalizations should not be drawn with respect to the two industries included in the samples.

Output per Man-Hour. The productivity of both men and women pieceworkers in the footwear and clothing plants studied showed only slight varia-

² The formulas used for these weights and for the variance of the resulting average indexes are described in the appendix to Job Performance and Age, op. cit. (pp. 54-57).

³ "Higher" and "lower" paid jobs refer to jobs paying more or less than the regional average for the industry, which was derived from adjusted average hourly earnings for the specific industry as reported in Bureau wage surveys. Ibid. (pp. 47-48).

tions with age up to age 54 (table 1); these differences, moreover, were not statistically significant. Beginning with age 55, the figures, except those for women in footwear establishments, showed a decline which, although statistically significant, was not of serious proportions. In no case did the performance of any 55-64 year group fall below 90 percent of the base group. In fact, women aged 55 to 64 in the footwear plants, performed as well as any of the younger groups of women.

Although the output patterns for men were similar in both industries, the patterns for women differed. The indexes for women in the footwear plants showed insignificant variation between the age groups. In the clothing plants, however, the indexes for women exhibited a pattern similar to that of the indexes for men—stable output until age 54, after which there was some decline.

In addition to comparing the average productivity of age groups, the variation in performance among individuals within each age group was examined. A measure of this variation was pro-

vided by the coefficient of variation.⁴ As shown in the tables, the coefficient of variation exhibited no consistent tendency to vary with age.

The coefficients did, however, indicate considerable individual variability within age groups. They showed that variations in the output of persons in the same age group were very large—in fact, they were much greater than the differences in average output between the age groups. This meant, for example, that many workers aged 55 to 64 exceeded the average output of the younger age group (35 to 44) with which they were compared. Conversely, many of the younger workers had lower output rates than the average of the older group.

Insofar as practical implications are concerned, these data suggested that an employer, in considering an applicant for employment, should evaluate the potentialities of the individual rather than attempt to draw conclusions from his chronological age.

The age-output relationships by industry, sex, type of operation (hand or machine), and earnings levels (tables 2 and 3) followed the same general patterns in each industry both in regard to averages for age groups and variations of the output of individuals within the same age group.

There appeared to be no consistent difference in the pattern of the age-productivity relationships between workers in higher and in lower paid occupations. In fact, for all workers in the clothing

⁴ The coefficient of variation is used to express the relative variability of groups of data. It is calculated by dividing the standard deviation by the mean, and indicates the relationship between the value of the mean and the distance from the mean within which a specified proportion of the observations will lie, if the distribution is approximately normal. For example, if the average index of an age group were 90, and the coefficient of variation 19 percent, then about two-thirds of the indexes would lie between 81.9 and 98.1 (these limits being the mean plus and minus 10 percent of the mean). This assumes, again, that the form of the distribution is not far from normal. There was evidence supporting the view that this would be the case in output per man-hour scores. See Individual Productivity Differences, BLS Serial No. R. 1040, February 1949 (pp. 18 and 19).

TABLE 3.—Indexes of output per man-hour for men and women pieceworkers in higher and lower paid occupations and machine and hand operation occupations in four clothing establishments, by age group

[Age group 35-44=100]

Age group ¹	Men						Women					
	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)
	Higher paid occupations			Lower paid occupations			Higher paid occupations			Lower paid occupations		
25-34 years.....	37	100.8	8.8	25	98.6	8.9	20	96.8	15.4	80	100.8	22.8
35-44 years.....	40	100.0	14.8	33	102.0	15.7	67	100.0	12.3	123	100.0	21.8
45-54 years.....	35	96.2	14.3	18	105.4	12.8	119	96.1	18.7	288	96.2	18.2
55-64 years.....	45	92.0	13.5	63	90.3	21.7	67	86.0	15.3	213	80.3	30.3
	Machine operations			Hand operations			Machine operations			Hand operations		
	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Number of workers	Index	Coefficient of variation (percent)
25-34 years.....	43	96.6	6.5	9	104.4	8.5	54	100.3	22.7	46	96.3	21.9
35-44 years.....	56	100.0	13.3	26	100.9	14.4	139	100.0	18.7	91	100.0	20.7
45-54 years.....	34	100.0	13.5	17	101.6	10.3	208	100.4	17.6	184	96.3	18.7
55-64 years.....	70	90.8	18.4	40	93.9	23.0	106	91.2	18.1	173	80.3	19.6

¹ Two age groups, under 25 and 65 and over, are excluded because the number of observations was considered insufficient.

² Includes higher paid machine operations only.

³ This index is significantly different from 100 in the sense that, if there

were really no difference between the age group and the base group, a difference as great as this would be obtained less than 1 time in 20 on repeated sampling.

TABLE 4.—*Indexes of attendance of pieceworkers in four footwear and four men's clothing establishments, by sex and age group*¹

[Age group 25-44=100]

Age group	Men		Women	
	Number of workers	Index	Number of workers	Index
Establishments in footwear manufacturing				
Under 25 years.....	104	101.2	65	99.7
25-34 years.....	129	101.6	150	100.2
35-44 years.....	197	100.0	259	100.0
45-54 years.....	190	101.2	230	100.3
55-64 years.....	183	100.8	127	100.9
65 years and over.....	53	98.7	32	100.5
Establishments in men's clothing manufacturing				
Under 25 years.....	22	100.8	65	102.3
25-34 years.....	127	98.7	141	100.6
35-44 years.....	153	100.0	305	100.0
45-54 years.....	112	100.4	300	99.2
55-64 years.....	263	98.5	425	99.5
65 years and over.....	50	101.1	15	96.8

¹ Indexes refer to workers' attendance during selected periods of 1955.² Includes lower paid occupations only.

plants and for women in the shoe plants, age did not affect the productivity of workers in higher paid jobs differently than those in lower paid jobs.

The same general picture of stability until age 54 and some decline thereafter was evident in the machine-hand comparisons (tables 2 and 3). There were exceptions, however. The indexes for male handworkers aged 55 to 64, although apparently lower in both industries, were found not to be significantly different from the indexes for other age groups. At the same time, the apparent increase in the index for women machine operators

in the shoe plants was also found not to be statistically significant (table 2).

Again no consistent pattern evolved and no general conclusion about differences in the age-productivity relationships of machine operators as contrasted with handworkers could be drawn.

It might be noted that the individual variation within age groups in these classifications did not change consistently with age. Consequently, variation within age groups again must be viewed in terms of its magnitude rather than in terms of its relationship to age. As noted earlier, the considerable degree of variation evidenced means that even though some decline in average performance after age 54 was observed, there were many workers aged 55 to 64 whose performance surpassed the average performance of younger groups.

Attendance. With respect to attendance, only small differences were found among age groups (table 4). Most indexes were within 1 percentage of 100, and no significant age group pattern was apparent.

Separations. Information on separations was collected, but the adequacy of this information varied among the several plants surveyed, and it was found possible to present only illustrative findings for four of these plants. The data showed, in general, a high rate of separations for workers under 25 years old. In two plants, there were extremely low rates for the age group 45 to 64; in the others, no pattern was found.

To all men death comes soon or late; to many men disabilities, physical and mental, march ahead of death. But aging was not destined to be the dreary liquidation of life we tend to make of it. One can but repeat Cicero's question:

"Can it be that God, in distributing the scenes of life, should, like an incompetent dramatist, have let the last act peter out in debility and imbecility?"

—Alvin Johnson, *The Problem of Aging*. From address delivered before Conference on Aging, Washington, August 14, 1950.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Social Implications of Technological Progress

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The article which follows was excerpted from a paper presented by Charles D. Stewart, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Standards and Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, before the Fifteenth Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labor Legislation on October 3, 1956. In the interest of easier reading, suspension marks to denote unused portions of the text have not been indicated.*

WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS of technological progress for labor and labor policy? As government labor officials, we need to rethink many approaches to familiar problems and may find ourselves, within a generation, working in quite a different environment. Perhaps what I can say may be most useful if I touch on implications which have arrested my attention.

Implications for Full Employment

In Canada and the United States, high postwar employment and full employment policy have been facts of overriding importance for labor policy. The welfare of workers is conditioned by the full employment functioning of the economy, more perhaps than by any other set of factors. Now that we have had a large measure of success in overcoming the economic instability and insecurity connected with the business cycle, we have begun to obtain the sweeter fruits of industrialization. Question: Does automation and an accelerated rate of technological innovation threaten to impair the stability achieved, and lead again to serious problems of unemployment?

The problem of displacement or technological unemployment is not new. The reduction in

man-hours per unit of production in the new technology is no different in any essentials from those in the past, except I anticipate it may take place at an accelerated rate. The economic theory describing the mechanisms of absorption and reemployment is none too satisfactory, but we know that the process takes place.

Rapid technological change can produce maladjustments which contribute to the irregularities of the business cycle. There will be short-run maladjustments between the supply and demand for labor, accentuating problems of training and mobility. These merge into the more serious problems connected with major structural maladjustments in the economy, which may be seen most clearly in problems of geographic immobility—the problems of sick industries and depressed areas. All of these problems can be eased by general conditions of full employment. In Canada and the United States, we must expect a higher average rate of unemployment than in less dynamic and industrialized countries. But I foresee no appreciable rise in the average level of unemployment during periods of full employment, i.e., in frictional unemployment (the level of unemployment which is consistent with full employment).

Problems of adjustment may be greater but our institutional capacities to deal with them ought to improve commensurately. Here, however, is a challenge to government labor officials who are responsible for improvement in labor market institutions, most particularly the employment service, the unemployment insurance agencies, vocational training and guidance, etc. There is no reason to think, so far as general economic stability and the business cycle are concerned, that our capacities to stabilize the economy through monetary, fiscal, and other policies will not increase more rapidly than the problems we face arising out of increasingly rapid technological progress.

Implications for Shorter Hours

That shorter hours are inevitable with automation and the kind of technological progress we envisage reflects, in many instances, a fear that unemployment will spread if work is not shared. Just as commonly, however, it reflects a utopianism that the new technology heralds a new day of all play and no work.

Whether workers prefer shorter hours to additional income depends upon their judgment as to the relative worth of leisure and income. Progressive gains in productivity and levels of living make this choice easier to make in favor of leisure, but the outcome is hardly predictable. It becomes more and more uncertain as hours input and arduousness of work fall below a point where the physical strain and other detriments of work impinge on health, family life, and full participation in social life, while at the same time the material standards of consumption rise.

I do not know what workweek industrial and other workers will choose in the future. It is interesting to note that with substantially full employment in recent years, little reduction in average hours worked has occurred in nonagricultural employment in the United States. George W. Brooks of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers said in a paper presented at the recent AFL-CIO Conference on Shorter Hours of Work¹ that factory workers vie for overtime work at premium pay. Woodrow L. Ginsburg and Ralph Bergmann of the Rubber Workers reported that dual job holding is not uncommon with the 6-day, 36-hour week in Akron rubber plants. At present, workers seem inclined generally to place a higher value on additional income than on more leisure, but this may not always be the case.

Some further reduction in hours of work would appear inevitable. This may take various forms. The requirements of economical use of costly productive facilities will lead to much experimentation and variety in the work schedule. It is much more certain that the workyear will be reduced than that the workweek will be substantially shortened.

Aside from questions of industrial safety and health, the government labor official may be most directly concerned with the impact of changing hours in connection with statutory hours standards and administration of overtime provisions in

minimum wages. From a social policy standpoint, it is obvious that shorter hours of work and the improved opportunity for voluntary choice of working hours, as the need for income becomes less pressing, will minimize the role of hours regulation in labor legislation. On the other hand, the overtime penalty in the United States Fair Labor Standards Act may be catapulted into the center of political pressure in support of wage bargaining. From what I have already said, I foresee the time when share-the-work considerations ought to have no part in legislative policy in social insurance or fair labor standards. Certainly it is true, however, that the tendency, for some time at least, to shorter hours, or for flexibility in the length of the workweek or workyear, will facilitate readjustments occasioned by displacement and technological unemployment.

Probably the most serious form that the hours problem may take in the future is not that of the workweek, or the workyear, but the hours input in the latter years of the individual's life span. Here again I trust that the relative freedom from want which technological progress holds out to us, will permit increasing freedom of choice to work or not to work on the part of older workers. Unless I am mistaken, there are growing signs that social policy in the future will not rest upon recession-oriented biases toward clearing older workers out of a glutted labor market but on freedom of choice to work or retire.

Occupational Skills and Satisfaction

The current interest in the more spectacular aspects of automation and atomic energy developments has focused attention on prospective changes in the skill content of jobs in the new technology. Everyone is agreed that technological change has revolutionary implications for traditional occupations, and the suggestion is that this is increasingly true for the future.

In the United States, at least, I think government labor officials have paid all too little attention to government responsibility in shaping the occupational capabilities of the labor force. For most workers, specialized skills have been acquired through experience on the job. There has

¹ For excerpts from Mr. Brooks' paper, see *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1956 (p. 1271); and from the paper by Messrs. Ginsburg and Bergmann (p. 1298).

been official support of apprenticeship, but it has not played the same role as in some European countries. Until recently, we have given little attention to the mechanisms by which the public schools fit into the training process. Our attention now is largely centered on shortages and training to meet prospective requirements in the higher categories of scientific and technical skills. In this situation, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has initiated a Skills of the Work Force program to direct public and employer attention to conscious efforts to appraise occupational needs and to effectuate training. The Department's occupational outlook studies and the vocational counseling activities of the employment service, together with job guidance in public schools, will contribute to the process of choice. But the means for training must be provided through public and employer efforts.

Training is the link between labor supply and labor demand. The technological potential can be realized only if the labor supply in kind and numbers is adapted to labor requirements. Individual potentials and satisfactions, under any given set of technological facts, are likely to be maximized under such circumstances. Technological unemployment can be minimized by a flexibly trained labor force capable of meeting the job requirements of a changing technology.

Curiosity about the future leads us to wonder what the net effect of technological changes will be upon the occupational structure of the future. Apparently there is no consensus on this score. Experience to date, during the whole period of industrialization, suggests an enhancement of skills. Automation and related technological developments substitute mechanical and other processes for unskilled labor. The new technology seems to emphasize the need for higher and higher skills for programming and controls. In some situations, there is no question that responsibility is an increasingly important factor, that broad training and specialized intelligence are required. Yet automation apparently takes over some of the skilled operations. Some studies indicate that as certain operations become fully automatized the amount of skill required of production line workers declines, and workers can

become qualified to handle automatic operations with only a few days' training.

There would thus appear to be a wide range of occupational opportunities open for the whole range of human intelligence, capabilities, and interests. No one can generalize, I believe, whether job satisfactions will be more or less than in the "good old days." I suspect this will depend upon the individual's status in his job situation, which depends upon contemporary progress in labor-management relations, personnel administration, economic policy, and social legislation.

Protective Labor Legislation

On balance, it appears that automatic technology portends a lessening of occupational hazards and a general improvement in working conditions.² This is not so certain, at the present moment at least, with respect to extended application of atomic energy to general industrial uses. But in general, one would expect, with progressive improvements in real incomes and living standards, that working conditions would rise correspondingly. For I think this has been the natural development: Oppressive labor conditions have tended to disappear, with the supervision of the State to be sure, as productivity has relaxed the pressure of penury on the employer. Good labor conditions are good business, of course; and model establishments are a source of entrepreneurial pride; but as in the field of government services, our standards and practice rise as we have the economic means to finance them.

This suggests that protective labor legislation may have a smaller role in the future than in the past. Yet our social standards will rise with changes in cultural perspectives. There is still a long way to go, and there will always be backwashes where the least advantaged workers need outside protection from employer abuses.

Automation promises to relieve more and more workers from dangerous, dirty, heavy, and back-breaking jobs. Industrial hygienists foresee the elimination of a large percentage of traumatic injuries from lifting, handling, and unloading of stock, and contact with fumes and dangerous materials. Illustrative is the 85-percent reduction in hernia cases where automatic machinery was installed in a Ford plant, cited by Walmer.³

² See C. Richard Walmer, *Workers' Health in an Era of Automation*, *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1966 (p. 819).

³ *Ibid.* (p. 821).

The industrial hygienists are not altogether complacent. Walmer emphasizes the "danger of catastrophic exposures due to ruptures in the lines or of acute exposures where maintenance work is involved."⁴ I find also considerable concern for emotional impacts on the worker, either because he may fear displacement or is subject to the need to adapt to new circumstances, or because he is worried over the responsibility which may be his for the operation of costly and complicated capital equipment.

But the experts leave me with some apprehensions when they detail the risks of radiation and the use of new, dangerous materials connected with the industrial applications of atomic energy. Here government labor officials are confronted with new problems, or variations of old problems, in safety standards and workmen's compensation.

We do not know the scope or the immediacy of large-scale industrial atomic developments. But in the United States, we know the traditional workmen's compensation systems are ill equipped to deal with emerging risks and problems of adjudication and compensation. The second-injury problem is made more complicated; the question of causal relationship more baffling; and time limitations on filing more impracticable. So-called schedule type of coverage limited to specific occupational diseases is patently inadequate. Adequate compensation may be more and more costly and never adequate. For, according to medical authorities, radiation diseases may have periods of latency extending up to 30, 40, 50 years. There may be types of radiation illnesses not yet known. So little is known about radiation injury (and exposure from many sources if cumulative) that determination of causal connection is even more difficult than in ordinary circumstances.

In the future, labor departments will need staff to aid in code drafting in the atomic energy field,

in training of radiological safety personnel, and in preparation of technical materials for educational and safety purposes. It is suggested that it may be necessary to organize, in cooperation with governmental health agencies, a system of individual radiation exposure records covering industrial, medical, and dental exposure. Workmen's compensation will need to be extended to meet the new risks and the new problems of administration. Particularized standards will need to be developed with respect to hours of work, overtime, perhaps rotating shifts or sabbaticals, and suitability of employment by age, for radiation dangers are aggravated by continuity and length of exposure and are more serious among the young than the old.

Thus, I am sure protective labor legislation is not a passing need in the early stages of industrialization. But it does need reappraisal and adaptation to the needs of the times if it is to maintain its relevancy to the welfare of workers in a rapidly changing society. Our problems, however, are not all in the future. In the United States and in Canada, there are areas which have been little affected by modern industrialization. Our working conditions and living conditions still are generally low, compared with the promise of modern technology. We are at the threshold of a period of great economic growth and change, as indicated by the burst of capital expenditures for expansion and modernization of equipment.

I think it important to bear in mind that our problems may be somewhat different than in the past, that old approaches may not be the most appropriate ones. Government labor officials have a personal responsibility to see that labor legislation is realistic and its administration efficient for the needs of workers in an industrialized society.

⁴ Ibid.

Occupational Wage Relationships in 17 Labor Markets, 1955-56

SKILL DIFFERENTIALS have remained largely unchanged in the past 3 years, according to surveys of occupational earnings and related provisions made by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in 17 major labor markets in the winter of 1955-56. This analysis—the fourth in a series based on these surveys¹—not only compares the current relative pay positions of plant and office occupations among establishments in 6 broad industry divisions in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing, but also discusses the factors which have contributed to the narrowing of skill differentials in the past 50 years.

Long-Term Trends

Earlier Bureau studies on occupational wage relationships have noted a narrowing of pay differentials for skilled workers from 105 percent of the unskilled worker's rate in 1907 to 37 percent in 1953.² Skill differentials in the past have tended to narrow during periods of high employment and to widen during periods of substantial unemployment. The Bureau's study of 1953 indicated that the tendency for occupational wage differentials to narrow had slowed down and that the problem of maintaining skill differentials was being increasingly recognized in labor-management negotiations. A recent analysis of wage settlements made by the Bureau indicated that about a third of the settlements, covering 40 percent of workers involved, specifically dealt with the maintenance of skill differentials.³

Historically, some of the more important factors contributing to the compression in wage structures may be clearly discerned, such as the effects of the restriction of immigration after World War I and the rising educational level of the working population. Technological change has tended, in a sense, to make the unskilled worker obsolete; for example, the janitor now is often expected to operate scrubbing machines, polishers, etc., which raise his output and call for increased abilities over the "broom pusher." The spread of trade union organizations and the dominance of inflationary tendencies in the past decade and a half have also played a conspicuous

role in the widespread practice of adjusting wages in terms of uniform cents-per-hour amounts. Also, in some industries, rising statutory minimum wage standards have probably played a role.

The aforementioned factors contributing to a compression in wage differentials together with the increasing complexity of the wage structure may also have been partly responsible for the adoption of formalized wage structures by management. The majority of establishments in American industry have adopted some type of formal wage structure providing a single rate or a stated range of rates for each job classification they employ.⁴ The formalization of wage structures reflects the high degree of specialization to be found in today's work force and the growth of labor-management agreement coverage. An additional contributing factor undoubtedly has been the Federal Government's wage stabilization program during 2 periods within the last 15 years.

Many establishments, particularly in manufacturing, have established the relative position of each job in the pay structure through some system of job evaluation. Some systems use very simple procedures but others give consideration to specific job factors such as skill, training, educational requirements, physical effort, and responsibility. The most popular system of job evaluation is the "point" method. After a range of possible points is set for every factor to be considered, each job is

¹ For the first 3 articles in the series, see *Earnings and Wage Differentials in 17 Labor Markets, 1955-56*, Monthly Labor Review, September 1956 (p. 1040); and *Supplementary Wage Provisions in 17 Labor Markets, 1955-56*, and *Scheduled Workweeks and Shift Differentials in 17 Labor Markets*, Monthly Labor Review, November 1956 (pp. 1261 and 1265, respectively). Additional data are contained in BLS Bull. 1158.

The surveys in the 17 areas were made between October 1955 and April 1956. Metropolitan areas were covered except in Newark-Jersey City (Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties, N. J.), New York City (the 5 Boroughs), Philadelphia (Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N. J.), and Chicago (Cook County). Major industry divisions within the scope of the surveys were manufacturing; transportation (except railroads); communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services (selected industries). Separate data for the industry divisions surveyed are provided where feasible. The minimum establishment size was 51 workers in each of the 6 industry divisions surveyed, except that in 5 of the larger areas, the minimum in manufacturing, public utilities, and retail trade was 101 workers. The construction and extractive industries and Government-operated establishments were excluded. The 4,000 firms studied, employing 394 million workers, were selected to represent 31,000 firms within the scope of the studies with a total employment of 7 million in the 17 areas.

² See *Occupational Wage Relationships in Manufacturing*, Monthly Labor Review, November 1953 (p. 1171), and *Occupational Wage Differentials, 1907 to 1947*, Monthly Labor Review, August 1948 (p. 127).

³ *Current Wage Developments*, February 1, 1956.

⁴ See *Wage Formalization in Major Labor Markets, 1951-52*, Monthly Labor Review, January 1953 (p. 22).

evaluated against the point scale, and the factor point values totaled to provide the basis for establishing the relationship among jobs in the wage structure.

In pricing jobs, consideration is commonly given to wage levels and pay relationships among jobs as they exist in other establishments. Occupational wage surveys, conducted by individual employers, employer organizations, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, provide check points for this purpose.

Occupational averages in such surveys are generally obtained from rates of pay that usually differ among industries and among establishments in the same industry. Occupational pay relationships, based on average occupational earnings by industry and community, sometimes fail to indicate ac-

curately the wage spread or differentials maintained among jobs in individual establishments. For example, a wage survey in an area or industry may show somewhat higher average earnings for job A than for job B. An examination of pay relationships within individual plants, however, may reveal that in most plants with most job classifications the rate for job B equals or exceeds the rate for job A. This apparent anomaly may result from the fact that job A occurs more often in high paying establishments or industries, while job B is found in all industries or in lower paying industries. Thus, for some research needs, analysis of wage relationships within individual establishments may be more appropriate. The Bureau's community wage surveys provide a source of data for such a study.

TABLE 1.—Occupational average hourly earnings as percentages of pay for men janitors¹ in 17 labor markets combined, by industry division, winter 1955-56

Occupation and sex	Median establishment percentages in—							
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ³	Services
OFFICE JOBS								
<i>Men</i>								
Clerks, accounting, class A.....	137	131	147	135	140	133	130	163
Clerks, accounting, class B.....	115	111	119	115	117	123	121	126
Clerks, order.....	129	129	130	129	130	136	136	134
Clerks, payroll.....	122	120	130	127	128	131	128	134
Office boys.....	82	78	85	82	83	88	86	96
Tabulating-machine operators.....	121	118	126	122	123	135	129	126
<i>Women</i>								
Billers, machine (billing machine).....	102	101	104	102	104	104	106	111
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine).....	107	103	108	106	106	106	106	130
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A.....	117	113	121	126	115	124	122	133
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B.....	108	103	107	102	107	109	101	110
Clerks, accounting, class A.....	126	121	129	125	128	129	130	141
Clerks, accounting, class B.....	104	101	107	102	106	106	107	118
Clerks, file, class A.....	104	99	110	110	103	105	111	113
Clerks, file, class B.....	87	84	90	89	83	91	90	96
Clerks, order.....	108	105	109	106	106	106	106	126
Clerks, payroll.....	112	108	119	119	118	118	123	126
Comptometer operators.....	101	97	105	107	103	105	108	121
Duplicating-machine operators (mimeograph or ditto).....	99	88	93	90	91	93	97	103
Key-punch operators.....	99	95	103	99	101	106	101	103
Office girls.....	81	81	82	78	82	86	81	92
Secretaries.....	129	124	136	131	129	133	140	147
Stenographers, general.....	105	102	109	106	107	112	111	121
Stenographers, technical.....	118	110	123	122	106	102	111	106
Switchboard operators.....	104	101	105	102	104	107	113	115
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	103	101	107	104	104	107	113	115
Tabulating-machine operators.....	113	111	114	111	112	118	116	116
Transcribing-machine operators, general.....	102	99	104	100	100	107	107	109
Typists, class A.....	101	98	105	102	102	105	110	109
Typists, class B.....	91	87	95	90	92	97	95	106
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL JOBS								
<i>Men</i>								
Draftsmen, leader.....	197	193	222	199	197	199	199	173
Draftsmen, senior.....	162	150	186	160	156	163	163	163
Draftsmen, junior.....	117	116	126	120	126	126	126	126
<i>Women</i>								
Nurses, industrial (registered).....	121	117	122	122	122	131	140	127

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Occupational average hourly earnings as percentages of pay for men janitors¹ in 17 labor markets combined, by industry division, winter 1955-56—Continued

Occupation and sex	Median establishment percentages in—						
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
MAINTENANCE AND POWERPLANT JOBS							
Men							
Carpenters, maintenance	142	137	103	130	130	195	172
Electricians, maintenance	146	142	100	146	146	201	178
Engineers, stationary	148	141	104	140	141	171	183
Firemen, stationary boiler	123	122	128	117		142	146
Helpers, trades, maintenance	114	113	117	110		127	123
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	142	142					
Machinists, maintenance	145	145	146	143			
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	180	135	148	143	187	140	174
Mechanics, maintenance	140	140	148	130	130	150	157
Millwrights	126	136					
Others	114	113	122				
Painters, maintenance	130	131	100	141		107	106
Pipefitters, maintenance	187	137	148	128			
Plumbers, maintenance	145	139	158	140		183	177
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	136	128	147				
Tool and die makers	166	150					
CUSTODIAL AND MATERIAL MOVEMENT JOBS							
Men							
Elevator operators, passenger	100	101	100	100		100	101
Guards	100	100	111	110		100	110
Laborers, material handling	100	105	110	115	100	111	108
Order fillers	111	109	114	118	111	121	
Packers, shipping	100	100	110		110	100	
Receiving clerks	121	118	126	120	120	121	123
Shipping clerks	126	124	130		120	123	123
Shipping and receiving clerks	128	124	129	124	120	122	122
Truckdrivers, light (under 1 1/4 tons)	119	117	121	119	112	125	123
Truckdrivers, medium (1 1/4 through 4 tons)	123	120	123	128	126	144	130
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	123	126	130	123	125	140	
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	128	126	135	125	127	147	
Truckers, power (forklift)	113	111	123	122	116	131	
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	110	109	115			118	
Watchmen	101	101	101	100	101	104	100
Women							
Elevator operators, passenger	93	94	92	91		89	97
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	92	90	87	90	88	84	90
Packers, shipping	99	100	96		104	96	

¹ These percentages show the relationship between straight-time average hourly earnings for selected occupations. In each establishment studied, the average earnings for men janitors was used as a base (100); average earnings for other jobs were converted to a percentage of that base.

² Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Note.—Dashes indicate insufficient data to warrant presentation.

Methodology

For the purpose of measuring occupational wage relationships in this analysis, the earnings of workers in each job surveyed within an establishment were related to the earnings of the janitor classification in that establishment; i. e., with earnings in an unskilled job found in a majority of the establishments surveyed.¹ Since the comparisons were made only in establishments that employed men janitors and workers in at least one of the other jobs used in the study, the number of establishments involved varied somewhat for

¹ Approximately three-fourths of the over 4,000 establishments in the 1956 study employed janitors. These establishments were about equally divided between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries.

² The approximate wage relationship between any two occupations studied in this analysis may be obtained by computing the percentage change between the indexes shown for the occupations.

different occupations. This procedure, adopted in the Bureau's study of occupational wage relationships in 1953, results in a series of indexes of occupational earnings for each establishment, which express the earnings for each job as a percentage of the average hourly earnings of men janitors. The indexes for each occupation were then arrayed for all of the establishments in which the occupation was found. To obtain a basis of comparison for each area and industry division, the median or midpoint in the array of establishment indexes for the same occupation was selected.²

The 1953 study was limited to selected plant occupations in the manufacturing and public utilities industries. The present study, however, extends the analysis to other industry groups and presents some observations on pay relationships between office and manual jobs.

TABLE 2.—Relative pay positions for selected plant and office occupations,¹ all industries, in 17 labor markets combined, winter 1955-56

[Pay for men janitors=100]

Occupation and sex	Establishment percentages	
	Median ²	Middle range ³
PLANT WORKERS		
<i>Men</i>		
Tool and die makers	156	147-170
Engineers, stationary	148	134-173
Electricians, maintenance	146	135-165
Machinists, maintenance	145	135-160
Carpenters, maintenance	142	131-165
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	142	134-151
Mechanics, maintenance	140	131-154
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	139	129-155
Pipefitters, maintenance	137	130-147
Painters, maintenance	136	127-160
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	132	119-148
Shipping clerks	126	114-143
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ through 4 tons)	123	114-142
Firemen, stationary boiler	123	114-135
Receiving clerks	121	112-143
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons)	119	109-131
Helpers, trades (maintenance)	114	107-135
Truckers, power (forklift)	113	106-122
Order fillers	111	105-123
Packers, shipping	109	103-118
Guards	108	102-115
Laborers, material handling	106	100-115
Watchmen	101	95-108
Elevator operators, passenger	100	98-106
<i>Women</i>		
Packers, shipping	99	92-105
Elevator operators, passenger	93	84-100
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	92	83-99
OFFICE WORKERS		
<i>Men</i>		
Clerks, accounting, class A	137	121-161
Clerks, order	129	112-146
Tabulating-machine operators	121	110-137
Clerks, accounting, class B	115	101-132
Office boys	82	72-93
<i>Women</i>		
Secretaries	129	114-148
Clerks, accounting, class A	125	112-143
Tabulating-machine operators	113	102-126
Stenographers, general	105	94-120
Clerks, accounting, class B	104	92-119
Switchboard operators	104	95-115
Typists, class A	101	91-113
Comptometer operators	101	92-114
Key-punch operators	99	89-110
Typists, class B	91	81-103
Office girls	81	72-92

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² The middle range is the central part of the array of percentages in which the middle 80 percent of the establishments fell.

Job Differentials, 1955-56

Plant Jobs. Tool and die makers, who received the highest average earnings of the manual workers studied, averaged 56 percent above the janitor rate, in the 17 labor markets combined, as table 1 shows. The median wage differentials for other skilled maintenance workers ranged from 36 percent for painters and millwrights to 48 percent for plumbers. Median differentials for maintenance carpenters, machinists, and electricians were 42, 45, and 46 percent, respectively.

Among the custodial and material movement jobs studied, laborers and guards averaged 6 and 8 percent more, respectively, than janitors; truckdrivers from 19 to 32 percent more, depending on type of truck; order fillers, 11 percent more. Shipping clerks held a position in the wage scale higher than receiving clerks (26 as compared with 21 percent above the janitor rate).

Watchmen averaged 1 percent more than janitors. Pay for women janitors and elevator operators was 8 and 7 percent below men janitors, respectively.

As might be expected, the smallest dispersion among establishments in the relative position of individual jobs, as measured by the middle range³ in an array, was found among the lower paid jobs such as elevator operators, watchmen, guards, laborers, and packers. (See table 2.) Greatest dispersion among establishments was found in the higher paid jobs and particularly those which varied from establishment to establishment in skill or responsibility requirements, such as stationary engineers, carpenters, and painters.

As table 3 shows, there was less dispersion among manufacturing establishments in the occupational pay relatives than among nonmanufacturing.

Skill differentials in nonmanufacturing establishments were almost invariably greater than in manufacturing. The only exceptions among the manual jobs studied were the three women's occupations and men elevator operators and watchmen, which were nearer to the janitor average in manufacturing plants. Among the skilled maintenance jobs, the differentials in nonmanufacturing were generally 10 to 20 points greater than in manufacturing, and among other maintenance jobs, generally 5 to 10 points higher. It should be pointed out that although skill differentials were greater in nonmanufacturing, the actual levels of wages were generally higher in manufacturing, especially for the unskilled occupations.⁴ The fact should be emphasized that most of the manual jobs studied are found much more frequently in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries.

Among the nonmanufacturing industries, the largest differentials were found in the retail trade and services divisions, in that order. Differentials

³ The middle range as used here is the central part of the array of percentages, excluding the upper and lower fourths of the establishments.

⁴ See Earnings and Wage Differentials in 17 Labor Markets, 1955-56, op. cit.

in wholesale trade and public utilities were also generally larger than in manufacturing but usually by only a few points.

The 1953 study showed that the size of the establishment in terms of employment had no consistent effect on skill differentials. Considerable variation in skill differentials was noted, however, among manufacturing industries. Larger than average skill differentials were found in the newspaper, malt liquor, paperboard container, and basic steel industries. Industries with comparatively narrow differentials were industrial chemicals, paper, automobiles, and petroleum refining. Manufacturing industries with the least variation in pay differentials for the same job among establishments, as measured by the narrowness of the middle range, were automobiles, meatpacking, and cotton textiles. Widest ranges were found in the malt liquor, newspaper, and drug and medicine industries. Although these comparisons were not undertaken in this current study, it is believed that this basic pattern remains largely unchanged.

Office Jobs. This study permits some appraisal of the position of office workers as compared with plant workers in the pay structure. Over a period of years, the relative position of office employees appears to have deteriorated. This deterioration has been attributed principally to (1) the higher proportion of the working population in competition for clerical work; and (2) the low incidence of unionization among clerical employees.⁹ The relative pay position of clerical workers clearly has also been affected by most of the factors, cited earlier, that have influenced the position of manual workers.

The office worker, even in the more routine jobs, formerly received not only higher pay on the average than the unskilled plant worker but also tended to receive more in the way of benefits. Recent surveys show that in some areas the proportion of plant workers receiving certain fringe benefits actually exceeds the proportion of office workers receiving such benefits.¹⁰

Only one of the men's office jobs studied was paid comparably to skilled maintenance workers.

Accounting clerks (class A) averaged 37 percent above the janitor rate—about the same amount as painters, automotive mechanics, and pipefitters (table 1). Men payroll clerks and tabulating-machine operators generally ranked with drivers of light and medium trucks and firemen, along with women secretaries and accounting clerks (class A). The latter two jobs were the only women's jobs that averaged as much as 25 percent above men janitor rates.

Stenographers shared the same comparative position with material handling laborers. Typist (class A), and comptometer operators were paid about the same as watchmen and janitors. Routine copy typists (class B) and duplicating-machine operators' pay ranked slightly below that for women elevator operators and janitresses. Over half of the medians for the women's jobs studied fell in the range of from 99 to 105 percent of the janitor rate.

TABLE 3.—Relative pay positions for selected manufacturing and nonmanufacturing occupations,¹ in 17 labor markets combined, winter 1955-56

(Pay for men janitors=100)

Occupation and sex	Establishment percentages	
	Median ¹	Middle range ²
MANUFACTURING		
Electricians, maintenance (men).....	142	134-156
Carpenters, maintenance (men).....	137	130-146
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance) (men).....	135	128-144
Clerks, accounting, class A (men).....	131	119-140
Painters, maintenance (men).....	131	123-136
Secretaries (women).....	124	113-139
Receiving clerks (men).....	118	111-131
Tabulating-machine operators (men).....	118	109-131
Order fillers (men).....	109	105-119
Laborers, material handling (men).....	105	100-111
Stenographers, general (women).....	102	92-113
Switchboard operators (women).....	101	94-111
Comptometer operators (women).....	97	86-108
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women).....	95	89-100
Typists, class B (women).....	87	79-97
Office girls.....	81	71-90
Office boys.....	78	70-86
NONMANUFACTURING		
Carpenters, maintenance (men).....	163	142-203
Electricians, maintenance (men).....	160	144-196
Painters, maintenance (men).....	160	136-200
Clerks, accounting, class A (men).....	147	125-178
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance) (men).....	146	143-170
Secretaries (women).....	136	118-167
Receiving clerks (men).....	126	115-143
Tabulating-machine operators (men).....	126	111-145
Order fillers (men).....	114	106-127
Laborers, material handling (men).....	110	101-125
Stenographers, general (women).....	100	97-125
Comptometer operators (women).....	105	94-131
Switchboard operators (women).....	105	96-115
Typists, class B (women).....	96	86-110
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women).....	87	79-96
Office boys.....	85	73-96
Office girls.....	82	73-96

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 2, table 1.

⁹ See Robert E. Burns, *The Comparative Economic Position of Manual and White Collar Employees*. (In *Journal of Business*, University of Chicago, October 1934, pp. 257-267.) See also, *White-Collar Employment and Income*, Monthly Labor Review, July 1936 (p. 401).

¹⁰ See Supplementary Wage Provisions in 17 Labor Markets, op. cit.

The differentials in manufacturing industries for office workers were consistently lower than those in each of the nonmanufacturing industry divisions. Among the nonmanufacturing divisions, the highest differentials for office workers were generally found in the services division, followed by finance and retail trade.

For six of the office jobs studied, separate data were obtained for men and women. The differentials for the men's jobs were typically 10 to 20 percentage points higher than those for the same

classifications of women. The only exception was for the office boys' and office girls' classification. Both were nearly 20 percent below the janitor rate, and the girls' differential was often narrower than the boys'. Among the factors that may influence the indicated pay position of men and women in the same job classification are differences in length of service or experience, possible variations in duties and responsibilities, as well as differences in the establishments where they are employed.

TABLE 4.—Occupational average hourly earnings as percentages of pay for men janitors¹ in 17 labor market areas, winter 1955-56

Occupation	Median establishment percentages in—								
	17 areas com- bined	Northeast				South			
		Newark- Jersey City	New York City	Phila- delphia	Provi- dence	Atlanta	Dallas	Memphis	New Orleans
OFFICE JOBS									
<i>Men</i>									
Clerks, accounting, class A	127	125	129	142	146	166	175	180	197
Clerks, accounting, class B	115	110	116	119	112	131	138	131	139
Clerks, order	129	135	134	131	134	141	144	144	150
Clerks, payroll	122	118	126	124	126	130	133	133	177
Office boys	80	80	80	77	80	100	98	97	98
Tabulating-machine operators	121	122	123	116	126	123	128	126	128
<i>Women</i>									
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	117	112	119	124	119	128	146	163	180
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	105	98	108	105	104	119	126	127	132
Clerks, accounting, class A	125	119	123	127	124	141	144	144	170
Clerks, accounting, class B	104	100	106	101	106	119	120	125	129
Clerks, file, class A	104	97	109	105	97	120	120	113	125
Clerks, file, class B	87	80	88	84	84	101	103	104	107
Clerks, payroll	112	107	128	114	106	129	125	125	141
Computometer operators	101	97	108	102	95	120	125	115	124
Key-punch operators	99	94	98	97	97	113	123	109	129
Nurses, industrial (registered)	121	118	123	122	122	123	122	143	162
Office girls	81	75	79	79	83	97	98	100	100
Secretaries	129	124	137	131	129	149	158	146	171
Stenographers, general	106	101	108	104	101	125	121	120	122
Switchboard operators	104	102	107	102	103	120	123	123	126
Switchboard operator-receptionists	105	104	115	108	100	117	125	112	116
Tabulating-machine operators	112	108	117	109	106	121	120	115	112
Typists, class A	101	97	106	103	98	120	120	116	112
Typists, class B	91	87	95	89	91	107	109	107	112
MAINTENANCE AND POWERPLANT JOBS²									
Carpenters, maintenance	142	138	142	143	140	166	175	185	178
Electricians, maintenance	146	141	144	146	140	173	180	181	198
Engineers, stationary	146	149	157	149	146	166	169	169	210
Firesmen, stationary boiler	125	124	124	120	118	117	126	119	116
Helpers, trades, maintenance	114	110	114	114	113	117	120	114	127
Mechanics, maintenance	145	140	145	145	145	165	144	155	180
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	130	124	123	128	125	124	121	123	175
Mechanics, maintenance	140	125	143	129	127	163	162	160	182
Others	114	111	116	115	113	111	115	125	114
Painters, maintenance	126	126	126	125	121	127	120	179	162
Pipefitters, maintenance	127	120	125	125	127	144	144	144	139
Tool and die makers	140	130	137	133	129	144	162	162	162
CUSTOMER AND MATERIAL MOVEMENT JOBS³									
Guards	108	107	105	108	106	119	110	117	115
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	82	80	80	82	82	95	95	91	87
Laborers, material handling	106	106	109	107	106	102	106	101	104
Packers, shipping	100	108	110	112	104	106	116	106	109
Receiving clerks	121	120	121	119	122	121	123	124	130
Shipping clerks	126	119	125	128	124	125	124	126	136
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons)	119	111	124	123	117	109	119	108	120
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ through 4 tons)	122	125	125	127	117	109	121	112	116
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	123	146	147	127	125	147	118	122	125
Truckers, power (docklift)	113	113	121	112	113	110	113	110	112
Watchmen	101	102	100	102	105	106	106	104	104

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Occupational average hourly earnings as percentages of pay for men janitors¹ in 17 labor market areas, winter 1955-56—Continued

Occupation	Median establishment percentages in—								
	Middle West					Far West			
	Chicago	Detroit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Denver	Los Angeles-Long Beach	Portland	San Francisco-Oakland
OFFICE JOBS									
Men									
Clerks, accounting, class A	123	126	120	122	141	120	126	126	121
Clerks, accounting, class B	109	113	110	103	113	126	110	126	104
Clerks, order	129	124	111	121	126	124	129	126	122
Clerks, payroll	123	114	123	116	118	121	120	126	122
Office boys	84	79	74	75	77	87	86	82	79
Tabulating-machine operators	118	114	121	111	122	124	127	123	118
Women									
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	113	114	107	102	105	119	118	107	106
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	106	99	91	93	105	109	107	106	99
Clerks, accounting, class A	120	121	117	111	121	118	122	126	114
Clerks, accounting, class B	108	98	98	96	103	106	104	97	92
Clerks, file, class A	100	98	93	94	101	107	107	107	105
Clerks, file, class B	86	83	73	78	84	95	84	84	83
Clerks, payroll	100	104	102	107	107	116	115	105	102
Comptometer operators	101	96	90	94	99	104	104	96	92
Key-punch operators	100	93	86	85	97	103	105	92	95
Nurses, industrial (registered)	120	113	111	117	114	121	123	115	113
Office girls	82	80	69	71	80	86	84	80	81
Secretaries	127	122	119	118	125	121	126	117	118
Stenographers, general	102	100	91	94	103	106	106	97	100
Switchboard operators	102	103	93	96	105	106	106	93	96
Switchboard operator-receptionists	106	96	96	93	96	101	103	93	94
Tabulating-machine operators	114	106	100	101	120	116	120	112	109
Typists, class A	102	97	90	90	103	107	101	94	94
Typists, class B	90	86	79	80	90	94	90	82	85
MAINTENANCE AND POWERPLANT JOBS²									
Carpenters, maintenance	145	137	126	147	144	126	142	126	144
Electricians, maintenance	149	140	141	150	150	129	147	124	138
Engineers, stationary	147	145	144	142	145	126	140	126	133
Firemen, stationary boiler	127	123	123	127	124	127	127	127	120
Mechanics, maintenance	114	118	112	118	117	113	111	107	115
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	140	140	142	145	152	130	147	131	137
Mechanics, maintenance	126	123	123	124	126	120	127	126	123
Mechanics, maintenance	140	141	126	124	142	131	141	120	131
Oilers	114	111	117	112	115	113	113	109	114
Painters, maintenance	126	124	123	125	124	126	127	124	126
Pipefitters, maintenance	120	127	125	142	137	127	127	121	122
Tool and die makers	170	147	120	152	174	126	126	121	152
CUSTODIAL AND MATERIAL MOVEMENT JOBS³									
Guards	107	109	104	111	108	120	112	107	105
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	92	90	87	96	96	97	97	90	90
Laborers, material handling	106	105	107	106	107	107	110	111	107
Packers, shipping	109	107	110	112	111	106	105	111	107
Receiving clerks	123	113	117	121	119	120	119	118	118
Shipping clerks	125	115	121	127	125	125	120	128	120
Truckdrivers, light (under 1½ tons)	120	111	115	121	119	120	115	114	127
Truckdrivers, medium (1½ through 4 tons)	125	112	119	126	125	126	119	120	124
Truckdrivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	143	120	123	129	129	126	126	123	129
Truckers, power (forklift)	113	109	115	114	113	120	115	111	114
Watchmen	100	102	102	101	100	100	100	100	100

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² Limited to men workers except when otherwise noted.

NOTE.—Dashes indicate insufficient data to warrant presentation.

Regional Patterns. The average skill differentials for plant workers in the 17 labor markets studied did not vary greatly from one region to another except in the South, where they were much greater than elsewhere. (See table 4.) A comparison of average hourly earnings by occupation indicates that the larger differential is traceable to the lower rates paid to unskilled workers in southern areas. Skilled workers in the South were paid rates that compare favorably with those paid for jobs in some of the northern areas.

Smallest differentials were most often found in the Far West areas for skilled maintenance jobs. Differentials in the custodial and material movement jobs were fairly uniform in all areas, except for the semiclerical-type jobs such as shipping and receiving clerks, which were generally higher. In these categories, the southern areas again had the greatest differential.

The median differentials for office workers in areas outside the South were fairly close to the medians for the 17 areas combined. The southern

area differentials were consistently larger, with the highest differentials found in New Orleans and the next highest generally in Dallas.

Smallest differentials for office work were found in the Milwaukee and Minneapolis-St. Paul areas, followed closely by San Francisco and Portland. Other areas with relatively small differentials for office work were Detroit and Newark-Jersey City. The only cities outside of the South with differentials above average were the New York City and Denver areas. The other areas, Providence, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and Los Angeles-Long Beach generally had differentials very close to the 17-area medians.

No consistent relationship was found between area wage levels for plant or office workers and the size of skill differentials. Providence, with the lowest general wage level of the 13 areas outside of the South, had among the smallest differentials. The southern areas, all relatively low in terms of general wage level, had the largest differentials. San Francisco-Oakland and Detroit, both high-wage areas, had relatively small differentials, while Los Angeles and Chicago, which also rank among the high-wage areas, had only average differentials.

—JAMES F. WALKER

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

On a comparison of the prices of labor in [the United States] with those of Great Britain, we perceive that although the wage of common labor is much higher here, yet that of the artificer is not. Here the demand for labor is chiefly agricultural and the wages seem to be regulated by it. There the mechanic arts afford so much employment that the demand for every species of skill and ingenuity is constant and high. Hence it happens that we can satisfy our artists with wages very little above the common labor of the country, while those who come from Europe will not work without a much greater price.

—Manuscript letter of George Cabot, pioneer textile manufacturer, September 6, 1791, in Hamilton Papers, Library of Congress.

Import of the AFL-CIO Merger for Management

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following article was excerpted from a paper presented on October 5, 1956, by Carroll R. Daugherty, Chairman, Department of Business Economics, Northwestern University, at the Ninth Annual Fall Conference of the Associated Industries of Cleveland. Suspension marks to denote unused portions have been omitted for easier reading; the first half of the paper, which dealt with internal Federation developments, is not covered.*

Economic Implications

WHAT are some of the short- and long-run implications of [the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations] for management and collective bargaining? Let's first consider the question of labor monopoly.¹

[To say that unions stand somewhere in between the extremes of sheer atomism and pure monopoly] does not completely dispose of the monopoly question. First, like corporations, unions differ among themselves in the degree of control they exercise over their sides of markets. Some labor organizations, for example the skilled building-trades unions, possess virtually complete control. Other unions, for example in textiles or shoes, have very imperfect control of their markets. They have rivals with completely overlapping jurisdictional claims; there are numerous important areas of nonunionism; and they often find it difficult to obtain even union shops in some of the plants where they are recognized.

Second, monopoly or a degree of monopoly on one side of a market, e. g., selling, is really nothing absolute; it is in fact meaningless except when it is related to the degree of monopoly or atomism that exists on the opposite side of the market, e. g., buying. Thus, even a weak union might be stronger than any one employer with which it dealt if the employers in the market were numerous, small, and disorganized. And a strong national union, say in basic steel, could be more monopolistic than any one of a few giant corporations with which it dealt if the latter did not act or bargain as a group.

Third, the really fundamental question about the possible monopolistic effects of the merger is not, Is it a monopoly, or will it become a monopoly? It is, Does it or will it move us farther away from economic and political atomism than we were before the AFL and CIO got together?

I think that the answer to this question has to be "yes." If it is true that the proposed merger between Bethlehem and Youngstown would have reduced competition and increased the degree of monopoly in basic steel because buyers of steel would have had fewer alternative sources, then it follows that the mergers of total-overlap rival unions under the encouragement of the new Federation will reduce competition and raise the degree of monopoly in the selling of labor services because employers will have fewer alternative sources of labor supply. Interunion rivalry will have been reduced or eliminated; nonunion plants will tend to be less difficult to organize and union-shop agreements easier to obtain.

[But] remember that this monopoly conclusion had to do with particular unions rather than with the AFL-CIO as such. The Federation provides places, procedures, and encouragement under which higher degrees of particular-union monopoly can be planned and developed, but the various national unions have autonomy and guard it zealously.

[Moreover,] competition can have unpleasant characteristics and consequences—[in industry, for example,] cutthroat competition or unfair competition. Interunion rivalry or competition can have unpleasant effects too. Many employers will hate to see the latter kind of competition pass away, because it enabled them to play one union against its rival, but many other employers will bless the name of merger because they and their employees were always being caught, with never a moment's stability, between the exaggerated demands and claims of rival organizing drives.

But let's suppose that most of you, on balance, don't like the probability of greater degrees of union monopoly. What's to be done about it? Consider first the economic or collective bargaining side. Do you wish government to step in and forbid the mergers of rival unions? Or, whether or not there is rivalry between two or more na-

¹ For an earlier discussion of monopoly and organized labor, see *The Monopolistic Power of Labor Unions*, Monthly Labor Review, February 1956 (p. 161).

tional unions, do you wish government to break up the nationals into independent local plant unions? Or do you just wish government to forbid industry-wide bargaining?

A prohibition of merger between two rival unions of complete overlap would seem to be consistent with forbidding the merger of Youngstown and Bethlehem, but the latter was aimed at protecting the consumer from a possible increase in steel prices and from a possible restriction of steel capacity and output. Would a prohibition of union mergers accomplish the same result? Isn't it true that usually, under conditions of rival unionism, each union is less responsible and each union makes more exaggerated demands than one responsible union covering the whole field? Isn't management and the consumer better off under the latter situation?

Next, do you want to get government in a big way into the business of breaking up large economic organizations into their constituent units? Do you wish to establish the principle of denying rather than encouraging freedom of association? If you do, many of you who have subsidiaries or who are multiplant corporations are as likely to be carved up as are national unions. Do you have any idea how big you would make government if it tried to police a general breakup movement?

Do you really wish government to prohibit industrywide bargaining? Do you want to deprive employers' groups, in industries like pottery, coal, and clothing, of the stabilizing benefits of marketwide relationships with their unions? Do you wish to encourage the practice of whipsawing, whereunder a strong national union plays one employer off against another?

None of the three measures discussed above offers the right way to deal with greater degrees of monopoly among national unions. The best way is one consistent with the democratic principles of freedom of association and free, private decision-making. The best way is for employers to get together on their sides of their markets in order to meet the union on equal terms—true marketwide bargaining.

Baldly stated, [this] proposal means meeting more monopoly with still more monopoly. I am a firm believer in the principle of countervailing power. I believe that it is good for the country for the organized economic or political power of one

group to be balanced by the power of some other group on the other side of the market or political fence, with government watching carefully to enforce a few, simple rules of fair play and to protect the public from possible collusion between the groups. Certain mathematical economists of a few decades ago succeeded in demonstrating that the same beneficial social results could be obtained by bargaining between equally matched organized groups as would be obtained if there were complete atomism, i. e., no degrees of monopoly at all, on both sides of the markets.

But won't the encouragement of marketwide bargaining lead to periodic industrywide strikes or lockouts, with resulting inconveniences to consumers and threats to national well-being? Isn't it much worse for the country when a whole industry goes down than when just one company does? The point-blank answer to this question is of course "yes." But I wish to make a few qualifying points: First, no one has yet demonstrated [conclusively] that, save in wartime and in a very few industries like public utilities, railroads, certain trucking, and perhaps coal and petroleum, industrywide stoppages upset the country. Second, the right to strike and to lock out is fundamental in a free economy and is a vital, necessary part of free collective bargaining. Third, in the few industries mentioned above, where the social benefit of preserving the right to strike would be outweighed by the damage to the public, government will have to devise some means, better than it now has, for minimizing stoppages. Fourth, in all sorts of industries I should hope that marketwide bargaining would develop the cooperative kind of union-management relationship that I shall mention a little later on.

Political Implications

[Concerning the merger's potential political effects,] as with the economic or collective bargaining side, the really meaningful question is, Will the degree of political "monopoly" be greater under the new Federation than it was when the labor movement was split?

I think the answer is "Yes, but not a whole lot." In favor of a higher degree is the likelihood of much more agreement on what candidates for government office are to be supported. [After all State labor organizations have merged,] the

worst that can happen is failure to agree on any slate because of rivalry among contending labor bosses. Also, organized labor will be considerably more potent in the lobbying end of politics. There will be more agreement on what to lobby for, more effective presentation of labor's views to legislative and administrative agencies.

Against a much higher degree of political power are the makeup of the two major political parties, the makeup of the electorate (including union members), and the free, secret ballot system of the country. Each of the two parties can and does appeal to members of virtually all classes and groups of voters. I suppose that a fairly substantial majority of union members does "just naturally" vote Democratic, just as a substantial majority of [businessmen] vote Republican, but some [businessmen] and many of labor lean the other way or at least are independent voters. At the meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in August, 8 out of 22 labor leaders voted against endorsing either presidential candidate and 5 voted against endorsing Stevenson. Another political element in America is the laziness of voters. Unless things are really critical and issues sharply drawn, many voters have to be pushed toward the polls. But when a man does get into a voting booth and pulls the curtain shut, he is alone. In that privacy, no one is going to tell him how to vote.

Out of these facts come four points: (1) COPE [the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education] will have little chance of changing the votes of those labor leaders and union members who are set in their political habits; (2) COPE may be able to influence those who are truly independent; (3) COPE may be able to get out more of the vote than its predecessors could; and (4) COPE will be as helpless as the lowliest ward heeler in the face of secret voting.

But let's suppose that the new Federation will be much more powerful politically than its predecessors. In my judgment that possibility need not make employers quail. It is possible for employers to organize successfully for political action. I believe that political balance among organized groups is good for a municipality, a State, and the Nation.

Implications for Management

In closing, I should like to try to bring the collective bargaining and the political portions of this discussion together. Let's ask the question, Why does labor engage in political action? Because labor thinks it can get from government certain things that employers are either unable or unwilling to give in collective bargaining? More fundamentally, because labor suspects that employers are basically unfriendly and that it is therefore necessary to have a friendly government?

If these questions are answered affirmatively, it would seem to follow that the better relations are between unions and management at the bargaining table and in the settlement of grievances, the less will labor turn to political action.

What are the essential requirements of good union-management relations? Does the employer have to give his union everything it asks for in order to prevent it from running to [the government]? Not at all. Have you read the case studies published by the National Planning Association on causes of industrial peace,² for example, those on Crown Zellerbach and Libbey-Owens-Ford? Have you learned what has been happening in the last couple of years at Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Armour, and International Harvester? The substance of these experiences can be summarized somewhat as follows: First, the responsible executives (including top management) must convince the union leadership and membership that the company is not out to undermine or weaken the union. Second, if management wishes employees and union to be sympathetic and constructively responsive to its needs and problems, it must demonstrate that it has the same attitude toward the needs and problems of the union as an entity and the members as human beings. Third, if these attitudes are established, management, when it has to, can say "no" and be believed and respected.

It is the fact that more and more corporate executives and supervisors are coming to adopt and act on these attitudes that leads me to conclude that the merger of the AFL and the CIO presents no serious threat to management or to the American way of life. It is that fact that has led me to believe that American management is by far the most adaptable and progressive the world has ever seen.

² For summaries of some of these case studies, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1946 (p. 626), May 1949 (p. 542), January 1954 (p. 16), and February 1954 (p. 170).

Earnings in Fertilizer Plants in April 1956

FERTILIZER manufacturing production workers averaged \$1.34 an hour, exclusive of premium pay, in April 1956, according to a survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Three-fourths of the 23,300 production workers within the scope of the study were employed in the Southeast, Border, and Great Lakes regions, where averages of \$1.12, \$1.31, and \$1.61, respectively, were recorded.¹

The 1,800 nonsupervisory office workers averaged \$1.49 an hour, and regional averages ranged from \$1.40 in the Southeast to \$1.61 and \$1.63 for the Great Lakes and Pacific Coast, respectively.

Individual earnings of production workers were typically within a narrow range in each region. The employment of large proportions of workers in unskilled jobs and the extensive use of the time-rate system of wage payment contributed to this concentration. The Federal minimum wage of \$1 which became effective March 1, 1956, was an added factor in the Southeast, Southwest, and Border regions,² where 36, 25, and 15 percent, respectively, of the workers were earning \$1 an hour at the time of the survey.

Among the occupational groups studied separately, average hourly earnings ranged from \$1.16 for watchmen and \$1.17 for bag sewers (machine) to \$1.84 for maintenance mechanics and \$1.87 for maintenance carpenters. Material handling laborers, who accounted for a third of the production workers covered by the study, averaged \$1.22 an hour.

The large majority of the production workers received various supplemental benefits, such as paid vacations, holidays, and health and insurance benefits. About half of the workers were in establishments providing pension benefits in addition to social security.

Industry Characteristics

Although there are some fertilizer plants in nearly all sections of the country, the industry is concentrated in or near agricultural areas where the product demand is greatest. The Southeast region employed more than two-fifths of the work-

ers within the scope of the survey. Approximately a fifth were employed in the Great Lakes region and a tenth in the Border States. Total employment in April 1956 was about the same as in 1950, when the last previous study was conducted by the Bureau,³ but some regional changes occurred. Employment in the Great Lakes region increased by a fourth during the 6-year period, while decreases of nearly a third were recorded in the Border States and Middle Atlantic region. There was virtually no change in the Southeast region.

Traditionally seasonal, employment in the fertilizer industry is highest during the months just before the planting season and lowest in the late summer.

Three different types of establishments comprise the industry. Complete or integrated fertilizer establishments manufacture acid for use in the production of superphosphate which is combined with other fertilizer materials. Superphosphate establishments purchase acids from which superphosphates and finished fertilizers are made. Mixing establishments purchase all ingredients including superphosphates and perform only mixing operations. Industrywide, employment was fairly evenly divided among these different types of establishments. This relationship, however, was not consistent among the regions. (See table 1.)

Establishments with labor-management agreements covering a majority of their workers accounted for three-fifths of the production workers in the industry. Regionally, these proportions were two-fifths in the Middle West and Pacific regions, one-half in the Southeast, and approximately two-thirds in the remaining regions.

¹ The survey included establishments employing 8 or more workers and primarily engaged in manufacturing mixed fertilizers. Establishments primarily engaged in the merchandising of fertilizer materials in the natural state and in mining and grinding of phosphate rock and potash were excluded.

The regions used in the study include: *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

² See Wage Structure: Fertilizer Manufacturing, April 1956, BLS Report 111, for a more comprehensive report on the study, including an analysis of the effects of the Federal minimum wage.

³ See 75-Cent Minimum Wage: Effects on Fertilizer Industry, Monthly Labor Review, January 1951 (p. 33); and Wage Structure: Fertilizer, 1949 and 1950, Series 2, No. 77.

TABLE 1.—Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of production workers in fertilizer manufacturing establishments by selected characteristics, United States and selected regions, April 1956

Item	United States ²		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
All establishments, total.....	28,200	\$1.34	1,870	\$1.56	3,289	\$1.31	12,314	\$1.12
Type of market:								
Interstate.....	22,879	1.30	1,487	1.63	2,804	1.34	9,411	1.18
Intrastate.....	5,411	1.15	433	1.32	365	1.08	2,903	.96
Type of establishment:								
Complete fertilizer establishment.....	10,532	1.46	736	1.83	1,293	1.45	4,892	1.25
Superphosphate and mixing establishment.....	8,522	1.40	719	1.45	853	1.29	3,007	1.13
Mixing establishment.....	9,206	1.16	425	1.30	1,413	1.19	4,915	1.00
Establishment size:								
8-50 workers.....	8,114	1.13	841	1.28	905	1.07	4,017	.98
51-100 workers.....	7,427	1.25	109	1.60	835	1.39	3,604	1.08
101-250 workers.....	9,562	1.44	459	1.68	1,140	1.46	3,548	1.19
251 or more workers.....	3,107	1.77	461	1.94	276	1.53	1,145	1.57
Community size:								
Less than 25,000 population.....	9,261	1.17	874	1.41	788	1.05	5,323	1.01
25,000 and under 100,000 population.....	5,679	1.23	717	1.64	286	1.31	2,859	1.12
100,000 or more population.....	13,370	1.47	879	1.62	2,185	1.43	4,132	1.27
Labor-management contracts:								
Establishments with—								
Majority covered.....	15,702	1.47	1,367	1.68	2,359	1.39	6,368	1.23
None or minority covered.....	11,588	1.17	603	1.30	900	1.11	5,956	1.01
			Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West		Pacific	
All establishments, total.....	1,710	1.44	5,711	1.61	1,045	1.48	690	1.80
Type of market:								
Interstate.....	1,370	1.47	5,343	1.61	823	1.49	379	1.72
Intrastate.....	140	1.11	968	1.57	222	1.42	310	1.45
Type of establishment:								
Complete fertilizer establishment.....	853	1.77	1,000	1.70	276	1.45		
Superphosphate and mixing establishment.....	639	1.18	2,922	1.61	630	1.52		
Mixing establishment.....	218	1.09	1,320	1.46	149	1.38	632	1.57
Establishment size:								
8-50 workers.....	568	1.11	645	1.44	339	1.23	435	1.59
51-100 workers.....	421	1.13	1,053	1.75	375	1.59	164	1.73
101-250 workers.....	310	1.31	3,290	1.63	331	1.53		
251 or more workers.....			613	1.76				
Community size:								
Less than 25,000 population.....	282	1.11	1,161	1.49	120	1.41	96	1.46
25,000 and under 100,000 population.....	176	1.09	706	1.70	363	1.45	170	1.62
100,000 or more population.....	1,352	1.57	4,284	1.63	362	1.54	423	1.63
Labor-management contracts:								
Establishments with—								
Majority covered.....	1,142	1.63	4,023	1.68	430	1.59	275	1.66
None or minority covered.....	568	1.07	2,188	1.47	615	1.41	414	1.55

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE.—Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

Men accounted for all but about 1 percent of the production workers in the industry. Nearly two-thirds of the office workers covered by the study were women.

Incentive methods of wage payment were infrequently reported among the establishments studied. Fewer than 3 percent of the production workers were paid on this basis.

Average Hourly Earnings

The 28,300 production workers within the scope of the survey averaged \$1.34 an hour in April 1956—an increase of almost 40 percent since 1950. The 12,300 workers in the Southeast averaged

\$1.12 an hour—19 cents below the average for the Border States and 32 cents below the average for the Southwest region. The highest average was recorded in the Great Lakes region (\$1.61).

Production workers in complete (integrated) fertilizer establishments averaged \$1.46 an hour, nationally—6 cents higher than workers employed in superphosphate establishments, and 30 cents more than those in establishments performing only mixing operations. This general relationship in earnings, which was fairly consistent among the numerically important regions studied, is largely due to differences in occupational staffing patterns. Complete fertilizer establishments which manufacture acids and superphosphates employ the

TABLE 2.—Percent distribution of production workers in fertilizer manufacturing establishments by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ United States and selected regions, April 1956

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	United States ²	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
Under 75.....	0.7			1.6				
75 and under 80.....	1.4			3.1	0.3			
80 and under 85.....	.4		0.1	1.0				
85 and under 90.....	.2		.7	.3				
90 and under 95.....	.4		.2	.8				
95 and under 100.....	(³)		.2					
100 and under 105.....	21.8	6.4	16.8	39.3	25.8	0.3	4.1	0.9
105 and under 110.....	20.1	6.0	15.9	35.0	25.3	.2	4.7	.9
110 and under 115.....	8.0	1.2	5.4	14.6	13.0	.3	.5	1.9
115 and under 120.....	5.6	2.5	2.4	10.2	4.6	.5	3.9	
120 and under 125.....	4.3	.7	7.1	6.3	4.7	1.2	1.3	1.3
125 and under 130.....	3.3	.9	6.6	3.8	6.6	.8	.9	
130 and under 135.....	4.5	2.1	6.2	4.1	2.6	3.9	12.0	13.2
135 and under 140.....	4.2	13.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	8.7	3.5	.6
140 and under 145.....	3.2	8.0	11.7	3.3	5.0	5.0	3.9	4.4
145 and under 150.....	4.8	7.0	14.5	3.8	2.4	8.0	10.8	2.6
150 and under 155.....	3.0	8.1	7.3	1.1	.5	3.2	6.7	3.8
155 and under 160.....	4.4	4.4	7.3	1.1	.6	9.3	7.6	16.0
160 and under 165.....	4.2	2.7	2.7	1.2	.7	10.1	11.8	5.8
165 and under 170.....	3.4	2.1	1.0	.5	1.2	11.4	8.9	2.0
170 and under 175.....	3.3	.5	.8	.4	.5	9.9	10.7	3.3
175 and under 180.....	3.5	9.1	1.1	1.1	.2	8.4	3.1	2.6
180 and under 185.....	1.7	5.2	1.1	.4	.3	3.6	3.3	3.0
185 and under 190.....	1.7	4.1	.2	.9	.8	2.4	1.0	13.2
190 and under 195.....	2.4	4.4	2.4	.5	4.0	3.4	1.0	3.0
195 and under 200.....	1.1	3.5	.4	.2	.5	2.6	1.3	1.0
200 and under 205.....	1.2	3.0	.4	.3		2.3	1.1	4.8
205 and under 210.....	1.3	2.9	.1	.2	2.9	1.0	.3	4.1
210 and under 215.....	.9	2.5	.2	.7	1.2	1.0		2.6
215 and under 220.....	.7	.5			.1		.5	.6
220 and under 225.....	.3	1.0		(³)	.4	.8		.3
225 and over.....	.3	.9		.1	1.2	.5		.6
	1.8	1.9	.3	.3	14.1	2.5		1.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	28,290	1,870	3,250	12,214	1,710	8,211	1,045	690
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.34	\$1.36	\$1.31	\$1.13	\$1.44	\$1.61	\$1.48	\$1.50

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal 100.

largest proportion of skilled and semiskilled workers, with mixing establishments employing the smallest proportion.

Establishments reported as engaged in interstate commerce accounted for four-fifths of the production workers in the industry. Workers in these establishments averaged considerably more than workers in establishments limited to intrastate commerce in each of the regions studied separately, except in the Great Lakes and Middle West regions where wage advantages of 4 cents and 7 cents an hour, respectively, were recorded. The large differences recorded in other regions reflect, at least in part, a heavier concentration of low-wage mixing plants among those establishments reported only in intrastate commerce.

Earnings data of production workers were also tabulated according to size of establishment, size of community, and union contract coverage. Earnings tended to be higher in the larger establishments, the larger communities, and in establishments having labor-management contracts covering wages of production workers. Because of the

interrelationship of these factors, however, their exact influence on the level of wages cannot be determined.

The 1,800 office workers covered by the study averaged \$1.49. Regional differences in wage levels were not as pronounced for this group of workers as for production workers. Lowest earnings were recorded in the Southeast region where office workers averaged \$1.40 an hour—23 cents below the high average of \$1.63 on the Pacific Coast.

Earnings below \$1 an hour were reported for relatively small numbers of production workers in only three regions—the Border States, Southeast, and Southwest. Virtually all of these workers were employed in establishments reported to be engaged in intrastate commerce and thus not subject to the Federal minimum wage. Comparatively large proportions of workers in each of the above regions earned exactly \$1 an hour—15 percent in the Border States, 25 percent in the Southwest, and 36 percent in the Southeast region. Five percent of the workers in the industry earned \$2 or more an hour. (See table 2.)

Occupational Earnings

Among the 18 occupational groups studied separately, industry averages ranged from \$1.16 an hour for watchmen and \$1.17 for bag sewers (machine) to \$1.84 for maintenance mechanics and \$1.87 for carpenters (table 3). Material handling laborers, accounting for a third of the production workers covered by the study, averaged \$1.22 an hour on a nationwide basis. Chambermen and millers averaged \$1.47 an hour; burnermen, \$1.48; and superphosphate mixers, \$1.50.

Regionally, occupational averages were generally highest in the Great Lakes and Pacific regions and lowest in the Southeast.

Establishment Practices

Data were also obtained in the survey on certain establishment practices: minimum wage rates; work schedules; and such supplementary benefits as vacation pay, retirement plans, life insurance, sickness and accident insurance, and hospitalization and surgical benefits.

Minimum Rates.⁴ The \$1 Federal statutory minimum served as the lowest entrance rate for two-

⁴ Minimum entrance and minimum job rates, for purposes of this study, are defined as the lowest established rate for inexperienced and experienced workers, respectively, in unskilled occupations, except watchmen, apprentices, handicapped, and superannuated workers.

⁵ For description of the method used in computing worker coverage of supplementary benefits, see table 4, footnote 1.

fifths of the 294 establishments visited, including 86 of the 126 in the Southeast, 11 of the 21 in the Southwest, and 12 of the 33 in the Border States. At least half of the establishments in the remaining regions had established minimum entrance rates of \$1.30 or more an hour. The Border States and the Southeast were the only regions reporting minimum entrance rates below \$1—most commonly 75 cents. Virtually all of these establishments were reported as engaged in intrastate commerce. Established minimum rates for unskilled workers who had acquired some experience on the job followed approximately the same pattern as the minimum entrance rates. Minimum job rates of \$1 an hour were reported by 115 of the 294 establishments, rates below \$1 in 16 establishments, and rates of \$1.30 or more in 91 plants.

Work Schedules. Work schedules of 40 hours a week were in effect in establishments employing two-thirds of the production workers in the industry. The 40-hour work schedule applied to a majority of the production workers in all of the regions except the Middle West where longer schedules were prevalent. Nearly 15 percent of the industry's workers were employed on late-shift operations at the time of the study. Most of these workers received shift differential pay, most frequently on a cents-per-hour basis.

Supplementary Wage Benefits.⁵ Paid vacations after qualifying periods of service were provided

TABLE 3.—Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men workers in selected production occupations in fertilizer manufacturing establishments, United States and selected regions, April 1956

Occupation	United States ²		Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings						
Diggers.....	1,804	\$1.32	\$1.53	\$1.29	\$1.07	\$1.30	\$1.03	\$1.31	\$1.00
Bag printers.....	216	1.32	1.38	1.38	1.16	1.27	1.04	1.30	1.30
Bag sewers, machine.....	703	1.17	1.43	1.23	1.09	1.14	1.06	1.48	1.76
Batch weighers.....	731	1.26	1.54	1.36	1.13	1.14	1.04	1.48	1.76
Burnermen.....	86	1.48	1.52	1.32	1.19	1.19	1.70	1.48	1.76
Carpenters, maintenance.....	187	1.87	1.73	1.73	1.70	2.07	2.21	1.73	1.73
Chambermen.....	304	1.47	2.03	1.60	1.36	1.47	1.73	1.73	1.73
Conveyor tenders.....	256	1.35	1.31	1.17	1.09	1.13	1.06	1.43	1.43
Don diggers.....	159	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.09	1.13	1.06	1.43	1.43
Laborers, material handling.....	9,711	1.22	1.47	1.22	1.02	1.14	1.06	1.43	1.43
Mechanics, maintenance.....	869	1.84	1.53	1.73	1.66	2.29	2.01	1.73	2.04
Millers.....	236	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.23	1.19	1.67	1.48	1.48
Mixers, dry mixing.....	792	1.33	1.23	1.24	1.06	1.19	1.50	1.47	1.04
Mixers, superphosphate.....	431	1.50	1.68	1.31	1.23	1.15	1.70	1.54	1.54
Truckdrivers.....	655	1.36	1.37	1.15	1.09	1.23	1.09	1.48	1.48
Truckers, power (forklift).....	257	1.37	1.31	1.31	1.10	1.26	1.73	1.63	1.63
Truckers, power (other than forklift).....	2,397	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.09	1.14	1.09	1.31	1.09
Watchmen.....	708	1.16	1.53	1.15	1.04	1.14	1.43	1.27	1.27

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE.—Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

TABLE 4.—Percent of production workers employed in fertilizer manufacturing establishments with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits,¹ United States and selected regions, April 1956

Selected benefits ²	Percent of production workers in—							
	United States ³	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
Paid vacations ⁴	90	97	94	81	96	100	100	100
1 week or more	88	97	94	74	96	100	100	87
After 1 year	86	97	94	74	91	100	100	87
3 weeks or more	90	96	94	66	90	99	92	87
After 1 year	5	—	13	2	5	6	3	13
After 3 years	16	36	20	4	42	18	30	40
After 5 years	55	55	61	45	64	73	66	60
After 10 years	79	86	84	66	90	90	92	62
3 weeks or more	84	81	83	43	44	76	46	13
After 15 years	3	12	4	(⁵)	—	7	—	—
After 18 years	84	81	83	43	44	76	46	13
4 weeks or more	6	—	—	5	4	14	21	—
After 20 years	(⁵)	—	—	(⁵)	—	—	—	—
After 25 years	6	—	—	5	4	14	21	—
Paid holidays ⁴	96	90	91	77	91	99	93	96
1 or 2 holidays	(⁵)	4	3	(⁵)	7	—	—	—
3 holidays	(⁵)	4	3	(⁵)	7	—	—	—
4 holidays	(⁵)	4	3	(⁵)	7	—	—	—
5 holidays	6	—	(⁵)	12	7	—	8	(⁵)
6 holidays	87	46	81	52	33	64	84	10
7 holidays	12	15	4	3	30	25	—	34
8 holidays	5	35	—	—	9	9	—	—
Health, insurance, and pension plans: ⁴								
Life insurance	75	80	81	64	86	86	81	42
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	33	35	27	26	56	43	44	21
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave ⁵	30	70	26	41	72	71	58	35
Sickness and accident insurance	49	70	27	40	72	68	53	20
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	3	35	(⁵)	(⁵)	—	(⁵)	(⁵)	15
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	(⁵)	—	—	(⁵)	(⁵)	—	(⁵)	—
Hospitalization insurance	64	79	65	48	76	82	61	67
Surgical insurance	68	85	55	48	76	83	61	64
Medical insurance	27	30	9	30	41	33	50	62
Catastrophe insurance	(⁵)	—	—	—	—	(⁵)	—	—
Retirement pension	49	68	48	35	51	74	83	(⁵)
No health, insurance, or pension plan	19	6	14	31	12	4	19	28

¹ If formal provisions for supplementary benefits in an establishment were applicable to half or more of the workers, the benefits were considered applicable to all workers. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers currently receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated.

² Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Vacation payments, such as percent of annual earnings and flat-sum amounts, were converted to an equivalent time basis.

⁴ Less than 2.5 percent.

⁵ Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

⁶ Includes only those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes legally required plans such as workmen's compensation and social security.

⁷ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately.

in establishments employing nine-tenths of the production workers. The most common practice was 1 week after 1 year and 2 weeks after 3 years. A majority of the workers in the Border States, Great Lakes, and Middle Atlantic regions and more than two-fifths in the Southeast, Southwest, and Middle West were employed in establishments providing 3 weeks after 15 years. Four-week vacations after 25 years of service were granted to a small proportion of the workers, primarily in the Great Lakes and Middle West regions.

Paid holidays were provided in establishments with nearly nine-tenths of the production workers in the industry. The most common provision was 6 days annually in all regions except the Pacific, where most workers received 7 days. Approximately a third of the workers in the Middle Atlantic region received 8 days annually.

Nonproduction bonuses, usually at Christmas or at the end of the year, were provided in estab-

lishments employing a fifth of the production workers. The practice was less prevalent in the Great Lakes, Middle West, and Pacific regions than in the other sections of the country. Half of the workers in the Southwest were employed in establishments reporting these benefits.

Life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance, financed wholly or in part by the employer, were available to a majority of the industry's workers and were the most prevalent among the various types of health and insurance benefits studied. (See table 4.)

Pensions—providing regular payments upon retirement for the remainder of the worker's life—were reported in establishments with nearly half of the workers. This benefit was in addition to benefits available under the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance program.

—FRED W. MOHR

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Training in the Aircraft Industry

IN THE principal crafts employed in the aircraft manufacturing industry, insufficient numbers of craftsmen are being trained to fill skilled manpower requirements, according to a recent study conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship.¹ Although most aircraft plants maintain training programs, a relatively large number do not have organized programs to train workers in craft skills. Only one-third of the plants were training apprentices in 1955 (see chart). In general, the industry depends heavily on short-term programs to provide in-plant training in job skills.² Many plants fill skilled positions primarily by upgrading workers who have "picked up" minimum skills with little or no formal training. Some plants elect "to go to the labor market" to attract skilled workers who were trained in other plants.

Apprentice Training

Forty-four of the 143 aircraft plants in the study, employing 36 percent of the industry's work force, had active apprenticeship programs in 1955. These plants were training 1,376 apprentices. Trades with relatively large numbers of apprentices were machinist, tool and die maker, aircraft mechanic, and sheet-metal worker (table 1). The term of apprenticeship in most trades in the aircraft industry is 8,000 hours or about 4 years. In the tool and die maker and pattern-maker trades, however, the term is generally 10,000 hours or about 5 years. During his employment as an apprentice (under the terms of a written or implied agreement), the apprentice follows a regular work schedule that includes on-the-job training in all phases of his trade under supervision of journeymen and other qualified instructors, as well as related classroom instruction which includes theoretical aspects of the work.³

Virtually all of the 99 establishments that were not training apprentices had the plant and equipment required for such training. Several plants were making progress toward establishing apprenticeship. Perhaps the most frequently cited

TABLE 1.—Number of apprentices employed by aircraft manufacturing plants, by trade, 1955

Trade	Total	Aircraft assembly	Aircraft engines and parts	Other aircraft parts and equipment
Machinist.....	331	158	133	61
Tool and die maker.....	331	96	178	57
Aircraft mechanic.....	178	148	30	—
Sheet-metal worker.....	136	22	86	18
Electrician.....	96	36	54	4
Patternmaker.....	12	4	4	4
Other apprentices.....	262	48	184	30
Total apprentices.....	1,376	514	638	224
Number of plants reporting.....	44	10	17	17
Total employment.....	292,405	131,496	106,567	24,313

reason for the absence of apprenticeship was the inability of unions and management to agree on such apprenticeship details as seniority, selection, and wages. The International Association of Machinists, which represents large numbers of aircraft employees, has issued a policy statement designed to encourage local unions to participate with management in organizing apprentice training programs.⁴

Short-Term Training

The training programs of most aircraft plants are designed primarily to provide short-term training. Plants employing 356,000 workers reported that approximately 36,000 workers—practically all in aircraft assembly—were enrolled in such training programs in 1955 (table 2). About 12 percent of the aircraft assembly workers were enrolled in such training programs. In contrast, only 2 percent of the engine plant workers and 4 percent of the workers in other aircraft plants were receiving this type of training.

These short-term programs encompassed a wide variety of training. For example, workers were enrolled full time in intensive training programs lasting 3 months or longer. Others were taking individual courses, such as blueprint reading or welding, which required class attendance for only 1 or 2 hours a week over an 8- or 10-week period.

¹ Based on information obtained by field representatives of the Bureau of Apprenticeship from 143 aircraft plants which employed nearly 90 percent (662,400) of the workers in the industry in 1955. See *Training in the Aircraft Industry*, Bull. T-145, Bureau of Apprenticeship, October 1956.

² For the purposes of this study, "short-term training" is defined to include all types of organized in-plant training except apprenticeship.

³ For further information, see *Apprentice Training—An Investment in Manpower*, Bureau of Apprenticeship, 1956.

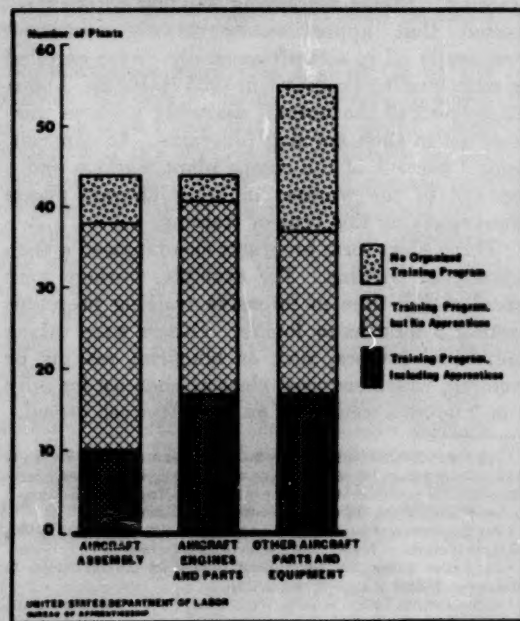
⁴ *Apprenticeship Policy Manual*, Washington, D. C., International Association of Machinists, 1955.

In addition to on-the-job training, the Bureau of Apprenticeship's study showed that many plants were cooperating closely with local school authorities in arranging vocational courses for their employees. Some plants reimbursed a portion of the tuition costs to employees successfully completing courses related to their work during off-duty hours. Among the trade-related courses offered by vocational schools were blueprint reading, mathematics, machine-shop practice, electronics, tool and die making, and tool design.

Factors Influencing Training

The aircraft industry employed 790,000 workers in June 1956, which was appreciably higher than employment in any other manufacturing industry. Normal turnover, including losses through death, retirement, and disability, requires the training of thousands of replacements each year. Moreover, industry, especially the aircraft assembly plants, emphasizes short-term training at least partly because of the nature of the industry's development—notably the application of mass production methods to aircraft production. In periods of

Prevalence of Training Programs in Aircraft Manufacturing, by Industry Branch, 1955



national emergencies, rapid expansions of aircraft production have necessitated the industry's recruiting and training thousands of workers in relatively short time. Furthermore, rapid technological advances, resulting in new products (such as jet transports and guided missiles) and new production techniques have accentuated the need for a continuing program of training craftsmen and other workers in new skills. The aircraft industry must have a broad base of skilled manpower to satisfy any future expansion of defense requirements for aircraft. The industry requires large numbers of craftsmen in trades that are in short supply throughout the economy. High levels of employment in other sectors of the economy add to the difficulty of recruiting such craftsmen. Therefore, it is all the more necessary that aircraft plants establish programs to develop the job skills of their own workers. Shifts in production among geographical areas often result in manpower dislocations because of the reluctance of trained workers to move to new locations.

Technological advances in the industry have been the product of an expanded research program; no industry is more research-oriented than the aircraft industry. More than half of the industry's 48,500 scientists and engineers were engaged in research and development work in 1954.⁴ Also, large numbers of engineering aids, draftsmen, technicians, and skilled workers provide technical assistance to scientists and engineers. It has been estimated that 35 percent of the workers in aircraft engine plants are employed in occupations requiring at least 2 years' training or the equivalent experience.⁵

The aircraft manufacturing industry has experienced a shortage of skilled craftsmen over the past 5 years. Department of Defense officials have become increasingly concerned with the impact of the shortage of skilled and professional workers on national defense programming. Selective Service policies have recognized the industry's need for skilled workers and have granted occupational deferments for workers with essential skills.

⁴ Science and Engineering in American Industry—Preliminary Report on a Survey of Research and Development Costs and Personnel in 1953-54 (prepared for the National Science Foundation by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics), Washington, National Science Foundation, 1956 (pp. 30 and 32).

⁵ Impact of a Full Mobilization Program on the Occupational Composition of the Aircraft Engine and Parts Industry, BLS Report No. 94, August 1955 (p. 23).

TABLE 2.—Number of short-term trainees employed by aircraft manufacturing plants, by industry and employment size class, 1955¹

Industry	Total	Plants with total employment of—		
		Less than 1,000	1,000 to 4,999	5,000 or more
Aircraft assembly:				
Number of plants reporting..	33	7	11	14
Total employment.....	289,761	3,132	29,900	255,729
Number of trainees.....	34,190	334	1,999	31,927
Aircraft engines and parts:				
Number of plants reporting..	34	14	10	(²)
Total employment.....	39,228	4,123	25,105	(²)
Number of trainees.....	780	109	671	(²)
Other aircraft parts and equipment:				
Number of plants reporting..	48	42	6	(²)
Total employment.....	27,153	8,573	18,380	(²)
Number of trainees.....	1,001	394	707	(²)
Totals:				
Number of plants reporting..	104	63	27	14
Employment.....	354,142	16,128	53,285	255,729
Number of trainees.....	35,971	737	3,317	31,927

¹ Thirty-nine plants did not report data on trainees.² Data for 1 engine plant and 1 aircraft parts plant employing more than 5,000 workers are grouped in the size class 1,000-4,999 to avoid disclosing data on individual companies.

The Revised Lists of Currently Essential Activities and Critical Occupations, which were issued jointly on March 5, 1955, by the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor, classify the production and maintenance of aircraft and parts as 1 of the 10 essential industrial activities in the economy. The following skilled trades that are important in aircraft manufacturing are included in the list of critical occupations: Aircraft and engine mechanics, die setter, electronic technician, instrument repairman,

jig and template maker, machinist, patternmaker, and tool and die maker.

The present study does not attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of individual aircraft plant training programs. Training needs obviously vary among different plants. However, the results of the study substantiate current labor market analyses that indicate that the industry is not training enough craftsmen to meet its replacement and growth requirements.

In the past, the instability of the industry, with rapid expansions and sudden contractions of output and employment, undoubtedly impeded the development of adequate training programs in some plants. However, favorable employment prospects in the industry should be conducive to more efficient planning to meet manpower needs. The demand for aircraft, missiles, and electronic equipment produced by the industry is not expected to decline from its present level within the foreseeable future. The outlook is for continued employment at, or higher than, the present level. Technological changes and possible accelerated production schedules make it exceedingly important that plants in this key industry have training programs to develop a sufficient number of highly skilled craftsmen.

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Progress and Problems in Industrial Safety*

FORTY YEARS of occupational safety effort by American management, labor, government, and private organizations has been rewarded by a reduction of roughly 65 percent in industrial fatalities since 1916. Although precise figures are not available for that early date, informed estimates set the death toll at 25 per 100,000 of population. In 1955, it was 8.6 per 100,000, according to preliminary estimates compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor and the National Safety Council. In 1954—which the Department and the Council termed the best year on record—work deaths totaled 14,000 and all disabling work injuries, 1,860,000. The 1954 record still presents a serious humanitarian and economic challenge: The man-days of disability occasioned by these injuries totaled 38 million during the year, and future economic losses arising from the deaths and permanent disabilities will ultimately raise the total to approximately 190 million man-days.

Management, labor, and government have developed safety techniques which will prevent the vast majority of work injuries. Although constant vigilance is required to cope with emerging hazards, a greater problem is to apply these techniques wherever people work, especially in small business. Current thinking identifies State labor departments, trade associations, and community safety programs as the best means of reaching small business. An even more complex problem is how to influence men and women to work safely.

History of the Job-Safety Movement

Although an unorganized interest in safety existed in the United States as far back as the 18th century, the advantages of sound industrial safety programs gained broader recognition during the first two decades of the present century with the introduction of larger machines which worked faster, were largely unguarded, and took an appalling toll of life and limb. Organized labor and public-spirited citizens succeeded in obtaining passage of improved State safety and health laws and the enactment of workmen's compensation legislation. The latter offered em-

ployers a powerful financial incentive to prevent accidents rather than pay large premiums for compensation insurance.

Organized safety effort in the United States began in 1912 when the First Cooperative Safety Congress was convened by the Association of Iron and Steel Electrical Engineers, with the cooperation of Federal and State labor officials, the National Association of Manufacturers, and others. The meeting marked the beginning of a national program for industrial accident prevention, which was formalized by the establishment of the National Safety Council in 1913. Subsequently, the American Standards Association, the American Society of Safety Engineers, and other organizations concerned with occupational safety were formed.

Although injury-rate statistics are available for certain industries as early as 1890, it was not until 1926 that the Federal Government, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, began to compile records regularly for a substantial number of industries. Subsequently, the BLS developed and expanded its injury-rate series, as well as its series on total injury volume and time loss. The National Safety Council, key industries, a number of trade associations, and others were also active in the development of comparable statistics. Preparation of comparable injury statistics was greatly facilitated through the issuance by the American Standards Association of standard methods of compiling industrial accident statistics,¹ with all groups concerned with the collection of accident facts participating in the formulation of mutually acceptable standards. A number of States now publish noncomparable injury data based on workmen's compensation statistics, and eight States cooperate with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting comparable injury figures.

Work Injuries, 1938-55

A brief review of the general volume of work injuries shows that they increased steadily from 1938 to 1943. The trend was reversed in 1944, when the number of injuries declined about

*This article was prepared by the staff of the Bureau of Labor Standards of the U. S. Department of Labor.

¹ The first American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates was published in 1937 and revised in 1964, with a change in title to the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work-Injury Experience. A second standard, the American Recommended Practice for Compiling Industrial Accident Causes, was published in 1941.

9 percent. The number dropped again in 1945, and held about level until 1949, when it dropped appreciably. Injuries rose considerably in 1950 and 1951, as employment expanded during the Korean hostilities, and then declined until 1955, when they rose slightly.

The major increases in injury volume during the period 1938-43 occurred in industry groups which experienced the greatest wartime expansion—construction, manufacturing, transportation, and public utilities. In construction, the increase was due primarily to increased employment, with the volume of injuries reaching a peak in 1941; total injuries declined sharply in 1942-44 and, since World War II, the volume of injuries has closely paralleled employment trends in the industry.

The widest variations in injury volume have occurred in manufacturing. In 1943, the peak year, the volume of injuries was 260 percent greater than in 1938. About a third of this increase was attributable to the rise in employment. This factor, together with the 26-percent rise in the average weekly hours of work, accounted for over half of the increased volume of manufacturing injuries. The remainder came from a 32-percent rise in the all-manufacturing injury-frequency rate. Between 1943 and 1955, the volume of injuries in manufacturing decreased, partly because of the decline in injury exposure but mainly because the return to peacetime operations and improved safety work resulted in a 39-percent drop in the injury-frequency rate. In the public utilities industry group, the volume of accidents dropped 35 percent between 1947, the peak year, and 1955. The peak in the volume of accidents in the transportation industries came in 1943-45, followed by a gradual decline through 1949. Increases prevailed from 1950 to 1953; the volume was reduced in 1954 and remained lower in 1955. From 1945 through 1954, there was a reduction of 19 percent in the volume of accidents in transportation industries.

In agriculture, the volume of injuries was relatively stable over the past two decades with the drop in rural population and the rise in mechanization and the use of chemicals on farms. The continuing high volume of farm injuries points to the need for widespread, effective safety programs. Mining injuries also remained relatively stable during this period. In trade and the miscellaneous industries, the annual volume of some injuries has changed very little since 1940 and 1941,

when they had increased partly because of higher levels of employment and rising injury-frequency rates.

Management's Role in Accident Prevention

Historically speaking, the vigorous efforts of American management in behalf of safety programs were reflected in marked reductions in injury-frequency and severity rates, particularly in such hazardous industries as steel, cement, chemical products, electrical equipment, and automobiles. For example, United States Steel has reduced its accident-frequency rate by approximately 96 percent in 40 years; DuPont, 98 percent; General Electric and Westinghouse, 90 percent; and General Motors, since it consolidated earlier automotive concerns, 75 percent. Most of these industrial firms have succeeded in maintaining injury-frequency rates of less than three disabling injuries per million man-hours worked despite economic and technological change.

Although work hazards and methods of controlling them are as diverse as American industry, safety-minded management has distilled from its experience certain guideposts in establishing effective accident-prevention programs. Briefly, they are:

1. Constant executive interest as well as support is required to organize and maintain a successful plant safety program.
2. In order to inaugurate a safety program successfully, management authorizes and analyzes a survey of physical plant conditions and considers the need for safety training and for communication between itself and its employees.
3. Management adopts a plant safety policy which sets forth in detail the provision of its safety program and its determination to operate a safe and healthful plant.
4. As evidence of management's good faith in undertaking a safety program, it first engineers the safeguarding of physical conditions. This involves compliance with State or nationally recognized safety codes, often going beyond such minimum standards. Among the more important safeguards are machine-guarding; good housekeeping; provision of personal protective devices and materials-handling equipment; safe plant layout; maintenance of equipment; control of electrical hazards; good illumination; elimination of dusts, gases, and fumes; installation of proper stairs, ladders and scaffolds, and fire-fighting equipment.
5. Safety training and supervision are essential to educate workers in the fundamentals of accident prevention. As a basis for such training, management often conducts a job analysis to identify and eliminate or reduce the hazards of the job. Training may be given in safety courses, by in-

dividual instruction, or by other means. Furthermore, supervisors receive training in identifying hazards, investigating accidents, and in teaching workers how to work safely.

6. Employees' participation and interest is enlisted in safety programs. Methods that have been used to gain worker cooperation include the establishment of joint safety committees, the participation of employees in developing plant safety manuals and rules, rewards for safety suggestions, safety articles in company publications, and the use of safety posters, bulletin boards, awards, and contests.

Need for Trained Safety Specialists. As modern industry became more complex, the need for trained safety engineers developed. Many sources of information on the detection and control of hazards are available today from safety and professional organizations, State and Federal agencies. Some managements gave or arranged training for those charged with accident prevention responsibility. Much recruitment, however, is still based on the "ladder" method, and the selection of safety officers is based primarily on personality, attitudes, and aptitudes rather than on educational qualifications and experience. It should be noted, however, that these recruitment and selection practices reflect the relatively small amount of formal safety education currently offered by higher educational institutions.

The great wartime shortage of safety specialists led to Government-sponsored short courses in 116 colleges and universities. Financed by emergency funds from the U. S. Office of Education, texts and teachers were arranged by the Bureau of Labor Standards of the U. S. Department of Labor. By 1951, the National Safety Council listed approximately 30 colleges and universities which offered specialized safety courses in their engineering curriculums and also another 30, including some of the same schools, which offered such courses in other than engineering departments. A number of university and college extension, correspondence, and day- and evening-session courses were also listed. Today, a few higher institutions offer degrees in engineering with a major in safety engineering. Training in the safe use of machines and safe work practices is also being given in a few industrial arts classes in high schools. But such training is secondary to the more basic need to safeguard the conditions and practices under which students learn work skills for tomorrow.³

Development of Safety Codes. As management and its safety specialists gained experience with hazards and their control, channels for pooling this experience grew. Much credit is due to the cooperation of individual business concerns, trade associations, and private safety and technical groups in developing voluntary safety codes. Thus, American business has for many years attempted to police itself in safety. Since the founding of the American Engineering Standards Committee (now the American Standards Association—ASA) in 1918, more than 160 American Safety Standards covering a wide variety of fields have been issued and are in daily use throughout the Nation. ASA procedure not only provides representation from all interested parties but also permits continuous review and revision in the light of changed conditions.

These voluntary codes offer the further advantage of uniformity. They help companies expanding into interstate operations to standardize safeguards and assess progress on a statistically comparable basis.

Recent Safety Hazards. The dynamic development of thousands of new processes, new substances, new chemicals, and similar innovations constantly challenges safety authorities to detect and control attendant hazards. The most dramatic example is the radiation hazard associated with the commercial development of atomic energy. The subject matter under consideration by the ASA nuclear standards board shows the scope and complexity of the safety problem. These include records and reporting procedures; standards, specifications, and methods of testing instruments for personnel protection; reactor control; industrial processes, analysis, and laboratory work; radiation calibration equipment; similar standards for electrical equipment used in the generation and application of nuclear radiation; standards for the decontamination of equipment; and safety controls for the design, location, construction, and operation of nuclear reactors.

Just as development of the electric motor providing each machine with its own direct drive eliminated previously hazardous belts, pulleys, and

³ School shop safety is outlined in *School Shop—Learn Safe Work Habits Here*, published jointly by the Bureau of Labor Standards and the Office of Education of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in 1955.

line-shafts, so automation, with machines designed to do most or all of the work previously done by hand, will prevent many injuries. Air pollution measuring devices now help detect dangerous concentrations of smoke, chemicals, explosives, and toxic substances. Improved lighting and better design of industrial buildings improve visibility and reduce tension, fatigue, and mistakes which contribute to accidents.

Modern machine design eliminates hazards by enclosing many moving parts. Point-of-operation guards can now give positive protection to the operator's hands when they are in a dangerous position. TV cameras are used to view areas and gages in hazardous locations. Photoelectric eyes, sound pickups, radio controls, and all the advances of electronics can be used to do much of the work and thus eliminate human error and hazard factors.

Government's Role in Safety

State Governments. The States struggled with many of the same accident-prevention questions that faced management. As they became industrialized, they enacted occupational safety laws until today nearly all have authority to require safe workplaces, to enter and inspect the premises, and to exact penalties for violation. In addition, two-thirds of the State labor authorities have the right to issue and enforce safety rules, although this right is not uniformly exercised.

Indeed, the great variety in State safety codes for years deterred manufacturers from designing and building in guards on machines and equipment. But in 1949, after comparing the existing State safety codes with American Safety Standards to determine the codes' adequacy and uniformity, the U. S. Department of Labor concluded that conflicts in State codes no longer constituted any serious obstacle to the provision of effective machine-guarding at the source.³ It found that many State codes had incorporated specifically or by reference the provisions of appropriate

American Safety Standards. Because of the legal difficulty of enforcing regulations governing human conduct, this approach to accident prevention has its effect primarily upon the physical features of the working environment.

The effectiveness of enforcement in the States varied, according to a 1949 study of reports from 37 States, depending on expenditures for safety activities, the ratio of inspectors to establishments, and the competence of its safety personnel.⁴ The study revealed that less than two-thirds of these States spent as much as 10 cents per industrial worker per year. Because many inspectors were engaged in other than safety inspections, an accurate concept of their number was difficult to obtain, but it is estimated that there were over 1,000 in the various States. The 1949 study also found that safety agencies in 24 States were operating under a civil service or merit system. Only 16 of the 48 agencies reporting met or approximated the accepted standards of 4 years' industrial experience with some specialization in safety or allied fields or an engineering degree in lieu thereof; high school graduation; and sound physical health, stability, keenness of observation, and ability to deal with the public, to speak and write convincingly, and to prepare reports. Most States assign a new inspector to an experienced one for on-the-job training. In addition, the average inspector's training pattern includes about a week's training in the office to familiarize himself with the laws, regulations, and office routine, and sometimes supplementary courses given upon request by the Bureau of Labor Standards. These courses include 5 basic 30-hour sessions scheduled 3 months apart. Advanced courses are also given in areas presenting special hazards, such as construction, chemicals, and electricity, and in teacher training.

Recognizing that most accidents no longer violate law, geared as it is to controlling physical hazards, a few States have supplemented their enforcement activities with a technical consultation service to industry and labor. A number of States, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Standards, have also organized special safety programs in industries with high injury rates. In consultation with management and labor, the State labor officials outline a 6- to 9-month educational program for the industry. Typical

³ See the following Bureau of Labor Standards reports: *Woodworking Machinery*—A Comparison of State Safety Codes with ASA Code B2.1, November 1950; *Power Presses*—A Comparison of State Safety Codes with ASA Code B11.1-1948, July 1951; *Rubber Mills and Calenders*—A Comparison of State Safety Codes and Standards with ASA Code B26.1-1948, April 1952; and *Abrasive Wheels*—A Comparison of State Safety Codes with ASA Code B7.1-1947, September 1953.

⁴ Report of the Committee on Laws and Regulations of the President's Conference on Industrial Safety, 1949, Bull. 124, Bureau of Labor Standards (p. 79).

plants are surveyed and flow charts identifying hazards of the work process developed. Pilot training courses are given to State inspectors, followed by visits to plants where accident records are analyzed and inspections are made to detect hazards, after which methods of forming plant safety organizations are outlined. Plant checks by State inspectors at the end of the program are made to test its effectiveness and set up necessary procedures for further progress. Such programs, according to State reports, have resulted in substantial reductions in several types of occupational injuries. Recent figures show a 22- to 53-percent reduction in woodworking accidents following programs in 3 States. One State achieved a 38-percent decrease in scrap iron and steel injuries, and another, a 41-percent decline following a foundry program.

The most intensive State program, based on the "consultative" approach, has recently been inaugurated by the Industrial Commissioner of New York State in the foundry industry. Following consultation with the Bureau of Labor Standards, 60 of the State's factory safety inspectors have been given intensive instruction at New York and Cornell universities. After initial inspections, this group will follow closely the foundries' accident experience and will take every step possible to aid in the establishment of safety measures. If management so desires, a representative of the State labor department will actively take part in the program and will conduct safety instruction courses for workers.

A few States are seriously planning to inaugurate similar programs while others are studying the idea. It offers a modern and hopeful approach, but it is more expensive than present programs and requires highly competent and trained personnel.

Federal Government. The role of the Federal Government in job safety is mainly to provide information, technical assistance, and leadership in the fight against work injuries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes annual and quarterly reports on injury volume and frequency rates for selected industry classifications. It also surveys injury causes in selected industries necessary for effective planning of preventive programs.

The World War II shortage of trained plant safety men led to the formation of the National

Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries. Some 600 of the Nation's best safety engineers, mostly employed by large companies, cooperated with the Bureau of Labor Standards in bringing tested safety experience to smaller war plants and in organizing and conducting short safety courses in 116 colleges and universities, as previously indicated.

Usually, the Bureau of Labor Standards conducts basic and advanced safety training courses for State and Federal safety personnel and, through the States, for management and labor representatives. It assists States in organizing special programs for high-accident-rate industries. In addition to participating in the formulation of American Safety Standards, its safety engineers also help States to develop their own codes as well as to solve special technical problems.

Contrary to popular belief, many Government operations are as hazardous as those in private industry, and a few Federal agencies have done outstanding safety work. Others have done very little. Constant effort to stimulate greater activity by Federal agencies toward safeguarding their employees is conducted by the Federal Safety Council, of which the Bureau of Labor Standards is secretariat, and by the Bureau directly with such agencies. Similarly, the Bureau promotes safety for longshore and harbor workers engaged on the navigable waters of the United States.

When, after World War II, work injuries returned to prewar plateaus, many people felt the safety movement needed a new impetus to further reduce these stubborn annual tolls. National leadership was provided in 1949 when the President's Conference on Industrial Safety was convened. Top leaders of American business, labor, insurance, education, and private safety organizations, and State and Federal agencies surveyed the industrial safety problem and recommended voluntary action by all interested groups. Technical committees, recruited from 500 to 600 of the Nation's outstanding safety authorities, assembled and disseminated, perhaps for the first time, the latest and most successful techniques dealing with major phases of safety.

At subsequent biennial sessions of the President's Conference, emphasis has shifted from surveys of safety problems to action to apply tested techniques, especially among smaller businesses where injury rates tend to be highest (with the

general exception of the smallest firms). Present effort is directed to improving the channels for reaching smaller business. The impact of this national effort was multiplied by the organization of periodic Governors' Conferences on Occupational Safety which have been held in 23 States and Territories.

Labor's Role in Safety

Organized labor has not only maintained its long-standing interest in the improvement of safety legislation, but it has also, in collective bargaining, obtained safety provisions and other benefits which have helped reduce industrial accidents. Shorter workdays and workweeks as well as morning and afternoon "breaks" have reduced fatigue and monotony and improved morale, thereby helping to reduce job injuries.

As safe practices by workers assumed equal importance with the control of physical hazards, labor began to recognize, particularly since World War II, the necessity for cooperation with management in modern safety programs. In 1950, a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of about 2,400 current labor-management agreements showed that nearly 15 percent of them established joint labor-management safety committees, and that over half (covering more than 2½ million workers) contained safety clauses.⁶ A subsequent BLS analysis of nearly 1,600 major agreements (each covering 1,000 workers or more) in effect in late 1954 or 1955 and applicable to a total of more than 7 million workers, indicated that 22 percent of the contracts, applying to about 29 percent of the workers, contained provisions for committees concerned with plant safety, sanitation, and employee health.⁷

Outstanding examples of the joint approach are the highly successful accident-reduction programs of the Forstmann Woolen Co., Passaic, N. J., and the Textile Workers Union of America, and of the West Coast Association of Paper and Pulp Manufacturers and two unions—the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and the Paper

Makers. At the recent commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the latter program, it was revealed that injury-frequency rates in the 39 participating mills had declined 84 percent while employment had increased 50 percent.

Since 1945, several of the large unions have established safety departments at the national level, and others have set up training programs in the fundamentals of safety for their members. For example, the Automobile Workers, the Steelworkers, and the Rubber Workers have safety departments headed by full-time officials; the International Union of Operating Engineers has an assistant to the president whose major responsibilities include the safety problem.

Interest in safety by organized labor's top officials is evident in their increasing participation in the work of organizations such as the President's Conference on Occupational Safety, the National Safety Council, and the American Standards Association, as well as community and State safety conferences. The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations has a Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health; its membership includes the presidents and other high officials of eight international unions.

Current Needs and Trends

Safety experts today generally agree that they have know-how to prevent over 90 percent of all work injuries. But neither this know-how nor indeed the importance of safety has been conveyed to all businesses, especially to many of the 4 million small businesses in the United States which employ about one-half of the 59 million nonagricultural workers. Industry surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics usually show the highest injury-frequency rates in plants employing 50 to 500 employees.⁸ The explanations for this pattern can be summarized as follows: The employer of less than 50 workers is personally acquainted with both operations and personnel and gives plant hazards his close attention; in medium-size plants, the owner tends to lose personal contact and believes that he cannot afford a safety specialist. Moreover, his compensation premiums are not large enough to warrant extensive safety service from his insurance carrier. As plant size increases, the economic value of accident prevention becomes

⁶ See Safety Provisions in Union Agreements, 1950, Monthly Labor Review, September 1950 (p. 342).

⁷ See Collective Bargaining Clauses: Labor-Management Safety, Production, and Industry Stabilization Committees, BLS Bull. 1304 (forthcoming).

⁸ See, for example, Injury-Rate Variations in the Boiler-Shop-Products Industry, Monthly Labor Review, June 1953 (p. 621).

more evident. Management employs a safety engineer, organizes a program, joins a safety organization, receives more safety advice from insurance carriers and frequently from State inspectors. All these factors contribute to the generally lower injury-frequency rates among larger concerns.

The safety problem in small business has been given concentrated attention by the President's Conference on Occupational Safety and the National Safety Council. Effective channels for reaching small business include State labor departments, trade associations with whom the National Safety Council is currently working, and community safety programs. In Oregon, safety officials attribute an 8.8-percent drop in the State's injury-frequency rate during 1953 to the holding of 31 community safety conferences. The Trumbull County (Ohio) Industrial Safety Committee, most of whose 70 members fabricate iron and steel products, reduced the frequency rate in its mem-

bers' establishments 75 percent in 25 years. In 1955, the rate was 5.5 as compared with an all-manufacturing rate of 12.1. Leaders of community safety programs are striving to broaden their efforts to include not only manufacturing but other segments of the local economy.

Despite the necessary safety techniques already developed, continuing job casualties present perhaps the major challenge of the safety movement today: What motivates a man to work safely? Further research and experimentation are necessary on the what and how of safety motivation. This human factor was considered by various sections of the recent New York State Governor's Worker Safety Conference which recommended not only continuing engineering research but also research by biologists, physiologists, psychologists, and other scientists. Industry and insurance representatives offered to help finance such independent investigation, plans for which are now being actively pursued.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Validity of Unit Determination. A United States court of appeals held¹ that section 9 (b) (1) of the National Labor Relations Act does not require that all of the professional employees in a plant be placed in one bargaining unit and that the provisions of that section merely limit the National Labor Relations Board's power to create a mixed unit of professional and nonprofessional employees.

The professional workers in the plant in this case included approximately 60 engineers; 25 of these engineers, known as methods engineers and junior engineers, were included in a bargaining unit of salaried employees represented by the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers. The Association of Westinghouse Engineers, Elevator Division, filed a representation petition requesting a unit consisting of all the professional engineers in the plant, except those already represented. Over the employer's objection, the Board found that a unit consisting of all the professional engineers at the plant, except the methods engineers and the junior engineers, constituted an appropriate unit for bargaining. It justified the exception on the ground that the employees excepted were "represented in a certified unit by a union whose contract would bar a representation proceeding with respect to those categories."

The Association of Westinghouse Engineers won the election held in the unit which the Board had defined and was certified, but the employer, contending that the union was inappropriate, refused to bargain with it. In a subsequent proceeding, the Board reaffirmed its certification and found that Westinghouse was guilty of an unfair labor practice in refusing to bargain. It then issued a cease and desist order which the employer appealed, contending, among other things, that a

unit of professional employees cannot be appropriate unless it includes all the professionals in the plant.

The appellate court rejected this contention and enforced the Board's order stating, "Acceptance of Westinghouse's position would result in the negation of many recognized professional groups characterized by their specialty Technical and scientific progress gives every promise of increasing the number of fields of professional employees The needs of such employees will vary widely and the Board must be permitted to exercise wide discretion While we have been somewhat troubled by the fact that the excluded methods engineers and junior engineers were professional employees with an identity of interest with those included in the unit, the long association of these engineers with the salaried unit, their existing contract with the IUE, and the fact that they may at a proper time in the future determine whether they will be included in the AWE unit leads us to accept the present exclusion as justified."

Recognition of Noncomplying Union. The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia held² that the NLRB could not, in order to eliminate the effects of the employer's illegal support to the union, forbid him to recognize that union unless and until it had been certified by the Board as the employees' bargaining representative. Such an order, the court held, would preclude the union, which had not complied with the filing requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act, from representing employees in the future even though it should be chosen in an atmosphere free from the influences of unfair labor practices.

The Board found that the employer had committed unfair labor practices by interfering with the administration of and contributing support to District 50, United Mine Workers of America, 1 of 2 competing unions seeking to represent its employees. On the basis of its finding, it ordered

*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

¹ *Westinghouse Electric Corp. (Elevator Div.) v. NLRB* (C. A. 3, Sept. 25, 1950).

² *District 50, United Mine Workers of America v. NLRB; and NLRB v. Bowman Transportation, Inc.* (C. A., D. C., Oct. 4, 1950).

him to withdraw and withhold recognition of District 50—whose parent union had not filed the affidavits and information required by section 9 (f), (g), and (h) of the National Labor Relations Act—until such compliance, and to refuse to give effect to his contract with the union.

From this order District 50 appealed, pointing out that it could not be certified by the Board so long as the parent organization failed to meet the filing requirements of the National Labor Relations Act and that the effect of the Board's order was to condition its right to recognition as the bargaining agent of the employees upon compliance with the filing requirements of the act. The appellate court, holding that the Board had no authority to do so, said, "In *United Mine Workers of America v. Arkansas Oak Flooring Co.*,² . . . , the Supreme Court observed that there is no statutory provision to the effect that a noncomplying union 'may not represent an appropriate unit of employees if a majority of those employees give it authority so to do.'

"In a recent case somewhat similar to this one,³ . . . the 4th circuit discussed the *Oak Flooring* opinion and said: 'If a cease and desist order were proper under the circumstances of the case, it should have been couched in language which would not have precluded representation of the employees by District 50 if chosen by a majority to represent them after all effects of any unfair labor practice had been eliminated.'

"We adopt the language just quoted as applicable to this case."

In a strong dissenting opinion, one judge pointed out the conflict which exists between the views of the 4th circuit and the majority in this case and those of the 9th circuit.⁴ The dissent stated that the Board, and not the courts, is primarily charged with the responsibility of determining what provisions are best included in Board orders to carry out the policies of the act and that the particular means by which the effects of unfair labor practices are to be expunged are matters for the Board, not the courts, to determine.

"Concededly, if District 50 or its parent organization persists in refusing to file the required statements and affidavits, the Board's order will effectually preclude the employer from recognizing and contracting with District 50 as the employees' bargaining agent, even though the employees continue to favor it. But this restraint on the

employees' freedom of choice is in part due to the attitude of the union, which has chosen not to comply with section 9. Furthermore, if the Board properly concludes that the certification of the union in the normal way is necessary to dissipate the effect of the unfair labor practices, the order will tend to assure—rather than deny—the freedom of choice guaranteed by the Act by removing improper restraints on employees."

Scope of Union-Shop Clause. A Federal district court held⁵ that a union-shop contract which requires that employees who failed to obtain and retain union membership shall be discharged is invalid when it is construed to require the discharge of employees who at one time performed work which was in the jurisdiction of the union but who presently serve in a different class and craft of employees represented by a different certified bargaining agent.

In this case, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the railroad entered into a union-shop agreement effective October 1, 1951. The union represented the class and craft of employees known as "trainmen"; i. e., yard helpers, yard foremen, passenger and freight brakemen and flagmen, and switch tenders. Certain members of this class from time to time were promoted to, worked as, and held seniority as conductors. An exclusive bargaining representative for conductors had been certified with the railroad since January 13, 1945. In spite of this certification, the railroad and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen construed their union-shop agreement to require that an employee who failed to maintain membership in the brotherhood upon his promotion to conductor, must be discharged as an employee and deprived of his seniority and status not only as a "trainman" but also as a conductor.

Twenty-one employees with conductor seniority who had failed to obtain or retain membership in the brotherhood and who had been notified that their employment would be terminated brought

² See Monthly Labor Review, July 1966 (p. 824).

³ *District 50, United Mine Workers of America v. NLRB, and Pittsburgh Valve Co. v. NLRB*, 234 F. 2d 555, 571 (C. A. 4, 1956).

⁴ See *NLRB v. Weems*, 212 F. 2d 485 (C. A. 9, 1954), where the assisted union had not complied with section 9 (f), (g), or (h) and where the court held that the assistance given warranted issuance of "an order that the employer withdraw recognition from the favored organization unless and until it is certified by the Board after a fair election."

⁵ *Smith, and Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen General Committee of Adjustment for B & O Railroad v. B & O Railroad Co., and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen* (U. S. D. C., S. Ohio, Oct. 3, 1956).

suit to enjoin the railroad and the brotherhood from taking any action to discharge them because of their failure to obtain or retain membership in the brotherhood. The court granted the injunction stating, "The union-shop agreement . . . as interpreted and applied by the parties thereto is invalid . . . to the extent that said agreement destroys the employment and seniority rights of [employees] as conductors and as members of the class of conductors.

"The termination of the employment and seniority as conductors of [these employees] is a violation, encroachment and infringement of the rights of the [Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen] to the exclusive representation of the class and craft of conductors on the [railroad] under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. . . ."

Ambulatory Picketing as a Per Se Violation. A Federal district court held¹ that picketing by a union at the premises of a secondary employer is not per se a violation of the secondary boycott provisions of section 8 (b) (4) (A) and (B) of the National Labor Relations Act. It is illegal only if its purpose is to create a work stoppage at the premises of the secondary employer in order to force that employer to cease doing business with the primary employer.

The primary employer with whom the union in this case had a dispute engaged in the sale and distribution of ready mixed concrete, concrete pipe, and concrete products. The truckdrivers and certain other employees of the employer were represented by the Teamsters union. The dispute arose when another union sought to organize the employer's crane and dragline operators, who were nonunion.

Eventually, pickets from the organizing union began following the employer's trucks making deliveries of ready mixed concrete to contractors at construction sites. The placards carried by the pickets showed that the union's dispute was with the primary employer and not with the employers at the construction site. When the pickets arrived at the construction sites, the employees of

the secondary employers refused on many, but not all, occasions to perform their duties while trucks of the primary employer were on the premises. As a result, 7 of the 8 general contractors using the primary employer's concrete ceased so doing after picketing of the construction sites began.

After investigation, the Regional Director of the Board concluded that there was reasonable cause to believe that the union had committed unfair labor practices and sought an injunction to restrain further commission of these practices until the question of their legality could be passed on in due course by the Board. The court, finding that the facts of this case warranted reasonable cause to believe that a violation of the act may have been committed, granted the injunction. However, the court flatly rejected the Board's previously stated position that where the employees of the primary employer, who are the subject of the dispute, may be reached at the premises of the primary employer, picketing at the premises of the secondary employer is per se a violation of the act.

The court said, "Congress, . . . while recognizing the right of labor organizations to bring pressure to bear on primary employers in labor disputes, has sought to shield neutral employees from damage resulting from labor disputes not their own. . . . In attempting to implement the Congressional mandate, the National Labor Relations Board has sought in its decisions to outline the conditions under which picketing affecting secondary employers would be considered lawful. These conditions are outlined in *Moore Dry Dock*.²

"Recently, the Board has sought to add an additional condition to be met before picketing on the premises of neutral employers would be approved. The new condition is that where the primary employer has a place of business at which its employees may be reached by the union's picketing and publication of its labor dispute, ambulatory picketing on or near the premises of neutral employers comes under the proscription of subsection 4 (A) and (B). In fact, the Board has finally held, and its representative here contends, that failure to comply with its new condition is a per se violation of the Act. . . . The Board, instead of attempting to determine in each case, as required by these subsections of the Act, whether the object of the picketing of the secondary employer is to persuade it, through strikes of its employees, not to do business with the primary employer, has sought a

¹ *LaBus, etc. v. Locals 406, 408 A, 408 B, and 408 C, International Union of Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO* (U. S. D. C., E. La., Oct. 8, 1956).

² 92 NLRB No. 547. These conditions are that the picketing discloses clearly that the dispute is with the primary employer only, that the picketing is limited to times when the dispute situs is on the neutral employer's premises, that the primary employer is engaged in its normal business at the common situs when the picketing takes place, and that the picketing is confined to areas reasonably close to the situs of the dispute.

formula which may be used as a guide in making this determination. Unfortunately, no formula or other mechanical means can produce the right answer in every case. It is 'the objective of the union's secondary activities . . . and not the quality of the means employed to accomplish that objective, which was the dominant factor motivating Congress in enacting that provision.'⁹

"This court rejects the Board's contention . . . It is only where the picketing is performed at the premises of the secondary employer with the objective proscribed by the act that it becomes unlawful."

Injunctive Jurisdiction in Wildcat Picketing. The Supreme Court of the State of New York held¹⁰ that no labor dispute is involved within the meaning of the New York Anti-Injunction Act when a dissident group of union employees picket their employer's plant in violation of a no-strike clause in the labor-management agreement between the employer and the employees' designated collective bargaining agent. The court also held that such activity is not an unfair labor practice which the NLRB has statutory authority to enjoin and that therefore the State court has jurisdiction to enjoin the picketing.

The employer and the duly recognized and accredited collective bargaining agent of the employees entered into a contract containing a no-strike clause. During the term of the contract some of the employees, seeking to obtain improved working conditions, established a picket line in front of the employer's place of business which resulted in a complete shutdown of the plant. The employer immediately brought an action in the State court for an injunction of the picketing.

The pickets contended (1) that since the picketing was for the lawful purpose of obtaining improved working conditions, a labor dispute existed within the meaning of the New York Anti-Injunction Act which precludes the issuance of an injunction in labor disputes and (2) that the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 has vested exclusive jurisdiction with the National Labor Relations Board in such matters.

The court rejected both of the contentions and granted the injunction, stating, "This controversy does not fall within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board for the reasons that these acts are being committed by but a few without

authorization or sanction of the union, the duly designated bargaining agent. The Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 divides unfair labor practices into two categories, (A) an act which if committed by an employer would constitute an unfair labor practice; (B) an act which if committed by a labor organization or its agents would constitute an unfair labor practice. Neither category is here present. . . . [T]he National Labor Relations Board has no statutory authority to enjoin a violation of a 'no-strike' clause. Jurisdiction of the Federal courts and the National Labor Relations Board is strictly limited to their statutory authority. . . .

"Neither is this a labor dispute within the meaning of [the Anti-Injunction Act.] This case involves a controversy between the plaintiff employer and a few individual defendants only. This picketing . . . is designed to coerce the plaintiff into refusing to bargain with the duly designated and accredited bargaining representative of the plaintiff's workers."

Injunctive Jurisdiction of State Courts. The Court of Appeals of the State of Ohio held¹¹ that after the NLRB has conducted a representation election and determined that a union has no authority to act as bargaining agent, picketing by the union of the employer's business in order to obtain recognition is unlawful and may be enjoined by a State court.

The union filed a petition for an election with the National Labor Relations Board and a stipulation was signed by the employer and the union agreeing to the election and expressly waiving the making of findings of fact and conclusions of law by the Board prior to the election. Subsequently, the election was held and a majority of the employees voted against having the union as their representative. The union filed no objection and the Board certified the result of the election to the parties.

Eighteen days after the results of the election were certified, the union demanded that the employer enter into a contract recognizing the union as the collective bargaining agent of its employees. When the employer refused to contract with the

⁹ *International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 801 v. NLRB*, 341 U. S. 694.

¹⁰ *Parodi Cigar Co. v. Costa*, (N. Y. Sup. Ct., Sept. 18, 1956).

¹¹ *Covett v. District Lodge 34, Lodge 808, International Association of Machinists et al.* (C. A., Ohio, July 2, 1956).

union, its place of business was picketed. The employer immediately filed an action in the State court to enjoin the admittedly peaceful picketing, and when the trial court entered a decree permanently enjoining the picketing, the union appealed.

The appellate court found two issues presented by these facts: (1) Could the union lawfully picket the business of the plaintiff after the Board had found that it had no authority to act as bargaining agent of the employees in the establishment, and (2) has the jurisdiction of the State Court to enjoin picketing in such circumstances been abrogated by Federal action in the field. The court, resolving both issues in favor of the employer, held that picketing under the circumstances in this case is an invasion of the rights of

employees not to participate in union activity and of the employer's right to operate its business without wrongful interference and that a State court may enjoin such picketing after an election held by the Board indicates that the employees do not want union representation.

The court distinguished this case from *Grimes & Hauer, Inc. v. Pollock, et al.*,¹² pointing out that the employer in that case resorted to the State courts before the issue of the union's right to be certified as collective bargaining agent was adjudicated by the Board.

¹² *Grimes & Hauer, Inc. v. Pollock, et al.*, 168 Ohio St. 372, 137 N. E. 2d 269. In this case, the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio held that peaceful picketing, the purpose of which was to coerce an employer to have its employees join a union, came within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board and, therefore, State courts were precluded from assuming jurisdiction in actions to enjoin such picketing.

Conferences and Institutes, January 16 to February 15, 1957

EDITOR'S NOTE.—As a service to its readers, the *Monthly Labor Review* publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 90 days prior to the date of a conference.

Date	Conference and sponsor	Place
Jan. 17-----	Conference on Collective Bargaining. Sponsor: Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Jan. 23-25-----	Seminar on Pension, Profit-Sharing, and Deferred Compensation Plans. Sponsor: American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
Jan. 25-26-----	5th Annual Conference of Labor News Writers. Sponsor: New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University.	Ithaca, N. Y.
Jan. 25 and Feb. 8.	Conference on Human Relations for Supervisors. Sponsor: Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Feb. 3 through Mar. 1.	Seminar on Human Relations in Administration. Sponsor: New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University.	Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 7-8-----	Conference on Nucleonics in Industry. Sponsor: American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
Feb. 11-15-----	Institute on Human Relations for Supervisors. Sponsor: Texas Manufacturers Association.	Dallas, Tex.
Feb. 15-16-----	Spring Meeting. Sponsor: National Society of Professional Engineers.	Charleston, S. C.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

October 1, 1956

THE Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in *Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce, et al. v. Torquato, et al.*, upheld a lower court injunction declaring the State unemployment compensation law's "prompt payment" provision to be in violation of due process of law under the Federal and the State constitutions, and forbidding the State UC agency to make payments to claimants who had been on strike against Westinghouse Electric Corp., pending judicial review of the claims on the merits. The injunction applied to an earlier ruling by the State's Bureau of Employment Security (BES) that the strike, which was called by the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) (see Chron. item for Mar. 20, 1956, MLR, May 1956), became a lockout when the company rejected the Governor's proposal, accepted unconditionally by the union 2 days later, to resume work pending arbitration of the dispute.

J. P. STEVENS & Co. announced a wage increase averaging 10 cents an hour for employees in its 35 southern textile plants. Shortly thereafter, other major southern nonunion and union textile producers announced similar wage adjustments. (See also p. 1452 of this issue.)

October 2

THE Upholsterers International Union (formerly AFL) and the United Furniture Workers (formerly CIO) formed an organization called the Confederated Upholsterers and Furniture Workers of America, which will conduct joint organizing, research, and public relations activities for both unions, but each will keep its own collective bargaining and administrative functions.

October 3

AMERICAN COAL SHIPPING, INC., organized last June through joint efforts of the United Mine Workers (Ind.), major mine operators, and coal-carrying railroads (see Chron. item for June 13, 1956, MLR, Aug. 1956) to promote coal-export trade, received the Federal Maritime Board's authorization to charter 30 Liberty ships for transatlantic runs, as a stop-gap until the company acquires its own vessels. (See also p. 1456 of this issue.)

October 4

A 1-year contract providing for a 2-step wage increase of \$2 a day and improvements in holiday allowances and

overtime pay for about 150,000 northern soft-coal miners was signed by the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association. (See also p. 1452 of this issue.)

THE Federal court of appeals in Washington, D. C., ruled, in *District 50, United Mine Workers . . . v. NLRB; NLRB v. Bowman Transportation, Inc.*, that the Board could not, in order to eliminate the effects of the employer's illegal support to the union, forbid the employer to recognize that union unless and until it had been certified by the Board as the employees' bargaining representative. (See also p. 1445 of this issue.)

October 5

A Federal district court, in *LeBus v. International Union of Operating Engineers*, overturned an NLRB rule that picketing of the site of a secondary employer is unlawful per se if it can be conducted at the site of the primary employer. The court held such picketing to be in harmony with the Constitution and protected by the Taft-Hartley Act, when its objectives are not to create a work stoppage at the premises of the secondary employer in order to force that employer to cease doing business with the primary employer. (See also p. 1447 of this issue.)

October 8

DECISIONS of lower courts were left in effect when the Supreme Court of the United States denied review in the following cases:

1. *Jones et al. v. Central of Georgia Railway Co.* A Federal court of appeals had ruled that Negro employees are entitled to an injunction against discriminatory practices committed under a contract clause between a railroad and a union, barring Negroes from certain jobs.

2. *Die and Toolmakers Lodge 113, International Association of Machinists . . . v. NLRB.* A Federal court of appeals had held the union in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act because it had threatened not to process grievances of employees who refused to pay a strike "donation."

3. *News Printing Co., Inc., v. NLRB.* A Federal court of appeals had ruled that the Taft-Hartley Act's non-Communist affidavit filing requirement does not prevent the Board from issuing complaints of unfair labor practices upon receipt of charges from individual union members (see Chron. item for Mar. 6, 1956, MLR, May 1956).

On October 15, the Supreme Court also denied review in the following cases:

1. *NLRB v. Textile Workers Union . . . CIO.* A Federal court of appeals had ruled that harassing tactics such as production slowdowns and refusal to work overtime, employed by the union for economic pressure during a bargaining impasse, were not unlawful under the Taft-Hartley Act (see Chron. item for Oct. 27, 1955, MLR, Dec. 1955 and May 5, 1954, MLR, July 1954).

2. *United Electrical . . . Workers (UE), et al. v. Goodman Manufacturing Co. and NLRB.* A Federal court of appeals in Chicago held district secretaries and trustees of the union to be union "officers" required to file non-

Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Act. It also held that the Board's jurisdiction to inquire into a union's compliance status is limited to factual aspects, while substantial legal aspects are matters for judicial review (see Chron. item for Nov. 10, 1955, MLR, Jan. 1956).

October 11

THE Federal court of appeals in Chicago set aside an NLRB decision holding a union in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act because its shop stewards conducted an illegal work stoppage. The court said that the union was not obligated to compensate the stewards, had no right to appoint or discharge them, and had a limited control over them; therefore, it could not be held responsible for their action. The case was *NLRB v. P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc.*, and *International Union of Electrical Workers, CIO, Local 1001*.

October 12

THE NLRB assumed jurisdiction in a dispute involving an intrastate bus company, even though the latter did not meet the Board's jurisdictional standards for public transit systems, because the company was under contract to coal-mine operators in interstate commerce to whom it rendered services in excess of \$100,000 annually. The case was *Potash Mines Transportation Co., Inc.*, Carlsbad, N. M. and *Carlsbad Transit Union, Independent*.

October 15

A RECENTLY completed agreement between the Atlantic and Gulf District of the Seafarers' International Union and more than 70 steamship companies, covering about 17,000 seamen, went into effect. (See also p. 1453 of this issue.)

October 17

DOCKWORKERS in the New York harbor in a representation election voted 11,827 to 7,428 for the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) over the AFL-CIO Inter-

national Brotherhood of Longshoremen. (See also p. 1454 of this issue.)

October 19

HIGHER minimum wage rates for three Puerto Rican industries under the Fair Labor Standards Act were announced by the Federal Wage and Hour Administrator. The industries affected and the ranges of new hourly rates are: For specified classifications of the chemical, petroleum, rubber, and related products industry, 60 cents to \$1; paper, paper products, and printing and publishing, 60 to 85 cents; and lumber and wood products, 50 to 90 cents.

October 22

THE Supreme Court of the United States denied review in the case of *Meier & Pohlman Furniture Co. v. Gibbons of Warehouse & Distribution Workers Union, Local 688, AFL, et al.*, thus leaving in effect a Federal appellate court decision that a contract provision protecting motor carrier employees from discharge for refusing to cross legally established picket lines was valid under the Taft-Hartley Act and the Motor Carrier Act.

October 25

A NO-STRIKE AGREEMENT, covering 9,500 employees and effective until May 21, 1961, was reached by the International Union of Electrical Workers with the Sperry Gyroscope Co. (See also p. 1455 of this issue.)

October 28

THE Communications Workers of America reached a 1-year agreement with the Michigan Bell Telephone Co., providing for wage increases generally ranging from \$2.50 to \$5 a week. Agreements with other Bell System companies were also concluded by the CWA. (See also p. 1454 of this issue.)

A 3-year agreement between the union and the Western Electric Co., subject to membership ratification, settled a 72-day strike of about 6,000 employees in 3 North Carolina radio shops. (See also p. 1455 of this issue.)

Developments in Industrial Relations*

WAGE INCREASES became effective in October for two important industries—bituminous coal mining and southern textile manufacturing—where economic conditions have improved in the past year. Early in November, the Nation's major railroads and the nonoperating brotherhoods concluded an agreement specifying wage increases to go into effect in 1956, 1957, and 1958. Other groups of workers receiving higher pay or fringe benefit adjustments during October included 75,000 telephone workers and about 30,000 maritime employees.

Collective Bargaining and Wage Changes

Railroads. The trend toward longer term contracts was extended to the railroad industry on November 1 when the Nation's major carriers and 11 unions representing over 700,000 nonoperating employees agreed to a 26½-cent-an-hour package to go into effect in three annual installments. Effective November 1, 1956, wage rates were increased by 10 cents an hour and the carriers agreed to contribute an additional 2½ cents an hour for hospital, medical, and surgical benefits for employees' dependents. Further wage-rate adjustments of 7 cents an hour in November 1957 and again in November 1958 were specified. Also, provision was made for semiannual cost-of-living adjustments beginning in May 1957 with wage rates to be adjusted 1 cent an hour for each 0.5 point change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index. A previous quarterly cost-of-living escalator clause had been discontinued in December 1954.

Bituminous Coal. Increases in basic wage rates and in holiday and vacation pay for bituminous coal miners were announced early in October following relatively unpublicized negotiations between the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, represent-

ing northern coal producers and mines owned by steel and utility companies. Announced at the quadrennial convention of the Mine Workers in Cincinnati,¹ the settlement provided for a 2-step rise in wage rates identical in amount with those negotiated a year earlier—\$1.20 a day effective October 1 and an additional 80 cents next April 1. In addition, pay for holiday work was raised from time and a half to double time and vacation pay from \$140 to \$220 annually. Identical terms were subsequently accepted by the Southern Coal Producers Association and groups representing unionized mines in other districts.

Textiles and Apparel. By the end of October, wage increases generally averaging about 10 cents an hour had been reported for an estimated 90 percent of the more-than-half-million workers employed in southern textile manufacturing. The first major producer to announce an increase was J. P. Stevens & Co., which stated on October 1 that it would put increases averaging 10 cents an hour into effect on October 8 for 17,000 employees of its 35 southern plants. This announcement was thereupon followed by similar adjustments by Burlington Industries, Inc., for its 47,000 employees and by Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc., for its employees. Cannon Mills, Springs Cotton Mills, and other producers soon followed suit.

Among unionized mills in the South, Dan River Mills of Danville, Va., offered a pay raise averaging 10 cents an hour to its 10,000 employees in mid-October,² which was accepted by the United Textile Workers membership. The existing contract did not provide for a wage reopening until December 1. The Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA) and Fieldcrest Mills, Inc., also agreed on pay raises averaging 10 cents an hour, with a minimum of 8 cents, for 3,000 employees of 9 plants in North Carolina. The company's minimum rate, except for learners, was raised to \$1.16 an hour. In South Carolina, a 10-cent-an-hour across-the-board increase, effective October 8, was announced for the 4,200 employees of Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Co., a subsidiary of M. Lowenstein and Sons, Inc. About 3,000 of

*Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations on the basis of currently available published materials.

¹ For a brief review of some of the convention highlights, see p. 1456.

² See Monthly Labor Review, July 1956 (p. 531).

these employees were TWUA members who returned to work late in September after a 15-week strike that ended with extension of their contract to April 1958 with a clause prohibiting strikes over wages but without provision for a wage increase.

Wage rates for southern textile workers had generally been increased an average of about 5 cents an hour in August 1955. In the northern cotton textile industry, most mills had increased rates by 6½ percent (about 8 to 8.5 cents an hour) in the spring of 1956; these were the first increases negotiated in the northern branch of the industry since 1951 and offset a wage cut that had been instituted in mid-1952.

Prompt investigation of allegations that southern textile companies were interfering with unionization was pledged by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Theophil C. Kammholz, General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board. The TWUA had picketed the NLRB, protesting that the agency was favoring employers and delaying action on union petitions for elections and on disputes over discharges for union activity. Specifically, the union requested that the Board seek an injunction preventing the Darlington Manufacturing Co. from closing its South Carolina mill until the Board had ruled on the union's charges of unfair labor practices. The company's stockholders had voted to sell the plant, employing about 500 workers, after the union won a representation election in September. The plant is the only unionized unit in the Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc., chain. Also during October, the United Textile Workers convention established a fund for use in organizational activities in the South, to be financed by a \$2-a-year per capita assessment.

In the New York metropolitan area, about 6,000 workers represented by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers were affected by pay increases negotiated in late September with three associations: The Infants and Juvenile Manufacturers Association, Inc.; Washable Suits, Novelty and Sportswear Association, Inc.; and the Uniform Manufacturers Exchange, Inc. An improved welfare program was also announced. The negotiations, under contract reopenings, provided general wage rate increases of 12½ cents an hour for cutting room employees and 10 cents for all other workers. Minimum rates were raised to \$1.10 an

hour for production workers and \$1.05 for floor workers.

Other Transportation and Longshoring. Pay raises were negotiated in late September and in October for about 30,000 maritime employees on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts. The Sailors Union of the Pacific, the Marine Firemen, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards negotiated wage increases and extended their contracts with the Pacific Maritime Association to October 1958, with a wage review scheduled for 1957.

On the Atlantic and Gulf coasts the Seafarers' International Union negotiated pay raises affecting unlicensed seamen employed mainly on freighters. The changes, negotiated under a reopening of a 3-year contract signed in the fall of 1954, included a 7.1-percent increase in base rates and higher overtime rates effective on October 15. Workers were also to receive additional benefits from existing vacation and welfare funds at no extra cost to the employers; included were increases in vacation pay (to \$260 a year, from \$244) and in death benefits (to \$4,000 from \$3,500); liberalized hospitalization for wives and children; and extension of hospitalization to members' dependent parents. The shipping companies also agreed to pay for the cost of returning the bodies of employees who die in a foreign port or while at sea. The agreement was extended by 1 year to September 30, 1958, with provision for reopening at any time.

For the first time in American shipping, contractual restrictions were placed by this agreement on the traditional authority of shipmasters to record ("log") and punish infractions of discipline, usually by requiring the crew member to forfeit part of his pay. Henceforth, seamen can be logged only for the actual time lost through missing the ship, watches, or regular work. The parties also agreed that logging was an appropriate subject for future collective bargaining. The National Maritime Union (NMU), which had started its current antilogging drive several months ago by informing its contract companies that imposition of fines for more than actual time lost would be regarded as a contract violation, also reported an easing of such practices. Later in the month, the NMU announced that the Committee for Companies and Agents, Atlantic and Gulf coasts, had also

formally agreed to limit the practice for seamen employed on the passenger and dry cargo ships of its members.

Continued operation of the New York docks was assured for at least 15 days beyond October 31 when union and management representatives heeded a Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service appeal for a second extension of their contract³ pending further talks. The major stumbling block to a new contract apparently was the insistence by the unaffiliated International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) on a single master agreement covering all Atlantic and Gulf coast dockworkers and the steadfast position of the New York Shipping Association that it had no authority to bargain for companies in other ports. Heretofore, negotiations have been on a port-by-port or regional basis, with the New York contract serving as a guide. The impasse led to a temporary breakdown of negotiations, with the employer group filing charges with the NLRB that the union was refusing to "bargain in good faith" and the union indicating it would file a similar complaint against the association. Earlier in the month, the ILA won its third NLRB representation election on the New York waterfront in 3 years over the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen (IBL) (chartered by the American Federation of Labor after it expelled the ILA in 1953 for failure to rid itself of corrupt influences). George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), who before the vote urged the dockworkers to renounce the incumbent union, later announced that the united labor movement would continue its fight against the ILA.

Differences over how to eliminate racketeering in the ILA developed between Mr. Meany and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, as an outgrowth of the election. Mr. Meany took exception to a letter addressed to him and made public by Mr. Curran just prior to the balloting, protesting the efforts of the AFL-CIO to install the affiliated IBL and rebuking the federation for alleged failure to assist honest elements within the ILA. Mr. Curran singled out for special criticism Paul Hall, an official of a rival maritime union (Seafarers' International Union, Atlantic and Gulf District) who was reportedly a principal financial supporter

of the IBL. Mr. Meany countered that the NMU official's course was so inconsistent with the federation's objective of clean unionism as to create doubts about his (Curran's) ability to make "any effective contribution" in his position on the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. Mr. Curran defended as solid trade union policy his proposal of regeneration of the ILA from within rather than through outside agencies and suggested that the matter be placed before the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Another transportation dispute was resolved when the New York City Transit Authority agreed to modify physical standards for its employees to conform with medical criteria adopted by the Association of American Railroads. The formula was recommended by Theodore W. Kheel, who late in October became impartial arbitrator with binding powers for the city's entire public transportation system.⁴ The Transport Workers Union and the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees had contended that the former transit authority standards were not only unnecessarily high but so rigidly applied that employees were being unnecessarily disqualified from jobs and suffering wage cuts and seniority losses.

Communications. In October, pay increases were agreed to for approximately 90,000 telephone employees covered by union agreements and were also announced for approximately 4,500 workers in the industry not covered by union agreements. The Communications Workers of America (CWA) reached agreement with Northwestern Bell Telephone Co., Michigan Bell Telephone Co., and Pacific Telephone and Telegraph on contracts covering a total of about 57,000 traffic, plant, and accounting workers. The Northwestern Bell settlement provided increases ranging from \$1 to \$5 a week, depending on the job and community. Michigan Bell contract terms included pay increases ranging from \$3 to \$5 a week in the larger cities and \$2.50 to \$4.50 in smaller communities; a seventh paid holiday (Good Friday); reclassification of a score of cities to higher wage brackets;

³ See *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1955 (p. 1222).

⁴ Mr. Kheel's authority over the city's transit system was completed when he was designated as arbitrator for the Queens and Staten Island buslines, the only New York lines not already within his jurisdiction.

and upgrading of some jobs to higher pay scales. Weekly salary increases for Pacific Telephone and Telegraph employees in northern California and Nevada ranged from \$2.50 to \$5.00 a week, and there were upward classifications of some community scales. Sick leave benefits were liberalized, and the company also announced pay raises for those of its employees not represented by a union. Wages were also increased for 9,000 traffic and clerical employees of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., represented by the CWA, and 8,000 employees of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. of Baltimore City, represented by both this union and the Maryland Telephone Union (Ind.). A few other settlements affecting smaller numbers of workers were also concluded.

White-Collar and Service Workers. A new agreement was announced for 5,000 agents employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and metropolitan New York and represented by the Insurance Workers of America. The terms included a \$10 raise in minimum weekly pay (to \$70), liberalized retirement and vacation provisions, and maintenance of agents' rights to the territories assigned to them. (The company had sought the right to reassign such areas.)

Noting that musicians had not received pay raises for some years although the cost of living had been moving upward, directors of the Los Angeles local of the American Federation of Musicians—second largest in the union—announced that scales established for musicians would be increased 10 percent, effective in November. The \$18 rate for a 3-hour casual engagement was increased to \$20. At nightclubs, ballrooms, and cocktail bars, existing weekly scales of \$66–\$92.40 were raised to \$72–\$105.60.

In the Bronx and Westchester areas of New York, the Bronx Realty Advisory Board and the Building Service Employees Union negotiated a \$3.12 weekly wage increase and a doubling of health and welfare benefits for over 9,000 workers.

Metalworking. A long-term contract, covering about 9,500 workers, was agreed to by the International Union of Electrical Workers and the Sperry Gyroscope Co. (Long Island, N. Y.), a division of Sperry Rand Corp., 7 months before

expiration of the existing 2-year agreement negotiated after a month-long strike in the spring of 1955.⁴ Under the new agreement, scheduled to terminate in May 1961, a 5.3-percent wage increase was scheduled to go into effect in 2 steps—on November 1 of this year and in May 1957. Provision was also made for increases in May of each subsequent contract year: 3 percent in 1958, 3.48 percent in 1959, and 3.46 percent in 1960. A cost-of-living escalator clause was established, with a 2-cent allowance to be paid immediately. Starting in May 1957, the company will pay 2 cents a man-hour into a fund for inequity adjustments. A year later, it will assume the cost of life insurance up to a maximum of \$10,000 (in place of the existing \$5,000). Other supplementary benefits included extension of the company-paid insurance plan to retirees; increased sickness and accident insurance payments (to \$85 a week from \$60); and provision of contributory medical insurance for "catastrophic" illness.

In New Jersey, wage increases averaging 11.2 cents an hour were negotiated by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Western Electric Co. for about 14,000 workers at Kearney in a new 2-year contract with a midterm wage reopening. Additional advances were provided for certain skilled classifications.

A 2-month strike at 3 Western Electric Co. plants in North Carolina was settled October 28 with agreement on terms of a 3-year contract. About 6,000 employees, members of the CWA, had struck on August 25 after negotiations failed to resolve differences over a wage increase and other contract terms. The new contract provided for wage increases ranging from 12 to 16 cents an hour for skilled trades and 7 to 11 cents an hour for other production employees.

Local grievances at the East Peoria, Ill., plants of Caterpillar Tractor Co. led to a 3-day strike idling about 19,000 members of the United Automobile Workers (UAW). The strike began October 2 when 68 workers reportedly left their jobs over a merit-increase dispute, but in settlement talks the union raised a number of other issues. The agreement ending the dispute included a provision that settlement of current disputes through existing machinery be expedited. The day after the East Peoria plant became strike-bound, about 2,500 other members of the UAW went on strike at the Decatur, Ill., plant over a company pro-

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1955 (p. 210).

posal to begin an apprenticeship training program. The workers returned to their jobs on October 5, and discussions of the proposal were resumed.

More than 10,000 Detroit area employees of Burroughs Corp. received a 4-cent hourly wage increase October 1. The increase was equal to that received by automobile employees in the area a month earlier under cost-of-living escalator clauses in UAW contracts. Employees of Burroughs Corp., which is not organized, had received wage increases in May 1956 that were generally similar to the annual improvement factor increases received by auto workers in the area.

Other Developments

Union Conventions. Delegates to the 42d convention of the unaffiliated United Mine Workers, held early in October in Cincinnati, focused their attention on the industry's economic problems, including declining employment. At the same time, optimism regarding future increases in the demand for coal was expressed both in words and in the change in the union's attitude toward the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Some of the delegates to the convention expressed regret at failure of the 1956 contract (see p. 1452) to establish supplemental unemployment benefits⁶ and a 6-hour day to improve the employment outlook for miners. Concern was expressed over the effects of mechanization on employment in mines, which has declined by about two-thirds since the 1920's. At the same time, mechanization was credited with productivity-based wage gains and union president John L. Lewis, while agreeing that the shorter workday was desirable, said that in view of the industry's competitive situation a reduction in hours might result in lower take-home pay. "If you want to stop eating so much and loaf more, we can get you the 6-hour day." He expressed confidence that a sharp increase in the demands for coal in the next few years would reverse the downward employment trend. He also stated that the trend toward consolidation of coal firms enabled producers to reduce costs further and pay miners greater benefits.

The union abandoned its quarter-century opposition to the St. Lawrence Seaway, sensing that the project would expand the market for coal. The seaway had previously been viewed as re-

ducing the cost of shipping foreign coal to the Midwest but fuel shortages in Europe have eased the union's fears of large-scale imports of coal. Earlier in the year, the union, in cooperation with major coal producers and railroads, had formed the American Coal Shipping, Inc., to ship coal to Europe at reduced transportation rates.⁷ The union's other objection to the waterway—the development of hydroelectric plants along the St. Lawrence—was apparently allayed by its expectation that coal consumption by utility plants, currently the industry's largest customer, would triple in the next two decades.

On the eve of the convention, Mr. Lewis reported that the United Mine Workers had invested nearly \$4 million—3 percent of its \$130 million welfare reserve—in common stock of those electric utilities approved for trust investments in the District of Columbia. Until 1955, the welfare fund had restricted its investments to Government bonds.

A debate was touched off as the convention approved a 25-cent monthly dues increase—to \$4.25 for working miners and \$1.25 for pensioned and unemployed members. Some delegates contended that those who were on pensions or out of work should not pay the increase in dues. There is now 1 retired miner for every 3 employed (1 to 2 in anthracite). In another convention action, the union strengthened its 1951 prohibition against unauthorized walkouts by threatening fines and other penalties against members participating in "wildcats."

In commenting on the possibility of a merger with the AFL-CIO, President Lewis indicated that he had no intention of leading the miners into the federation in the foreseeable future, observing that they had demonstrated their ability to do well on their own.

⁶ The union leadership announced that it favored liberalization of State unemployment compensation rather than a supplemental layoff pay plan.

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1956 (p. 932). Word was received at the convention that the Federal Maritime Board had approved the request of the coal shipping company to charter 30 Government-owned Liberty ships, holding that there were not enough private vessels available to ship coal at reasonable rates. Later, the company was served notice that it would be picketed for signing a contract with the Brotherhood of Marine Officers (an affiliate of District 65, United Mine Workers) rather than with the National Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association. In response to the complaints of the AFL-CIO affiliates, President Meany of the federation denounced the company's leasing and representation arrangements and asserted that "unthreat competition of this nature can demoralize the whole shipping industry." The company had agreed that unionized seamen were to be represented by the National Maritime Union and radio officers by the American Radio Association.

Ethical Practices. The first hearings conducted by the Ethical Practices Committee of the AFL-CIO consisted of a series of closed sessions on charges that three unions were dominated by racketeers.* The hearings, held early in October, involved the Distillery Workers, the Laundry Workers, and the Allied Industrial Workers—formerly the United Automobile Workers (AFL). The Ethical Practices Committee's recommendations as to whether to suspend any of the unions were to be submitted to the federation's Executive Council, which plans to meet in Miami on January 28.

Nondiscrimination. A step toward ending a virtual ban on hiring of Negro pilots and other flight crewmen was taken on October 1, when most of the major airlines jointly announced an employment policy of nondiscrimination. Specifically, the 18 carriers indicated they would refrain from soliciting applicants from employment offices and schools that practiced bias in referring job candidates. In addition, the airlines pledged themselves to intensify efforts to educate their own employees on the nondiscrimination policy. Meetings with the New York State Commission Against Discrimination were to continue with the aim of implementing the joint policy statement.

In another development, it was reported that the first four Negro drivers to be hired by any major

interstate busline were driving on routes in the northeastern United States for the Greyhound Corp. The drivers were hired as a result of 2 years of discussion between the busline, the Urban League of Greater New York, and the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination. However, the convention of the National Postal Transport Association voted against a proposal to amend their constitution to admit Negro members.

Court Decisions. A United States court of appeals ruled that railway workers who had participated in a wildcat strike were not entitled to unemployment benefits permitted by the Railway Labor Act for strikers who observe the required "cooling off" period. The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks had sought jobless pay for idled employees of the Railway Express Agency, Inc., in Pittsburgh[†] for at least the period starting with a formal strike vote. The court concluded that to support the union's view "would mean that the brotherhoods could have the benefits of a surprise strike . . . and though never ending it, receive unemployment benefits for an allegedly new strike."

*The Monthly Labor Review, October 1955 (p. 1350).

†See Monthly Labor Review, February 1954 (p. 132).

Book Reviews and Notes

Special Reviews

American Labor Union Periodicals—A Guide to Their Location. By Bernard G. Naas and Carmelita S. Sakr. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, February 1956. xv, 175 pp. \$7.

This recent publication sponsored by the Committee of University Industrial Relations Librarians and published by Cornell University will be a very useful tool for librarians and research workers interested in the history of the labor movement. That this group is rapidly expanding is evidenced by the establishment of industrial relations schools in many of the leading universities and special labor services in the larger public libraries.

The list of holdings in some of the larger collections of American trade union journals and labor papers will facilitate locating materials needed for research. The union journals are arranged alphabetically by the name of the union and the papers of State and local labor bodies are listed on a geographic basis.

This list supplements but does not replace two earlier studies which provided basic information about many of the journals, one by Professor Barnett (*A Trial Bibliography of American Trade-Union Publications*) in 1904 and one by Professors Reynolds and Killingsworth (*Trade Union Publications*) in 1944-45. Both of these listed union constitutions and convention proceedings, as well as journals.

The present list brings up to date information on the journals previously listed and extends the coverage of titles and location. Local labor publications not previously covered are included, and the holdings of 18 libraries throughout this country and of the Canadian Department of Labor are indicated. In addition, it gives information, not assembled elsewhere, as to the

issuing organizations, dates of publication, and frequency. Finally, microfilm copy is noted so that other libraries may borrow or buy positive copies. The recent merger of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations with ensuing mergers of national and international unions among their members is adding another chapter to the history of their publications which is not, of course, evident in this list.

Much credit is due the various members of the committee who worked on this project and especially the compilers of the published volume. Since the information was contributed by each library whose holdings are represented, the compilation and editing was a colossal task. The result is an attractive volume, well arranged and indexed, and tremendously useful.

—MARGARET F. BRICKETT
Librarian, U. S. Department of Labor

The Baseball Player—An Economic Study. By Paul M. Gregory. Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1956. vii, 213 pp. \$3.75.

The author, a professor of economics at the University of Alabama, undertook this study as a professional exercise, "writing as a scholar rather than as a fan." But as the years passed he developed an abiding fondness for both the game and its personalities. "I came," as he puts it, "to analyze and stayed to cheer."

The entire field of professional sports has been largely shunned as a subject for economic analysis. It is to be hoped that Professor Gregory's book will stimulate similar explorations of football, basketball, boxing, hockey, auto racing, and others. There are at least two important reasons why the studies would be worthwhile. Professional sports are big business enterprises with large annual payrolls (the major league baseball clubs alone pay \$5 million in salaries), and because of the public enthusiasm which attaches to sports, they have acquired an almost quasi-public control. Moreover, they attract hordes of talented young athletes who commence careers without adequate knowledge, or even adequate sources of knowledge, of the possibilities, hazards, and rewards in store for them. Vocational guidance writers have been strangely remiss in this regard.

Professor Gregory has thus performed a public service. He has written of baseball as both a business and a game with understanding and in a readable and frequently highly engaging style. Even his obvious strain in attempting to apply the theory of marginal productivity to the operational aspects of a ball club is enlightening.

Outstanding in the book are his definition of player performance value, the analyses of major and minor league salary structures, the interpretation of that complicated body of "baseball law" embraced by the waiver and reserve clauses, options, and the draft. An entire section is devoted to the origin and development of player representation systems in dealing with club owners (the first union of baseball players was organized as early as 1885).

The author has not only provided a study of baseball economics but he has interspersed his text with scores of amusing and illustrative tales of baseball's colorful characters and incidents.

—LAWRENCE R. KLEIN
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The New Psychology for Leadership, Based on Researches in Group Dynamics and Human Relations. By Donald A. Laird and Eleanor C. Laird. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1956. 226 pp., bibliographical footnotes. \$4.

Influencing Employee Behavior. By Richard P. Calhoun and C. A. Kirkpatrick. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1956. 312 pp. \$5.

These two "well-Flesched" books might be called do-it-yourself books for supervisors on how to be a successful leader and how to influence employees.

What does one need to become a successful leader these days? According to the authors of *The New Psychology for Leadership*, one must inspire group members to group activities; aid group members in reaching the group goal; coordinate activities of the group; help members fit into the group; be interested in the group, not oneself; and must possess "humaneness"—"a style of leading which (a) does not touch off, and which (b) also allays latent hostile or anxious feelings."

These conclusions were reached by the Lairds after careful study of the findings of 27 research centers working in the fields of human relations

and group dynamics. In concise language, the book shows how the characteristics of the successful leader may be practically applied to such workday situations as getting a bargaining session off to a good start, and lessening the hostile attitudes of workers.

Influencing Employee Behavior tells the supervisor immediately that his job is influencing employees, and then goes on to explain employee behavior. The supervisor is shown how to present his proposals more effectively, how to remove resistance and opposition, how to close an interview successfully, how to expand his influence, how to influence special groups, and how to write more effectively. The book ends on a note of hope with a self-improvement program for supervisors. However, lest all these palliatives be taken as the gospel, readers would do well to heed the authors' warning note, in their preface, that although their "theme is influencing employee behavior, this book is not one on manipulating individuals or on techniques for handling people. Emphasis is placed on the needs and wants of the employee as well as those of the supervisor and his company."

—L. B. WALLERSTEIN
Bureau of Labor Statistics

American Social Legislation. By John D. Hogan and Francis A. J. Ianni. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1956. 713 pp., bibliographies.

As stated by the authors, "this is a book about social legislation in the United States and the forces which have given it its present structure, rather than a compendium of laws." Consequently, a considerable portion of the text is devoted to such topics as the development of social thought, the American cultural pattern and political process in relation to social legislation, an inquiry into the functioning of the family group, and a review of such "family legislation" as marriage and divorce laws as well as statutes pertaining to the parent-child relationship.

The book also presents a historical review of the American labor movement and labor legislation and, as background material, provides an analysis of the composition of the labor force within a number of basic industries. An examination of public and private measures for promoting income security follows discussions of factors affecting levels of income, income adequacy

and distribution, and family expenditure requirements.

In the section on social insurance, the authors rely heavily on a description of the provisions of the Social Security Act supplemented by background material and some discussion of its underlying philosophy. Most of the material concerning the unemployment insurance program, unfortunately, is presented in terms of the number of States following specified formulas in determining claimants' eligibility and benefit rights. This information of detailed formulas—many of which are already out of date because of subsequent legislative action—may not enable the student to understand the basic principles involved.

—LEO M. ORWICZ

Bureau of Employment Security

The Hawaiian Labor Movement—A Brief History.

By Edward Johannessen. Boston, Bruce Humphries, Inc., 1956. 181 pp., bibliography. \$3.75.

Mr. Johannessen is interested in presenting the "chronological development of the labor movement in Hawaii and the various factors which have contributed to it." Attention is given to the historical period prior to World War II, to geographic, economic, and political factors conditioning the environment, and to the issue of communism in the Hawaiian labor movement today. "Footnotes have not been used since they tend to detract from readability." Secondary source materials appear to serve as the basis for the author's statements and conclusions. It is difficult to understand the presence of many broad generalizations. For example, "While it cannot be denied that the 'Big Five' [factors or agents operating extensively in the sugar industry as well as in other areas] is an important economic group, the ILWU [International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union] possesses a power undreamed of by any association of businessmen in Hawaii. Such concentrations of power, whether vested with business or labor, are fundamentally unsound."

—DONALD M. IRWIN

Office of Assistant Secretary for Standards and Statistics
U. S. Department of Labor

Automation

Studies of Automatic Technology: A Case Study of a Large Mechanized Bakery. By Herman J. Rothberg. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1956. 26 pp., bibliography. (BLS Report 109.) Free.

Slowly But Surely, Both Factory and Office Will Be Changed by Automation: [Proceedings of First International Trade Union Seminar on Automation, London, May 14-17, 1956]. (In Trade Union Information, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, European Productivity Agency, Trade Union Section, No. 8, Paris, 1956, pp. 27-31.)

Benefits and Benefit Plans

Appraising and Integrating Employee Benefits. By Robert D. Gray. Pasadena, California Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, 1956. 24 pp. (Publication 3.) \$1.

Welfare and Pensions on the Docks of the Pacific Coast. San Francisco, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Pacific Maritime Association Welfare and Pension Funds, 1956. 22 pp.

Severance Pay Plans in 101 California Union Agreements. (In California Industrial Relations Reports, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, San Francisco, July 1956, pp. 9-27.)

Your Welfare Fund: Welfare Benefits Under the Collective Bargaining Agreements Between Employer Members of the New York Shipping Association, Inc., and International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.). New York, 1956. 16 pp.

Canadian Handbook of Pension and Welfare Plans, 1956. By William M. Mercer. Toronto and Montreal, CCH Canadian Limited, 1956. 184 pp. \$6, Commerce Clearing House, Chicago.

Employment and Unemployment

Conditions of Employment of Plantation Workers. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1956. 96 pp. (Report VIII(1) prepared for International Labor Conference, 40th session, 1957.) 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Outline Report of the Study Group on Educated Unemployed [in India]. New Delhi, Government of India Planning Commission, 1956. 55 pp.

Report on Preliminary Survey of Urban Unemployment, [in India], September 1955. [New Delhi], Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, [1956?]. 102 pp. (National Sample Survey 8.) 1/8 rs.

Arbejdsløsheden, 1955. Copenhagen, Statistiske Departement, 1956. 60 pp. (Statistiske Meddelelser, 4. Række, 164. Bind, 1. Hæft.) 2 kr.

Handicapped

Better Service for Handicapped Job Seekers—[A Symposium]. (In *Employment Security Review*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, September 1956, pp. 1-36. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

A Guide for the Placement of the Physically Handicapped (5th Edition): Part IV, Positions in Five Technical Agencies (Bureau of Mines, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Geological Survey, National Bureau of Standards, Weather Bureau). Washington, U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1956. 273 pp. (Pamphlet 14-4.) 70 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Occupations of Totally Blinded Veterans of World War II and Korea. Washington, U. S. Veterans Administration, Department of Veterans Benefits, 1956. 28 pp. (VA Pamphlet 7-10.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Kansas City Regional Conference on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, Kansas City, Mo., January 16, 1956. Washington, President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, 1956. 25 pp. Free.

Industrial Relations

Personality and Group Relations in Industry. By Michael P. Fogarty. New York, Longmans, Green and Co., Inc., 1956. 341 pp., bibliographies. \$6.

The Structure of Bargaining Units in the United States. By Neil W. Chamberlain. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1956, pp. 3-25. \$1.50.)

Codetermination in the German Steel Industry—A Report of Experience. By W. Michael Blumenthal. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Department of Economics and Sociology, Industrial Relations Section, 1956. 114 pp., bibliography. (Research Report Series, 94.) \$3.

Labor Organizations

Understanding the Union Member. By Walter H. Uphoff and Marvin D. Dunnette. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1956. 45 pp. (Bull. 18.) \$1.50, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis.

The Teamsters Union on the West Coast. By J. B. Gillingham. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1956. 90 pp. (West Coast Collective Bargaining Systems.) 50 cents.

Fifty-first Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts, 1956 (With Statistics of Membership, 1954-56). [Boston], Department of Labor and Industries, 1956. 148 pp. (Labor Bull. 199.)

Report of Proceedings of First Convention of Canadian Labor Congress, Toronto, Ontario, April 23-27, 1956. [Ottawa], Canadian Labor Congress, 1956. 154 pp.

Official Report of the 70th Annual Convention, Australian Workers' Union, Sydney, January 23, 1956. Sydney, Australian Workers' Union, 1956. 224 pp.

Labor Turnover

Employee Turnover Statistics: Collection, Analysis, Use. By Robert J. Batson. Chicago, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, 1956. 13 pp., bibliography. (Personnel Brief 17.) \$2 (\$1 to CSA members).

Incidence of Employer Change. By Paul Eldridge and Irwin Wolkstein. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1956, pp. 101-107. \$1.50.)

Manpower

The World's Working Population: Its Distribution by Status and Occupation. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, August 1956, pp. 174-192. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Labor Force Survey of Japan. Tokyo, Office of the Prime Minister, Bureau of Statistics, 1956. 37 pp.

Manpower in Belgium—Employment Trends in 1955. (In *Industry and Labor*, Geneva, September 1, 1956, pp. 199-207. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Medical Care

Medical Services for Employees. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1956. 14 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey 38.) \$1.

Current Major Medical Plans. By Harland Fox. (In *Management Record*, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, September 1956, pp. 306-309, 331-333.)

Sixty Years of Industrial Medicine in Great Britain. By Andrew Melkjohn. (In *British Journal of Industrial Medicine*, London, July 1956, pp. 155-163, bibliography. 12s. 6d.)

Sviluppi della Assistenza Malattia. [Rome], Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale, 1956. 124 pp. (Quaderno 4.)

Migration and Migrants

Trade Union Conference on International Migration, Nervio, Italy, July 9-11, 1956. By Donald MacDonald. (In Canadian Labor, Canadian Labor Congress, Ottawa, August 1956, pp. 21-24, 28, 29. 30 cents.)

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A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

[In thousands]

Labor-force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹											
	1966						1965					
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ²
Total, both sexes												
Total labor force.....	70,065	70,065	71,787	72,325	72,374	70,711	68,484	68,908	68,908	68,901	68,928	70,164
Civilian labor force.....	68,083	68,083	68,947	69,409	69,430	67,846	65,685	66,113	66,080	66,778	66,882	67,906
Unemployment.....	1,909	1,909	2,194	2,538	2,537	2,898	3,884	3,834	3,814	3,888	3,437	3,268
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	964	1,019	1,011	1,384	1,476	1,181	1,043	1,100	1,130	1,086	1,125	1,079
Unemployed 5-14 weeks.....	498	588	691	784	868	618	589	680	688	691	694	641
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	117	130	228	384	384	310	314	371	378	330	320	182
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	209	261	257	380	380	390	417	401	350	381	320	196
Employment.....	66,174	66,174	69,793	69,887	69,836	67,848	64,801	65,074	65,074	64,891	65,491	66,638
Nonagricultural.....	59,000	59,000	60,487	60,965	60,965	59,092	57,053	57,053	57,053	57,288	57,288	58,250
Worked 35 hours or more.....	46,967	46,967	48,975	49,081	49,081	47,057	45,015	45,015	45,015	45,015	45,015	46,084
Worked 15-34 hours.....	7,305	7,305	7,710	7,728	7,728	7,457	7,131	7,131	7,131	7,131	7,131	7,457
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,646	2,646	2,171	2,382	2,472	2,890	2,794	2,794	2,794	2,794	2,794	2,794
With a job but not at work.....	2,162	2,162	2,531	2,587	2,587	2,960	2,960	2,960	2,960	2,960	2,960	2,960
Agricultural.....	7,173	7,173	7,268	7,700	7,778	7,148	6,367	6,367	6,367	6,367	6,367	6,367
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,384	5,384	5,300	5,419	5,419	4,185	4,185	4,185	4,185	4,185	4,185	4,185
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,306	1,306	1,284	1,688	1,688	1,475	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440
Worked 1-14 hours.....	350	350	361	481	481	380	416	416	416	416	416	416
With a job but not at work.....	134	134	157	194	194	138	149	149	149	149	149	149
Males												
Total labor force.....	48,340	48,340	49,893	50,989	50,988	48,988	46,298	47,080	47,080	47,080	47,080	48,340
Civilian labor force.....	45,500	45,500	46,875	47,167	47,118	45,533	43,361	44,071	44,071	44,071	44,071	45,500
Unemployment.....	1,194	1,194	1,319	1,472	1,472	1,889	2,443	2,443	2,443	2,443	2,443	2,443
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	644	644	644	844	844	644	644	644	644	644	644	644
Unemployed 5-14 weeks.....	288	288	388	488	488	288	288	288	288	288	288	288
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	117	117	228	388	388	310	314	371	378	330	320	182
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	209	209	257	380	380	390	417	401	350	381	320	196
Employment.....	44,306	44,306	45,576	45,695	45,695	43,649	40,918	41,628	41,628	41,628	41,628	43,057
Nonagricultural.....	38,007	38,007	39,080	39,080	39,080	37,057	35,015	35,015	35,015	35,015	35,015	36,084
Worked 35 hours or more.....	30,086	30,086	31,081	31,081	31,081	29,057	27,015	27,015	27,015	27,015	27,015	28,084
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,452	3,452	3,710	3,728	3,728	3,457	3,131	3,131	3,131	3,131	3,131	3,457
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,123	1,123	803	987	1,071	1,289	1,289	1,289	1,289	1,289	1,289	1,289
With a job but not at work.....	1,366	1,366	1,588	1,688	1,688	1,475	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440
Agricultural.....	5,419	5,419	5,478	5,900	5,900	5,483	4,802	4,802	4,802	4,802	4,802	4,802
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,374	4,374	4,311	4,440	4,440	3,485	3,440	3,440	3,440	3,440	3,440	3,440
Worked 15-34 hours.....	601	601	732	864	864	722	722	722	722	722	722	722
Worked 1-14 hours.....	226	226	242	288	288	243	243	243	243	243	243	243
With a job but not at work.....	128	128	144	181	181	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Females												
Total labor force.....	21,725	21,725	21,894	22,356	22,356	21,723	22,186	21,828	21,828	21,828	21,828	21,725
Civilian labor force.....	22,583	22,583	23,071	23,221	23,221	22,014	21,194	20,943	20,943	20,943	20,943	21,981
Unemployment.....	795	795	878	1,161	1,161	1,050	921	947	947	947	947	977
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	404	404	404	544	544	404	404	404	404	404	404	404
Unemployed 5-14 weeks.....	194	194	288	388	388	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	117	117	228	388	388	310	314	371	378	330	320	182
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	209	209	257	380	380	390	417	401	350	381	320	196
Employment.....	20,788	20,788	22,193	22,060	22,060	20,964	20,273	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	21,004
Nonagricultural.....	18,007	18,007	18,975	19,081	19,081	18,057	17,015	17,015	17,015	17,015	17,015	18,084
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,831	13,831	14,081	14,081	14,081	12,057	11,015	11,015	11,015	11,015	11,015	12,084
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,452	3,452	3,710	3,728	3,728	3,457	3,131	3,131	3,131	3,131	3,131	3,457
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,123	1,123	803	987	1,071	1,289	1,289	1,289	1,289	1,289	1,289	1,289
With a job but not at work.....	1,366	1,366	1,588	1,688	1,688	1,475	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440
Agricultural.....	1,794	1,794	1,689	1,778	1,778	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684
Worked 35 hours or more.....	1,010	1,010	780	779	779	841	841	841	841	841	841	841
Worked 15-34 hours.....	614	614	632	762	762	722	722	722	722	722	722	722
Worked 1-14 hours.....	124	124	119	155	155	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
With a job but not at work.....	6	6	18	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. Data refer to the week including the 12th of the month. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Census survey week contained legal holiday.

³ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also includes persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1955										1955		Annual average		
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1955	1954
Total employees.....	52,370	52,162	51,981	50,908	51,709	51,197	50,948	50,490	50,246	50,294	51,006	51,261	51,120	60,000	60,081
Mining.....	512	516	517	546	512	776	790	783	796	777	753	752	775	779	1,777
Metal.....	112.1	112.5	109.7	86.1	110.5	108.6	109.3	107.3	105.7	105.7	104.6	104.2	105.0	101.0	80.3
Iron.....	37.2	34.6	34.6	30.0	36.0	36.1	34.9	34.1	34.0	32.7	34.3	34.0	34.0	30.7	34.2
Copper.....	35.0	34.8	34.7	34.5	34.0	34.0	32.9	32.8	32.6	32.4	32.9	32.3	31.9	30.5	37.9
Lead and zinc.....	17.6	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.0	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.9	16.9	16.4
Anthracite.....	22.1	22.3	21.3	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.4	22.1	24.0	22.3	22.3	22.0	22.4	22.5	40.1
Bituminous coal.....	230.6	229.7	227.6	192.4	226.0	222.0	222.9	222.1	226.5	222.9	222.2	220.6	216.9	219.7	226.5
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production.....	226.1	222.1	222.7	226.1	214.5	214.9	212.9	212.9	206.9	210.4	216.1	214.7	212.2	212.1	203.9
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	114.1	115.2	115.9	114.6	114.1	112.6	111.1	107.3	104.3	104.5	108.1	108.9	110.0	107.0	105.1
Contract construction.....	2,252	2,235	2,263	2,270	2,257	2,449	2,502	2,460	2,500	2,500	2,709	2,921	2,901	2,709	2,500
Nonbuilding construction.....	606	609	591	591	591	590	477	435	390	400	480	502	573	591	603
Highway and street.....	290.1	293.7	276.0	271.9	242.1	204.5	168.0	153.2	146.5	147.3	204.2	261.7	264.2	222.9	217.4
Other nonbuilding construction.....	235.9	234.7	214.7	219.5	209.7	272.0	272.0	272.0	243.5	252.7	282.4	287.5	294.9	278.2	286.6
Building construction.....	2,729	2,744	2,679	2,689	2,666	2,851	2,876	2,846	2,810	2,815	2,909	3,200	3,429	3,279	3,000
General contractors.....	1,148.0	1,160.2	1,134.4	1,136.4	1,098.4	1,098.4	1,014.2	978.4	980.0	941.0	996.4	1,009.2	977.7	964.7	964.7
Special trade contractors.....	1,580.9	1,579.0	1,544.9	1,553.0	1,482.0	1,394.4	1,230.1	1,210.7	1,204.5	1,204.1	1,204.1	1,204.1	1,204.1	1,204.1	1,204.1
Plumbing and heating.....	352.9	349.0	344.0	349.3	327.4	317.3	313.5	310.2	311.9	322.0	331.1	340.7	340.7	340.7	340.7
Painting and decorating.....	216.0	220.7	209.7	204.0	185.5	166.2	147.3	144.3	142.5	142.5	142.5	142.5	142.5	142.5	142.5
Electrical work.....	202.7	198.3	194.0	187.0	179.1	173.7	170.7	170.7	170.7	170.7	170.7	170.7	170.7	170.7	170.7
Other special-trade contractors.....	800.2	810.0	796.0	800.7	770.2	727.2	688.6	688.6	688.6	688.6	688.6	688.6	688.6	688.6	688.6
Manufacturing.....	17,184	17,079	17,034	16,291	16,000	16,716	16,700	16,700	16,700	16,700	16,847	17,027	17,027	16,997	16,997
Durable goods.....	9,021	8,766	8,743	8,277	8,704	9,747	9,796	9,796	9,796	9,811	9,808	9,808	9,791	9,800	9,122
Nondurable goods.....	7,363	7,313	7,291	7,014	7,045	6,969	6,974	7,034	7,043	7,021	7,141	7,189	7,245	7,021	6,875
Ordinance and accessories.....	130.5	130.2	129.3	130.9	130.5	130.4	130.6	130.7	130.7	130.7	131.1	130.1	130.4	130.6	130.9
Food and kindred products.....	1,066.3	1,066.3	1,066.3	1,066.3	1,066.3	1,066.3	1,066.3	1,066.3	1,066.3	1,066.3	1,066.3	1,066.3	1,066.3	1,066.3	1,066.3
Meat products.....	342.1	342.0	339.7	337.0	337.0	337.0	337.0	337.0	337.0	337.0	337.0	337.0	337.0	337.0	337.0
Dairy products.....	117.0	122.3	124.1	121.7	114.1	112.9	108.4	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5
Canning and preserving.....	408.5	380.7	372.0	338.3	302.4	279.3	272.0	272.0	272.0	272.0	272.0	272.0	272.0	272.0	272.0
Grain-mill products.....	121.9	123.0	123.4	121.9	118.4	117.8	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0
Bakery products.....	202.0	204.7	204.2	204.2	204.2	204.2	204.2	204.2	204.2	204.2	204.2	204.2	204.2	204.2	204.2
Sugars.....	30.5	27.7	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
Confectionery and related products.....	34.2	78.3	70.3	71.9	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6
Beverages.....	227.5	230.9	234.3	239.0	216.1	209.6	204.9	200.1	200.1	200.1	200.1	200.1	200.1	200.1	200.1
Miscellaneous food products.....	140.9	144.1	144.9	147.3	142.9	138.9	137.0	137.1	134.5	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	116.5	116.4	111.4	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1
Cigarettes.....	34.3	34.0	32.8	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2
Cigars.....	34.4	34.0	32.8	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2
Tobacco and snuff.....	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	42.7	34.0	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Textile-mill products.....	1,043.4	1,043.4	1,043.4	1,043.4	1,043.4	1,043.4	1,043.4	1,043.4	1,043.4	1,043.4	1,043.4	1,043.4	1,043.4	1,043.4	1,043.4
Sawing and combing plants.....	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	119.5	119.9	119.7	121.5	122.1	126.0	126.4	126.4	126.4	126.4	126.4	126.4	126.4	126.4	126.4
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	430.4	433.3	441.0	440.5	440.5	440.7	440.7	440.7	440.7	440.7	440.7	440.7	440.7	440.7	440.7
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	39.5	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3
Knitting mills.....	234.6	235.6	217.0	222.9	221.3	219.8	222.6	222.6	222.6	222.6	222.6	222.6	222.6	222.6	222.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	84.2	83.6	80.7	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4
Carpet, rug, other floor coverings.....	50.5	48.8	48.0	51.5	52.3	52.1	52.7	54.3	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	12.2	11.9	12.3	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	62.4	61.6	60.3	61.2	62.2	64.2	74.2	65.4	66.0	66.7	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,222.4	1,210.7	1,213.7	1,149.2	1,180.1	1,178.5	1,186.4	1,248.4	1,262.6	1,264.9	1,262.1	1,261.6	1,260.0	1,260.0	1,260.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	123.2	123.1	116.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	211.4	214.0	201.9	211.4	212.9	212.9	212.9	212.9	212.9	212.9	212.9	212.9	212.9	212.9	212.9
Women's outerwear.....	254.3	262.3	234.2	238.2	242.9	242.9	242.9	242.9	242.9	242.9	242.9	242.9	242.9	242.9	242.9
Women's, children's undergarments.....	136.7	136.9	119.7	134.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0
Millinery.....	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
Children's outerwear.....	70.6	70.3	70.2	71.9	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6
Fur goods.....	12.1	12.2	12.7	12.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	62.4	62.0	62.3	61.6	62.1	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6
Other fabricated textile products.....	127.8	122.2	119.4	122.0	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1966												1965		Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1965	1964	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Lumber and wood products except furniture	766.5	757.3	770.7	757.9	766.0	776.3	708.7	696.1	722.6	701.0	724.1	753.7	772.4	742.9	702.0	
Logging camps and contractors	117.5	119.5	114.9	117.1	96.3	82.4	69.9	68.2	62.0	81.0	108.1	114.6	100.9	80.2		
Sawmills and planing mills	390.3	396.6	386.4	389.4	389.3	396.3	276.6	272.2	274.3	271.3	285.4	292.8	301.4	292.0	270.0	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	137.1	136.6	136.4	135.9	134.1	135.7	121.3	121.4	121.4	122.6	126.8	140.6	145.4	139.6	130.6	
Wooden containers	54.9	55.0	55.2	54.2	54.6	54.6	54.4	54.9	54.5	54.3	55.0	55.0	54.0	54.3	54.5	
Miscellaneous wood products	57.9	57.7	56.0	57.4	56.9	57.6	57.6	57.1	57.2	58.4	56.1	56.2	56.0	56.0	54.7	
Furniture and fixtures	353.3	352.1	377.0	365.0	370.6	370.0	272.9	277.5	280.1	280.2	285.5	284.5	284.2	286.2	245.9	
Household furniture	202.0	207.3	251.1	253.9	254.3	256.6	202.7	204.5	206.6	206.6	209.1	209.1	209.1	207.2	242.7	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	46.3	46.6	47.7	46.0	47.3	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.1	46.5	46.2	45.9	46.2	44.1	41.9	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	41.9	41.7	39.3	40.3	39.4	39.5	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.3	38.6	38.9	38.4	38.3	36.4	
Bar, hotel, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	28.9	28.4	37.9	36.4	36.9	36.0	36.0	36.4	37.9	37.6	36.4	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.6	
Paper and allied products	575.7	575.3	575.4	567.1	570.6	581.1	585.7	596.6	595.7	592.7	594.6	595.9	594.4	595.6	581.3	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	259.1	256.4	266.7	266.6	261.0	261.0	275.7	277.3	277.3	277.3	277.3	277.3	277.3	277.3	262.9	
Paperboard containers and boxes	153.2	152.0	145.8	151.2	150.1	148.1	146.4	146.2	146.2	146.2	146.2	145.9	145.9	146.7	144.0	
Other paper and allied products	154.0	154.0	162.8	159.3	159.5	152.0	134.4	132.5	131.2	132.0	131.1	132.6	131.0	130.0	134.4	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	806.3	830.5	853.9	848.5	860.9	866.9	847.0	844.1	839.6	836.4	844.9	847.1	841.1	833.5	802.8	
Newspapers	316.8	316.1	315.0	315.8	314.0	312.7	310.5	309.1	304.5	307.4	309.9	307.3	307.3	302.1	290.5	
Periodicals	66.0	64.5	64.1	64.4	64.7	65.2	65.5	65.4	65.6	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	64.4	62.1	
Books	54.5	54.4	55.0	55.5	55.8	55.9	55.7	55.7	55.9	55.1	55.2	55.5	55.7	51.3	49.6	
Commercial printing	223.8	222.7	220.9	221.8	220.0	219.8	219.8	219.3	219.3	219.3	222.8	220.3	214.3	208.0		
Lithographing	63.7	62.5	62.0	62.5	62.1	62.9	62.1	62.0	62.0	62.3	64.0	64.0	64.1	62.0	60.5	
Gravure cards	19.4	19.2	18.6	19.2	18.3	17.9	17.9	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.9	18.8	
Book binding and related industries	47.6	47.0	46.0	46.4	46.1	46.3	45.6	45.3	45.7	44.9	44.6	44.6	44.6	42.0	42.6	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	67.7	67.2	67.3	67.5	67.9	68.3	67.7	67.4	68.3	66.7	66.9	66.9	67.2	65.7		
Chemicals and allied products	837.6	837.9	835.6	828.1	831.3	833.2	839.0	839.0	827.4	824.3	825.4	824.2	822.2	810.5	790.9	
Industrial inorganic chemicals	111.3	110.6	110.3	110.7	109.5	109.0	108.8	108.3	108.0	108.0	108.0	107.6	106.4	105.0	100.6	
Industrial organic chemicals	318.6	320.9	315.4	317.9	316.2	315.6	315.6	315.0	314.3	314.3	314.3	313.2	311.3	305.6	290.1	
Drugs and medicines	96.2	96.6	96.3	94.1	91.3	90.3	90.3	90.3	90.3	90.3	90.3	90.3	90.3	88.5	82.0	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	50.1	51.0	49.9	50.0	49.5	49.7	49.7	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.3	
Paints, pigments, and fillers	73.6	76.1	75.6	73.3	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.0	72.5	74.0	74.1	73.4	70.9	
Gum and wood chemicals	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.7	
Fertilizers	32.1	30.3	31.4	34.3	34.4	34.3	34.3	37.8	37.8	34.7	34.3	34.3	34.3	30.9	26.8	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	42.3	36.1	37.4	37.9	36.9	40.3	41.2	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	41.5	42.4	
Miscellaneous chemicals	103.2	103.5	103.5	103.0	100.7	99.9	96.6	96.6	96.6	97.0	96.2	97.6	96.0	94.8	91.0	
Products of petroleum and coal	254.8	257.5	258.9	252.0	254.7	251.3	250.8	251.3	248.9	249.1	250.6	252.2	253.2	252.6	253.4	
Petroleum refining	204.5	206.9	204.7	202.5	199.6	198.3	198.7	199.7	198.7	198.7	199.9	200.3	200.4	201.3	203.6	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	63.0	53.0	47.3	52.2	51.7	51.5	51.5	50.2	49.9	50.7	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.3	49.8	
Rubber products	276.8	273.9	271.7	268.5	269.3	273.5	275.7	280.1	280.3	280.9	280.9	280.9	282.0	274.0	248.7	
Tires and inner tubes	119.7	118.5	118.3	118.6	119.6	120.6	120.4	121.0	121.8	121.8	122.1	121.1	119.4	117.5	108.0	
Rubber footwear	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.9	24.4	24.7	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.7	23.9	23.5	21.7	
Other rubber products	132.4	129.4	126.7	125.6	124.3	128.0	124.8	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3	121.0	
Leather and leather products	309.6	307.9	307.1	306.2	307.7	304.9	272.9	284.7	280.3	284.5	286.4	287.9	282.3	281.1	270.0	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	43.7	44.3	43.4	44.3	43.9	44.0	44.0	44.1	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.4	43.0	42.8	
Industrial leather belting and packing	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	16.0	17.4	17.3	17.4	17.0	17.1	18.3	18.1	18.8	18.5	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.5	16.2	
Footwear (except rubber)	236.6	244.6	240.6	243.4	239.9	243.2	241.4	254.7	253.5	256.7	259.3	254.8	244.8	247.6	243.4	
Luggage	16.3	16.1	15.9	16.5	16.2	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	
Handbags and small leather goods	33.1	32.5	30.0	29.7	29.0	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	19.6	19.2	18.7	18.8	18.0	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.1	18.6	18.1	18.6	18.6	17.1	15.9	
Stone, clay, and glass products	575.7	571.4	575.6	569.7	577.2	572.7	570.6	563.8	556.2	556.7	565.5	569.0	570.8	569.0	513.1	
Flat glass	34.4	34.2	33.4	33.5	33.3	34.4	33.7	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.9	34.6	34.3	33.3	29.6	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	94.8	96.7	92.4	96.2	97.9	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	90.1	
Glass products: trade of purchased glass	15.1	17.6	16.8	17.2	18.0	18.6	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.9	19.2	19.1	17.9	17.5	16.1	
Cement, hydraulic	44.0	44.4	43.9	44.0	43.4	43.0	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	41.4	
Structural clay products	85.3	86.4	86.7	86.0	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.6	76.0	
Pottery and related products	51.8	54.6	52.4	53.1	53.7	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	51.9	
Ceramics, gypsum, and plaster products	123.2	123.8	123.2	123.0	121.0	118.0	114.1	111.3	110.9	111.8	115.6	117.2	112.0	112.0	102.6	
Clay and stone products	20.7	20.4	20.9	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.1	20.1	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	18.7	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	90.1	95.5	95.0	95.1	95.3	95.9	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.4	97.3	98.0	97.3	93.9	90.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1958												1955		Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1953	1954	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Primary metal industries	1,345.5	1,335.4	1,306.7	995.9	1,354.1	1,331.0	1,348.0	1,342.5	1,344.9	1,344.0	1,344.1	1,336.9	1,322.3	1,322.1	1,181.3	
Duct furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	657.0	650.0	616.0	602.2	635.2	665.9	661.7	661.7	660.3	662.8	666.7	653.6	653.6	635.3	590.8	
Iron and steel foundries	226.0	233.8	231.0	233.4	268.0	241.3	243.1	245.3	245.0	245.9	245.0	245.0	246.6	250.0	210.7	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	71.8	67.3	70.9	68.0	67.9	67.8	67.4	66.4	66.4	66.7	66.4	66.3	66.3	63.8	62.3	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	13.0	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	12.7	12.4	
Rolling, drawing, and slitting of non-ferrous metals	117.2	111.2	116.4	115.6	121.3	122.1	119.2	118.6	119.4	118.0	118.0	118.0	115.4	114.0	102.0	
Nonferrous foundries	77.5	75.2	73.7	74.7	75.7	74.9	77.5	79.1	80.7	80.0	80.4	78.9	77.1	73.4	73.4	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	161.8	163.8	168.0	161.2	161.3	160.0	161.0	161.2	160.5	159.0	158.0	158.2	155.2	150.3	136.0	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,135.0	1,115.0	1,095.0	1,086.0	1,095.1	1,107.1	1,130.0	1,117.0	1,122.2	1,134.5	1,143.3	1,135.1	1,140.0	1,108.1	1,040.8	
Tin cans and other tinware	62.3	61.0	61.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	142.0	140.7	137.0	143.7	148.0	154.1	156.0	156.2	156.2	156.0	156.1	161.1	167.0	184.1	164.6	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	121.8	119.2	117.7	122.1	120.0	120.0	124.0	124.0	124.2	124.2	127.8	126.0	121.0	125.7	122.0	
Fabricated structural metal products	317.9	313.0	306.7	309.1	301.0	297.3	298.0	298.0	298.1	298.0	297.7	298.7	297.5	279.3	274.8	
Metal stamping, casting, and engraving	220.0	222.9	217.3	226.0	223.0	220.0	240.0	244.6	242.2	247.0	247.3	246.8	242.8	231.3	218.3	
Lighting fixtures	46.4	43.7	44.4	44.2	45.0	47.7	46.1	46.7	46.3	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	
Fabricated wire products	60.1	57.7	58.4	58.4	58.3	58.0	57.4	58.1	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.4	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	154.0	151.7	156.0	153.9	156.0	156.0	156.0	156.0	156.0	156.0	156.0	156.0	156.0	156.0	156.0	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,725.0	1,718.1	1,717.6	1,711.7	1,720.7	1,726.0	1,734.0	1,735.1	1,738.4	1,739.1	1,739.4	1,739.4	1,739.4	1,739.4	1,685.9	
Engines and turbines	82.8	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	137.5	137.2	141.0	146.7	145.1	143.4	144.8	144.8	144.8	144.8	144.8	144.8	144.8	144.8	144.4	
Construction and mining machinery	156.5	157.0	158.7	157.7	153.2	154.0	152.2	150.5	149.5	149.5	149.5	149.5	149.5	149.5	149.5	
Metalworking machinery	300.2	299.0	298.9	298.2	293.0	289.1	287.0	284.7	284.7	284.7	284.7	284.7	284.7	284.7	284.7	
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	190.8	189.2	184.0	194.9	192.4	192.2	191.9	190.3	189.4	187.2	184.5	180.6	180.6	180.6	172.5	
General industrial machinery	272.4	272.1	268.7	266.0	262.7	262.0	262.0	262.0	262.0	262.0	262.0	262.0	262.0	262.0	262.0	
Office and store machines and devices	126.0	127.0	126.8	127.0	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7	
Service industry and household machines	166.0	167.2	166.0	166.0	166.7	166.7	166.7	166.7	166.7	166.7	166.7	166.7	166.7	166.7	166.7	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	372.5	372.1	370.1	371.4	372.3	372.3	372.3	372.3	372.3	372.3	372.3	372.3	372.3	372.3	372.3	
Electrical machinery	1,354.2	1,354.2	1,351.9	1,354.5	1,350.2	1,350.2	1,350.2	1,350.2	1,350.2	1,350.2	1,350.2	1,350.2	1,350.2	1,350.2	1,350.2	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	425.9	422.9	413.9	415.0	417.0	415.0	415.0	415.0	415.0	415.0	415.0	415.0	415.0	415.0	415.0	
Electrical appliances	33.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	
Insulated wire and cable	34.0	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	60.8	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	
Electric lamps	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	
Communication equipment	575.7	580.0	584.5	584.1	584.9	584.9	584.9	584.9	584.9	584.9	584.9	584.9	584.9	584.9	584.9	
Miscellaneous electrical products	53.4	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	
Transportation equipment	1,754.7	1,754.7	1,754.7	1,754.7	1,754.7	1,754.7	1,754.7	1,754.7	1,754.7	1,754.7	1,754.7	1,754.7	1,754.7	1,754.7	1,754.7	
Automobiles	513.9	513.9	513.9	513.9	513.9	513.9	513.9	513.9	513.9	513.9	513.9	513.9	513.9	513.9	513.9	
Aircraft and parts	525.8	525.8	525.8	525.8	525.8	525.8	525.8	525.8	525.8	525.8	525.8	525.8	525.8	525.8	525.8	
Aircraft	515.8	515.8	515.8	515.8	515.8	515.8	515.8	515.8	515.8	515.8	515.8	515.8	515.8	515.8	515.8	
Aircraft engines and parts	168.7	168.7	168.7	168.7	168.7	168.7	168.7	168.7	168.7	168.7	168.7	168.7	168.7	168.7	168.7	
Aircraft propellers and parts	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	
Ship and boat building and repairing	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	
Shipbuilding and repairing	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	
Boatbuilding and repairing	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	
Railroad equipment	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	
Other transportation equipment	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	
Instruments and related products	347.8	344.7	341.4	336.0	336.2	334.0	331.1	324.2	322.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	321.0	318.0	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	70.0	69.2	67.3	66.1	65.2	64.3	63.6	63.0	62.4	61.9	61.4	60.9	60.3	57.4	55.2	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	35.0	34.8	33.7	32.7	31.8	30.9	30.0	29.1	28.2	27.3	26.4	25.5	24.6	23.4	21.0	
Optical instruments and lenses	14.5	13.6	12.7	11.9	11.0	10.1	9.2	8.3	7.4	6.5	5.6	4.7	3.8	2.9	2.0	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	43.0	42.3	41.5	40.6	39.7	38.8	37.9	37.0	36.1	35.2	34.3	33.4	32.5	31.6	30.1	
Ophthalmic goods	26.2	26.4	26.1	25.8	25.5	25.2	24.9	24.6	24.3	24.0	23.7	23.4	23.1	22.8	22.4	
Photographic apparatus	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	
Watches and clocks	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	530.4	512.8	500.8	473.0	491.1	498.1	498.0	498.0	498.0	498.0	498.0	498.0	498.0	498.0	498.0	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	32.6	31.3	30.5	29.5	28.5	27.5	26.5	25.5	24.5	23.5	22.5	21.5	20.5	19.5	18.5	
Musical instruments and parts	18.5	18.0	17.2	16.2	15.2	14.2	13.2	12.2	11.2	10.2	9.2	8.2	7.2	6.2	5.2	
Toys and sporting goods	101.9	94.3	91.5	90.4	94.0	94.0	94.1	96.7	95.2	91.3	88.3	86.7	85.8	80.9	78.8	
Fans, pencils, other office supplies	32.6	32.3	31.2	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	64.1	63.7	62.0	61.3	60.1	58.9	57.7	56.5	55.3	54.1	52.9	51.7	50.5	49.3	48.1	
Fabricated plastic products	57.2	54.3	52.4	50.5	48.6	46.7	44.8	42.9	41.0	39.1	37.2	35.3	33.4	31.5	29.6	
Other manufacturing industries	154.5	150.8	142.0	140.5	150.4	151.2	152.5	152.5	151.8	150.9	149.2	147.5	145.8	144.1	142.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

	[In thousands]														
Industry	1955											1954		Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.		
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,171	4,178	4,178	4,148	4,181	4,128	4,121	4,188	4,089	4,093	4,181	4,128	4,121	4,088	4,089
Transportation.....	2,761	2,750	2,745	2,717	2,775	2,751	2,737	2,720	2,712	2,710	2,704	2,770	2,770	2,717	2,698
Interstate railroads.....	1,188.2	1,184.9	1,172.8	1,122.8	1,232.8	1,208.4	1,195.9	1,186.1	1,188.1	1,188.8	1,228.9	1,228.3	1,204.0	1,205.8	1,215.3
Class I railroads.....	1,041.4	1,036.0	1,032.9	1,074.8	1,042.0	1,042.0	1,041.2	1,041.2	1,040.0	1,040.0	1,070.0	1,078.0	1,066.0	1,067.2	1,064.6
Local railways and buslines.....	106.2	106.4	106.8	106.7	110.2	110.2	111.2	111.2	109.0	112.2	112.0	112.0	112.0	111.7	116.4
Trucking and warehousing.....	805.7	799.7	790.2	791.1	782.2	783.2	784.9	784.9	787.1	780.2	801.7	801.7	793.0	792.0	798.7
Other transportation and services.....	633.9	632.2	646.2	622.1	648.5	648.5	648.5	648.4	638.9	633.7	643.7	643.9	632.0	633.7	627.1
Buslines, except local.....	44.3	45.2	45.2	44.2	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.2	43.7	43.7	43.7	43.9	44.4	44.1	45.8
Air transportation (common carrier).....	132.1	132.8	131.4	139.4	127.4	127.4	125.9	125.9	125.9	119.8	120.1	118.8	117.6	113.0	108.2
Communication.....	816	816	824	822	855	799	794	791	787	781	792	787	789	789	741
Telephone.....	772.8	780.4	778.0	778.0	761.4	757.4	752.8	748.8	743.7	737.4	737.7	737.4	714.9	709.8	698.8
Telegraph.....	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.8	42.1	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.4	41.4
Other public utilities.....	594	603	609	609	609	609	609	609	604	593	594	595	596	596	590
Gas and electric utilities.....	579.8	585.2	584.8	578.6	578.6	585.6	585.0	585.0	581.3	580.5	582.7	582.8	580.0	582.0	587.1
Electric light and power utilities.....	256.6	259.0	259.7	255.4	255.4	262.6	262.6	262.6	248.4	245.5	249.7	249.5	249.0	250.4	249.0
Gas utilities.....	148.8	149.8	149.3	147.6	147.6	144.4	144.4	144.0	142.2	142.0	142.4	142.0	142.1	141.9	139.1
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	174.7	176.4	176.8	173.9	173.9	171.0	171.0	171.0	170.1	170.0	170.6	170.7	171.0	171.2	169.0
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	23.0	23.6	24.0	23.3	23.3	22.8	22.8	22.4	22.8	22.4	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	11,359	11,128	11,047	11,013	11,991	10,985	10,920	10,920	10,919	10,920	11,049	11,123	10,996	10,963	10,920
Wholesale trade.....	3,017	3,080	3,052	3,074	3,055	3,020	3,020	3,020	3,024	3,023	3,044	3,046	3,013	3,028	3,030
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function.....	1,750.6	1,740.4	1,737.2	1,725.1	1,708.8	1,708.0	1,710.2	1,711.3	1,714.8	1,714.8	1,714.8	1,714.8	1,705.4	1,671.1	1,653.4
Automotive.....	113.8	117.1	116.7	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.2	113.7	114.0	114.4	114.2	112.0	110.1
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	305.4	304.4	305.5	301.6	298.0	298.0	298.4	298.4	301.9	301.2	304.0	304.5	300.5	298.7	297.3
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	494.3	495.7	492.0	492.0	454.0	452.0	452.0	452.0	448.5	448.5	445.5	445.5	442.3	432.2	415.6
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	865.1	862.2	852.1	847.4	840.6	840.6	840.6	840.6	842.2	842.4	849.8	849.8	849.0	829.8	802.4
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,240.2	1,232.4	1,236.8	1,228.6	1,213.1	1,213.7	1,213.7	1,213.7	1,212.1	1,200.0	1,219.2	1,220.1	1,204.1	1,187.0	1,170.4
Retail trade.....	8,342	8,128	8,045	8,041	8,136	8,065	8,065	8,065	8,065	8,065	8,065	8,065	8,073	7,945	7,794
General merchandise stores.....	1,445.7	1,402.1	1,348.5	1,340.2	1,381.6	1,365.4	1,365.4	1,365.4	1,363.1	1,352.1	1,367.0	1,364.0	1,364.8	1,340.9	1,300.7
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	920.4	890.9	880.4	902.5	892.5	892.5	892.5	892.7	878.5	892.4	1,258.3	1,035.5	942.4	912.7	860.5
Other general merchandise stores.....	481.7	465.0	459.9	479.1	479.1	479.1	479.1	479.1	479.4	479.4	724.7	724.7	582.2	510.3	483.3
Food and liquor stores.....	1,005.2	1,002.6	1,000.0	1,002.4	1,002.4	1,002.4	1,002.4	1,002.4	1,002.4	1,002.4	1,002.4	1,002.4	1,002.4	1,002.4	1,002.4
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,115.2	1,080.9	1,061.7	1,101.7	1,103.0	1,097.4	1,092.0	1,092.0	1,090.0	1,090.4	1,090.8	1,107.9	1,088.7	1,061.1	1,039.9
Dairy-product stores and dealers.....	235.7	241.8	241.7	246.4	242.4	235.8	235.8	235.8	235.8	235.8	235.8	235.8	235.8	235.8	235.8
Other food and liquor stores.....	280.7	280.2	281.0	280.4	280.4	280.4	280.4	280.4	280.4	280.4	280.4	280.4	280.4	280.4	280.4
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	788.3	788.5	788.4	802.3	801.2	801.2	804.1	804.1	804.2	813.0	808.9	823.2	815.2	802.0	771.9
Apparel and accessories stores.....	697.7	677.9	670.4	645.9	694.1	682.8	674.9	686.5	686.5	686.5	686.5	686.5	686.5	686.5	686.5
Other retail trade.....	3,905.4	3,767.3	3,700.8	3,777.1	3,706.8	3,718.0	3,700.8	3,727.7	3,747.1	3,694.8	3,772.7	3,694.8	3,691.2	3,631.7	3,517.8
Furniture and appliances stores.....	394.5	382.6	381.3	383.0	383.0	383.0	383.0	383.0	387.1	386.8	412.0	386.8	386.1	382.2	372.0
Drug stores.....	343.8	342.1	340.8	346.7	346.7	346.7	346.7	346.7	350.4	350.3	351.5	354.2	353.1	337.3	332.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2,369	2,323	2,355	2,342	2,326	2,299	2,278	2,265	2,269	2,269	2,269	2,269	2,269	2,269	2,269
Banks and trust companies.....	264.1	268.0	261.2	260.0	271.2	270.8	270.8	270.7	268.7	268.5	301.5	301.5	285.5	240.3	212.3
Security dealers and exchanges.....	83.4	84.8	84.8	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	81.0	80.6	80.6	80.1	80.0	79.2	77.6	75.0
Insurance carriers and agents.....	820.6	809.2	825.2	822.7	815.1	814.8	814.9	814.9	810.9	810.9	804.2	803.6	802.9	792.4	772.8
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	825.7	820.2	825.3	823.9	820.2	820.2	820.2	820.2	796.1	792.7	794.2	794.2	792.0	789.2	782.3
Service and miscellaneous.....	6,639	6,194	6,137	6,137	6,060	6,041	6,073	6,069	6,012	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Hotels and lodging places.....	1,445.7	1,402.1	1,348.5	1,340.2	1,381.6	1,365.4	1,365.4	1,365.4	1,363.1	1,352.1	1,367.0	1,364.0	1,364.8	1,340.9	1,300.7
Personal services.....	323.7	326.6	341.9	326.6	326.6	326.6	326.6	326.6	326.6	326.6	326.6	326.6	326.6	326.6	326.6
Laundries.....	165.8	161.5	167.4	173.4	169.1	169.4	169.4	169.4	169.4	169.4	169.4	169.4	169.4	169.4	169.4
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	200.6	200.7	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4
Motion pictures.....	200.6	200.7	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4
Government.....	7,314	7,216	6,998	6,947	7,139	7,283	7,126	7,122	7,064	7,053	7,134	7,053	7,045	6,918	6,791
Federal.....	2,134	2,150	2,228	2,228	2,130	2,170	2,132	2,130	2,130	2,159	2,159	2,159	2,172	2,189	2,189
State and local.....	5,180	5,066	4,770	4,719	5,009	5,113	5,000	4,992	4,934	4,923	5,004	4,923	4,915	4,788	4,661

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics series on employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first-quarter 1954 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social-insurance programs.

Data for the 3 most recent months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

² Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass

products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufacture; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units, and paid volunteer firemen.

⁵ Beginning with January 1954, class I railroads include only those having annual operating revenues of \$3,000,000 or more. This class formerly included all railroads having annual operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or more.

See footnote 1, p. 1464.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1988												1985		Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1985	1984	
Mining:																
Metal:																
Iron.....		95.2	92.8	95.9	94.4	92.9	93.6	91.8	91.2	90.7	90.2	90.3	90.9	88.1	81.0	
Copper.....		32.7	30.2	30.4	31.5	30.9	31.4	30.5	29.2	28.9	28.6	28.6	28.0	26.2	20.5	
Lead and zinc.....		20.9	20.0	20.4	20.3	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.6	20.7	20.1	20.8	20.2	24.0	22.8	
Lead and zinc.....		14.9	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.2	12.8	
Nonmetallic:																
Anthracite.....		20.3	20.0	20.0	20.0	24.2	20.0	20.1	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.0	20.1	20.3	25.8	
Bituminous coal.....		210.2	208.8	183.1	206.1	208.7	202.0	202.8	204.6	204.8	203.8	203.1	200.0	198.7	208.0	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:																
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		132.9	130.4	137.0	134.8	138.0	138.0	137.0	136.3	136.4	136.2	136.9	137.6	130.4	131.3	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		99.3	98.5	97.9	98.4	98.4	93.1	91.4	90.1	88.8	91.1	90.8	94.8	91.7	88.9	
Manufacturing	12,287	12,289	12,245	12,314	12,378	12,380	12,114	12,126	12,119	12,068	12,061	12,067	12,067	12,063	12,060	
Durable goods ²	7,701	7,687	7,541	7,681	7,632	7,613	7,674	7,631	7,603	7,751	7,751	7,751	7,751	7,688	7,184	
Nondurable goods ³	4,586	4,602	4,704	4,633	4,746	4,765	4,440	4,495	4,516	4,317	4,310	4,316	4,316	4,375	4,876	
Ordinance and accessories.....	80.3	80.1	70.0	81.7	83.2	83.4	84.2	82.7	85.7	87.1	87.1	86.7	88.6	88.8	117.3	
Food and kindred products:	1,237.4	1,238.1	1,273.7	1,280.4	1,288.1	1,282.2	1,282.2	1,282.2	1,282.2	1,282.2	1,282.2	1,282.2	1,282.2	1,282.2	1,282.2	
Meat products.....	77.3	80.9	82.4	81.1	77.1	72.0	70.5	68.1	67.1	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	
Canning and preserving.....	370.8	388.0	393.4	385.2	388.4	388.4	388.4	388.4	388.4	388.4	388.4	388.4	388.4	388.4	388.4	
Grain-mill products.....	88.7	87.9	86.2	86.8	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	
Bakery products.....	178.0	174.7	173.9	174.7	171.6	170.0	168.3	168.4	170.3	173.2	173.0	173.9	172.1	173.9	173.9	
Sugars.....	25.0	22.4	22.0	22.8	22.4	21.8	21.4	21.4	22.0	25.8	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	28.4	
Confectionery and related products.....	88.8	84.1	86.3	87.7	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	
Beverages.....	125.0	127.4	123.3	128.4	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	
Miscellaneous food products.....	86.2	87.7	88.9	101.8	88.4	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	
Tobacco manufactures:	107.7	108.4	102.0	77.3	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	
Cigarettes.....	30.9	31.2	30.7	31.2	30.7	30.7	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.1	
Cigars.....	32.7	32.3	31.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.7	34.0	34.8	35.2	37.0	37.7	37.0	36.8	37.7	
Tobacco and snuff.....	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	40.0	39.2	34.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	11.1	17.7	32.7	38.7	38.8	43.8	32.2	31.0	
Textile-mill products:	653.9	649.0	649.7	622.0	630.6	632.1	671.0	680.5	680.5	680.5	680.7	680.4	681.9	682.3	672.9	
Spinning and combing plants.....	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	
Yarn and three-1 mills.....	110.2	110.9	109.0	112.7	112.9	112.9	115.7	117.1	118.0	118.8	119.8	118.5	119.8	120.4	118.0	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	434.1	436.4	414.2	432.3	432.4	432.4	438.1	438.0	442.5	448.4	441.2	438.7	438.7	438.4	443.8	
Narrow fabric and smallwares.....	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	
Knitting mills.....	205.0	205.7	197.7	203.8	201.9	200.2	202.0	202.0	202.0	202.4	202.7	212.0	211.0	201.7	187.0	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	73.8	73.0	70.0	74.2	74.0	74.0	74.7	76.1	76.8	79.0	80.1	78.7	79.8	79.8	77.3	
Carpet, rug, other floor coverings.....	43.4	40.5	38.4	43.2	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.0	44.0	44.9	44.0	44.3	44.0	44.3	43.3	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	10.7	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.9	11.9	11.7	12.0	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	52.3	51.3	48.5	51.0	52.0	52.0	54.0	54.4	55.4	56.0	56.8	56.0	55.6	54.5	53.2	
Apparel and other finished textile products:	1,086.0	1,078.4	1,082.3	1,080.3	1,082.2	1,082.2	1,082.2	1,082.2	1,082.2	1,082.2	1,082.2	1,082.2	1,082.2	1,082.2	1,082.2	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	111.6	111.1	104.7	118.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	296.1	290.0	277.0	295.4	295.0	291.4	292.8	294.4	295.8	296.2	296.4	296.4	296.4	296.4	296.4	
Women's outerwear.....	212.7	221.0	204.0	208.0	208.0	208.0	208.0	208.0	208.0	208.0	208.0	208.0	208.0	208.0	208.0	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	114.4	112.8	109.0	110.7	108.0	111.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	
Millinery.....	15.2	14.0	13.8	11.4	11.3	14.0	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	
Children's outerwear.....	63.1	63.0	62.0	64.4	61.3	58.7	62.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	
Fur goods.....	9.7	9.4	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	57.5	56.9	51.4	55.7	52.0	54.7	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	
Other fabricated textile products.....	107.0	102.8	98.5	101.6	102.2	107.9	110.8	111.1	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):	677.9	686.7	700.0	687.9	684.1	688.7	641.7	618.5	633.2	634.7	634.0	634.0	634.0	634.0	634.0	
Logging camps and contractors.....	100.8	112.5	105.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	380.6	388.2	388.0	388.1	388.0	388.0	388.0	388.0	388.0	388.0	388.0	388.0	388.0	388.0	388.0	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	115.2	117.2	113.0	114.0	112.2	111.7	109.1	109.4	111.1	114.8	117.9	120.6	117.7	117.7	117.7	
Wooden containers.....	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	
Furniture and fixtures:	223.4	221.8	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	
Household furniture.....	227.2	222.6	216.4	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	
Screen, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	
See footnotes at end of table.																

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956												1955		Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1955	1954	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Paper and allied products	471.0	470.9	469.9	469.0	468.0	467.4	466.2	465.1	464.4	463.6	462.8	462.2	461.5	462.3	463.8	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	286.9	286.1	285.7	285.0	284.2	283.5	282.8	282.1	281.5	280.8	280.2	279.6	278.9	279.2	281.2	
Paperboard containers and boxes	126.0	126.1	126.4	126.1	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.1	126.2	118.5	
Other paper and allied products	164.4	164.6	164.5	164.4	164.6	164.9	164.9	164.9	164.9	164.9	164.9	164.9	164.9	163.1	96.1	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries																
Newspapers	538.8	538.9	539.1	539.3	539.5	539.6	539.7	539.8	539.9	540.0	540.1	540.2	540.3	540.4	513.5	
Periodicals	184.5	184.1	184.1	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.1	184.0	183.4	183.4	145.5	
Books	38.7	37.7	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.1	23.9	
Commercial printing	94.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	39.9	
Lithography	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	168.7	
Greeting cards	48.3	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	33.0	
Bookbinding and related industries	14.2	14.1	13.5	13.9	13.1	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.0	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	36.5	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	33.6	
Chemicals and allied products																
Industrial inorganic chemicals	554.5	553.1	552.7	552.4	552.4	552.4	552.4	552.4	552.4	552.4	552.4	552.4	552.4	552.4	521.9	
Industrial organic chemicals	77.2	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	71.4	
Drugs and medicines	215.6	217.2	213.3	213.1	213.1	213.1	213.1	213.1	213.1	213.1	213.1	213.1	213.1	213.0	307.8	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	88.2	88.0	88.7	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	87.0	
Paints, pigments, and fillers	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	
Gum and wood chemicals	47.1	47.7	47.3	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.1	46.5	44.7	
Fertilizers	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.5	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	38.0	38.7	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.3	
Miscellaneous chemicals	38.9	38.0	38.2	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.3	
Products of petroleum and coal	174.7	176.8	177.9	179.6	174.8	171.6	171.2	171.8	169.7	170.8	171.9	171.6	172.8	172.7	177.3	
Petroleum refining	138.7	138.1	133.0	132.4	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	137.3	
Coal, other petroleum and coal products	42.8	42.8	44.9	47.2	45.9	42.7	42.3	42.9	40.8	41.9	43.0	42.7	43.9	43.8	40.0	
Rubber products																
Tires and inner tubes	217.7	218.7	219.8	220.0	220.8	221.0	221.7	222.0	222.8	223.5	224.0	224.5	225.0	225.5	195.4	
Rubber footwear	92.2	92.8	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	78.7	
Other rubber products	18.3	18.2	18.9	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.3	17.3	
Leather and leather products	230.6	231.1	237.5	239.0	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	230.0	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	38.2	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	
Industrial leather belting and packing	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	15.1	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	14.4	
Footwear (except rubber)	213.9	213.7	213.7	213.6	213.6	213.6	213.6	213.6	213.6	213.6	213.6	213.6	213.6	213.6	217.0	
Luggage	14.0	14.0	13.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	13.5	
Handbags and small leather goods	38.2	38.9	38.4	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.8	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	17.2	17.0	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	17.7	
Stone, clay, and glass products																
Flint glass	480.4	478.4	482.4	472.9	484.2	479.8	478.2	472.2	465.8	467.2	473.9	479.8	481.4	482.1	481.7	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	
Glass products made of purchased glass	78.0	81.7	77.0	82.2	82.0	82.0	82.1	82.0	81.3	82.2	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	76.9	
Cement, hydraulic	15.2	14.9	14.0	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	13.9	
Structural clay products	37.2	37.8	37.0	37.1	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	34.7	
Pottery and related products	78.8	78.1	79.1	82.6	77.3	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	68.0	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	45.4	48.1	43.9	48.4	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	47.7	45.8	
Cut-stone and stone products	189.2	189.1	189.7	191.4	190.8	190.8	190.8	190.8	190.8	190.8	190.8	190.8	190.8	190.8	184.0	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	38.1	37.8	38.2	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	
Primary metal industries	1,137.7	1,130.4	1,090.8	743.0	1,117.7	1,117.4	1,117.4	1,117.4	1,117.4	1,117.4	1,117.4	1,117.4	1,117.4	1,094.0	967.2	
Basic furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	598.2	582.9	510.6	599.8	607.1	598.2	598.2	598.2	598.2	598.2	598.2	598.2	598.2	598.2	598.2	
Iron and steel foundries	199.1	203.3	200.9	202.8	204.8	211.1	211.9	212.6	212.6	212.6	212.6	212.6	212.6	212.6	183.0	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	57.6	58.7	57.1	55.0	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	56.9	
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	8.1	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	91.7	88.2	91.4	94.8	95.8	97.7	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	81.7	
Nonferrous foundries	62.8	61.8	60.3	62.9	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	60.8	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	129.9	133.6	112.9	130.0	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.6	131.1	108.2	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)																
Tin cans and other tinware	908.0	898.8	884.1	825.1	870.4	890.9	894.8	898.0	899.2	912.5	920.1	931.9	931.9	931.9	941.4	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	54.9	54.2	53.9	53.4	51.7	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	115.3	112.0	108.8	114.7	119.0	124.8	126.1	127.4	130.0	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	117.4	
Fabricated structural metal products	94.7	92.0	90.8	94.5	95.8	96.4	96.7	97.0	97.4	100.3	101.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	94.6	
Metal stamping, casting, and engraving	239.6	255.8	215.6	232.8	234.0	234.0	234.0	234.0	234.0	234.0	234.0	234.0	234.0	234.0	208.5	
Lighting fixtures	187.9	181.3	176.2	184.5	192.3	198.3	199.1	208.6	211.3	218.7	216.2	216.2	216.2	216.2	181.5	
Fabricated wire products	37.0	36.3	35.3	34.7	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	35.5	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	49.7	47.1	45.3	47.6	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	47.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1958										1955		Annual average		
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1955	1954
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,267.0	1,261.1	1,257.2	1,263.5	1,278.2	1,280.9	1,301.8	1,291.0	1,274.2	1,291.2	1,249.0	1,225.2	1,208.0	1,178.2	1,181.5
Engines and turbines	60.2	60.7	64.2	64.6	65.7	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.0	66.9	66.0	64.6	64.6	62.7	62.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors	67.4	68.2	100.6	106.2	107.7	112.3	114.3	114.3	114.7	119.2	118.4	118.0	112.2	112.2	104.8
Construction and mining machinery	114.3	115.0	112.2	116.1	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.1	110.7	106.0	106.2	104.1	108.0	98.0	96.9
Metalworking machinery	223.6	220.8	218.9	222.2	222.7	222.7	222.0	221.4	219.2	217.7	216.2	211.9	203.8	202.8	200.8
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	137.9	137.0	137.5	138.2	137.4	137.0	137.2	136.7	134.2	132.0	131.0	130.5	127.9	127.9	127.9
General industrial machinery	182.5	180.9	180.2	179.4	178.0	178.3	178.0	174.1	171.8	170.3	169.2	168.6	160.7	159.4	159.4
Office and store machines and devices	94.0	93.8	94.9	95.4	95.3	94.8	94.8	92.9	91.7	90.0	89.4	87.0	86.0	83.4	83.4
Service-industry and household machines	129.9	141.8	142.7	142.9	143.4	143.4	143.9	142.6	142.6	147.9	144.4	148.3	137.4	140.2	139.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts	211.3	210.7	209.2	210.9	214.1	214.1	214.0	214.0	216.7	216.1	214.0	216.9	207.6	198.0	187.1
Electrical machinery	906.9	877.7	854.2	866.4	871.0	874.0	841.2	843.6	843.7	868.2	868.2	868.2	860.2	823.2	792.5
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	362.6	369.9	366.9	369.1	369.9	369.9	361.6	372.8	374.7	371.2	369.7	364.2	379.7	369.2	359.9
Electrical appliances	42.9	42.1	42.5	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.1	40.8	39.8	39.0	40.0	41.4	37.2	47.0
Insulated wire and cable	18.9	18.6	18.2	18.7	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.0	18.5	18.9	19.0	18.5	18.4	17.7	18.5
Electrical equipment for vehicles	55.5	53.0	51.5	52.9	57.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	65.4	66.0
Electric lamps	37.9	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	34.0	32.6
Communication equipment	404.1	397.1	384.9	387.7	388.6	384.1	382.5	389.4	389.5	407.2	406.4	406.6	372.5	353.1	341.5
Miscellaneous electrical products	30.6	30.9	30.4	30.2	30.7	30.9	30.1	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	34.5
Transportation equipment	1,208.9	1,190.1	1,204.9	1,209.0	1,208.2	1,205.2	1,222.4	1,248.7	1,292.4	1,448.7	1,471.4	1,448.7	1,444.7	1,399.4	1,227.5
Automobiles	480.4	541.2	569.6	574.2	612.2	655.2	678.1	712.2	772.4	782.2	782.2	782.2	782.2	760.4	624.4
Aircraft and parts	543.0	594.9	522.1	522.8	512.9	512.0	511.5	519.1	517.2	516.0	506.6	503.2	504.9	541.4	541.4
Aircraft	346.0	342.0	333.1	332.1	333.2	334.2	338.0	332.1	331.0	330.3	329.3	328.3	322.4	321.4	321.4
Aircraft engines and parts	105.1	102.1	101.4	102.1	101.7	100.9	100.9	99.6	98.2	97.2	96.0	95.0	94.2	100.1	100.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	11.4	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.1	9.2	11.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment	90.5	80.0	78.0	77.7	77.7	78.8	78.9	77.5	77.2	77.1	76.4	76.2	77.9	77.9	77.9
Ship and boat building and repairing	105.9	107.0	114.2	116.0	112.0	110.0	109.9	106.2	105.9	105.5	105.5	105.5	101.1	105.9	112.5
Shipbuilding and repairing	98.1	92.9	98.2	98.4	90.5	87.1	87.1	88.0	84.1	84.1	78.9	82.4	85.7	94.2	94.2
Boatbuilding and repairing	16.8	16.1	15.0	16.0	22.5	22.9	22.8	22.1	21.8	21.2	19.7	18.7	20.2	18.2	18.2
Railroad equipment	41.4	42.7	43.0	47.9	47.9	47.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	44.2	43.7	40.9	41.7	41.7
Other transportation equipment	9.4	9.0	8.2	8.4	8.3	7.5	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.9	8.5	8.0	7.2	7.5	7.5
Instruments and related products	238.8	228.2	232.2	228.4	231.1	230.9	231.6	236.9	238.4	236.4	236.9	236.7	229.8	224.2	225.2
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	60.6	59.1	58.5	58.7	58.7	58.1	57.9	57.9	58.1	55.1	55.2	54.4	56.1	52.9	52.1
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	98.2	98.0	97.7	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.7	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2
Optical instruments and lenses	11.1	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	30.0	30.1	29.5	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.7	29.2	29.4	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.7	27.9	27.9
Ophthalmic goods	22.2	22.3	22.2	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.0	21.4	20.6	19.2
Photographic apparatus	44.1	43.9	43.1	43.1	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.7	42.8	42.1	42.4
Watches and clocks	30.1	28.6	27.1	27.0	26.7	26.9	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.4	26.8	26.4	26.1	26.0	26.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	422.1	416.1	404.4	390.6	395.2	395.0	394.1	397.7	396.7	392.4	406.1	418.1	419.6	395.6	381.9
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	42.0	40.7	38.0	38.4	38.9	38.9	41.4	42.3	42.7	42.9	42.7	44.6	44.1	42.2	43.6
Musical instruments and parts	16.6	16.2	15.4	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.4	14.4
Toys and sporting goods	86.9	84.0	78.5	81.8	79.1	73.2	72.0	70.2	68.5	72.0	81.2	82.0	73.0	69.2	69.2
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	24.7	24.1	23.1	23.8	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	22.7	22.7	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.4
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	52.1	51.5	48.3	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.7	51.7	54.1	52.1	52.9	54.6	55.0	52.0	52.0
Fabricated plastic products	68.8	67.0	64.6	66.6	66.2	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	71.0	71.5	70.9	66.4	66.4
Other manufacturing industries	124.2	120.9	112.5	115.5	120.2	121.2	121.2	122.0	121.9	126.3	126.7	127.0	122.1	120.4	120.4

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including headmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own

use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ See footnote 1, p. 1464.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries¹

[1947=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	96.2	20.9	1952: Average	106.3	126.6	1955: January	107.2	126.1
1940: Average	71.2	24.0	1953: Average	111.8	161.4	February	106.8	127.7
1941: Average	87.9	29.3	1954: Average	101.8	127.7	March	106.1	127.9
1942: Average	102.9	72.2	1955: Average	105.6	123.6	April	106.0	124.2
1943: Average	121.4	96.0				May	106.4	127.3
1944: Average	118.1	102.0	1955: October	108.7	161.1	June	106.7	126.2
1945: Average	104.9	87.8	November	108.0	162.8	July	107.2	121.0
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	December	108.7	162.7	August	107.1	121.4
1947: Average	102.4	97.7				September	107.5	125.3
1948: Average	102.8	103.1				October	108.2	126.2
1949: Average	93.6	97.2						
1950: Average	98.6	111.7						
1951: Average	104.4	129.8						

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

See footnote 1, p. 1464.

TABLE A-5: Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel

[In thousands]

Unit of Government	1955										1954				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1955	1954	
Total civilian employment ¹	7,310	6,990	6,947	7,180	7,208	7,120	7,123	7,064	7,023	7,234	7,023	7,042	6,929	6,915	6,731	
Federal employment ²	2,190	2,208	2,206	2,180	2,176	2,166	2,162	2,160	2,158	2,486	2,160	2,172	2,179	2,188	2,180	
Executive	2,169.1	2,181.1	2,182.0	2,166.6	2,159.0	2,142.1	2,135.9	2,124.0	2,120.6	2,410.0	2,142.2	2,146.1	2,146.9	2,161.7	2,161.6	
Department of Defense	1,026.8	1,046.6	1,046.2	1,046.2	1,060.0	1,035.5	1,032.9	1,022.9	1,022.6	1,022.5	1,022.5	1,022.5	1,022.5	1,027.9	1,027.3	
Post Office Department	211.4	208.8	210.1	209.1	209.9	208.4	208.4	210.6	208.7	208.5	208.4	208.2	208.1	209.0	209.2	
Other agencies	911.9	924.6	925.6	926.3	916.0	908.5	905.6	920.5	925.6	954.7	922.6	925.6	926.8	928.8	924.1	
Legislative	22.1	22.1	21.9	22.1	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.7	21.6	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.9	
Judicial	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	
District of Columbia ³	226.4	223.0	222.7	222.7	226.4	226.0	226.7	226.6	226.1	224.9	226.0	226.0	226.6	226.0	227.2	
Executive	226.3	211.9	212.8	211.7	207.6	207.8	207.9	207.9	207.6	214.6	208.0	208.0	208.2	208.4	206.7	
Department of Defense	86.2	86.7	90.1	88.8	88.1	86.1	86.3	86.4	86.5	86.4	86.3	86.2	86.0	86.3	87.1	
Post Office Department	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	16.1	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.3	
Other agencies	112.4	112.6	114.1	113.8	111.1	111.1	111.0	110.8	110.7	110.1	110.7	110.7	110.7	111.0	110.4	
Legislative	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.8	20.1	
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	
State and local employment	5,014	4,782	4,740	4,997	5,037	4,953	4,956	4,934	4,877	4,808	4,863	4,871	4,782	4,727	4,553	
State	1,260.6	1,252.1	1,262.6	1,261.1	1,266.8	1,270.9	1,269.2	1,269.0	1,262.0	1,264.6	1,264.6	1,264.6	1,264.6	1,264.6	1,264.6	
Local	3,753.0	3,530.1	3,477.4	3,736.6	3,770.1	3,682.4	3,687.0	3,665.4	3,615.7	3,543.2	3,598.4	3,610.4	3,517.6	3,462.4	3,288.7	
Education	2,182.0	1,878.5	1,877.2	2,126.2	2,145.0	2,142.0	2,141.1	2,140.4	2,140.4	2,200.6	2,196.1	2,196.5	2,094.7	2,090.8	2,090.8	
Other	2,580.0	2,672.0	2,600.2	2,610.4	2,590.1	2,540.5	2,500.6	2,515.0	2,669.3	2,607.6	2,607.1	2,702.2	2,718.2	2,660.8	2,660.8	
Total military personnel ⁴	2,223	2,237	2,220	2,225	2,241	2,265	2,279	2,288	2,298	2,316	2,343	2,362	2,362	2,325	2,226	
Army	1,005.6	1,012.5	1,027.2	1,028.8	1,039.4	1,054.7	1,064.4	1,069.5	1,079.7	1,082.6	1,095.0	1,104.1	1,108.5	1,105.8	1,402.0	
Air Force	609.4	606.0	600.0	610.0	608.2	611.6	611.5	614.2	622.7	626.7	631.5	644.2	646.5	653.3	646.0	
Navy	678.7	673.1	672.6	680.9	680.3	671.6	674.5	680.4	680.5	680.7	680.5	681.0	680.3	680.8	723.1	
Marine Corps	301.7	300.9	300.5	300.3	300.6	300.5	300.4	300.4	300.4	300.0	301.0	301.8	301.6	300.9	222.8	
Coast Guard	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.4	26.7	26.9	26.1	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.6	26.5	

¹ Data refer to Continental United States only.² Data are prepared by the Civil Service Commission.³ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard

Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

⁴ Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.

See footnote 1, p. 1464.

TABLE A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States¹

(In thousands)

State	1966										1965		Annual Average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1965	1964
Alabama	718.3	703.0	690.4	687.1	682.8	702.5	700.0	696.1	694.3	708.4	699.4	697.8	694.0	691.5
Arizona	366.3	359.1	341.5	342.0	359.7	359.8	358.2	355.5	354.6	358.8	351.7	352.3	354.1	354.5
Arkansas	334.8	330.8	328.0	320.7	320.0	324.9	324.4	317.1	317.7	331.1	326.3	325.3	325.5	307.6
California	4,473.3	4,446.5	4,354.6	4,348.7	4,288.3	4,247.5	4,212.4	4,188.5	4,130.4	4,261.4	4,207.9	4,219.9	4,236.6	3,805.8
Colorado	471.4	470.3	460.1	462.6	451.5	444.3	438.2	433.7	436.3	448.6	445.0	448.6	448.8	406.0
Connecticut	601.5	594.6	595.7	596.6	592.0	595.8	577.3	573.3	579.1	604.9	593.2	578.1	572.1	555.9
District of Columbia	498.0	495.2	500.1	508.0	494.7	495.5	492.9	490.8	493.5	495.7	497.0	495.7	495.7	490.9
Florida	953.8	944.3	945.5	954.5	970.4	990.3	990.3	988.3	991.1	990.4	988.1	989.2	982.7	966.9
Georgia	987.1	985.5	951.9	954.5	954.5	948.5	948.5	943.9	941.4	965.5	961.6	946.3	927.8	891.3
Idaho	147.3	145.9	144.9	144.0	139.7	139.3	134.0	132.3	132.3	146.7	142.0	145.0	145.2	132.3
Illinois	3,477.7	3,440.4	3,412.8	3,471.5	3,458.9	3,424.5	3,418.4	3,402.7	3,413.5	3,507.6	3,468.1	3,482.1	3,469.8	3,370.3
Indiana	1,404.5	1,390.3	1,325.6	1,398.6	1,394.2	1,403.6	1,393.2	1,392.0	1,398.9	1,439.6	1,427.6	1,418.8	1,413.1	1,388.0
Iowa	655.6	650.9	646.1	650.6	643.9	641.2	631.5	628.0	630.5	648.4	644.6	642.8	642.9	624.1
Kansas	554.6	549.9	555.0	557.6	554.0	546.3	545.9	538.4	537.7	559.5	545.7	546.1	554.3	547.5
Louisiana	794.3	738.8	724.9	724.1	718.6	717.6	715.9	712.8	714.3	735.3	726.6	723.3	720.6	694.1
Maine	294.3	290.1	286.9	285.7	270.9	262.6	262.1	261.1	267.3	276.2	274.5	277.9	279.2	266.5
Maryland	832.0	825.4	821.6	828.1	844.2	840.1	832.3	832.3	832.9	846.1	842.3	836.4	835.0	792.8
Massachusetts	1,523.3	1,520.4	1,515.0	1,526.6	1,510.4	1,505.6	1,496.1	1,498.4	1,498.4	1,520.5	1,524.1	1,516.7	1,515.1	1,477.2
Michigan	2,298.3	2,294.0	2,288.1	2,246.4	2,288.6	2,281.9	2,281.4	2,211.3	2,248.5	2,243.4	2,207.5	2,249.0	2,215.5	2,137.1
Minnesota	917.7	908.2	879.7	885.0	882.0	882.5	847.4	846.3	853.1	885.9	880.1	897.1	892.3	855.2
Mississippi			353.0	351.4	352.3	352.9	341.5	340.1	330.7	305.2	301.6	300.3	337.4	332.7
Missouri	1,296.3	1,282.2	1,261.0	1,290.3	1,281.4	1,281.1	1,280.4	1,270.6	1,270.3	1,318.7	1,267.7	1,290.2	1,302.3	1,276.5
Montana	170.4	172.0	170.8	169.9	168.3	168.0	152.7	152.3	154.7	159.6	151.7	167.3	170.0	155.0
Nebraska		338.4	336.1	361.5	337.1	332.7	331.6	348.4	350.2	362.3	362.2	364.2	363.0	348.2
Nevada	88.8	91.0	90.9	95.9	85.3	85.1	81.2	79.7	80.4	84.7	84.1	85.4	88.0	75.7
New Hampshire	184.7	188.2	186.1	184.0	180.7	177.7	177.8	178.0	177.5	182.8	181.1	182.6	185.3	174.6
New Jersey	1,916.6	1,908.9	1,907.5	1,904.2	1,874.0	1,880.5	1,822.8	1,822.3	1,841.5	1,869.8	1,866.2	1,896.0	1,867.3	1,816.0
New Mexico	196.9	194.4	196.5	195.0	191.6	187.7	187.6	183.3	183.4	188.8	189.3	186.0	187.0	174.1
New York	6,035.3	5,997.7	5,907.7	5,975.2	5,981.6	5,990.0	5,988.7	5,980.5	5,880.5	6,115.5	6,032.6	6,012.5	5,964.6	5,896.8
North Carolina	1,057.0	1,048.0	1,031.3	1,037.5	1,037.3	1,038.6	1,039.4	1,038.8	1,042.6	1,068.0	1,061.3	1,062.9	1,057.5	1,031.8
North Dakota	122.4	121.4	119.9	118.7	116.5	112.2	108.9	108.0	109.1	112.7	116.0	119.7	120.5	114.5
Ohio	3,180.7	3,118.4	3,018.1	3,127.6	3,105.9	3,112.7	3,094.3	3,071.5	3,068.6	3,185.0	3,125.6	3,139.4	3,121.9	3,064.7
Oklahoma	398.6	395.5	394.5	397.2	394.2	392.9	391.3	354.5	358.1	371.4	365.3	368.9	368.5	357.9
Oregon	522.7	521.0	511.8	512.9	492.4	490.1	485.1	486.5	487.6	478.4	480.7	483.5	480.2	472.6
Pennsylvania	3,748.7	3,717.0	3,539.8	3,747.1	3,711.5	3,705.7	3,671.5	3,652.8	3,653.1	3,762.2	3,734.6	3,746.7	3,726.9	3,603.0
Rhode Island	300.0	298.6	294.6	297.3	294.8	296.6	296.0	296.3	296.4	305.0	301.9	301.1	300.5	285.5
South Carolina	331.5	317.9	311.9	317.5	318.5	319.1	318.9	319.3	319.3	324.6	325.5	325.6	325.4	309.5
South Dakota	131.1	130.4	130.7	131.5	128.3	128.3	128.1	119.3	120.3	124.3	127.0	128.7	129.5	121.9
Tennessee	852.8	857.1	853.6	852.1	854.1	853.8	851.6	846.2	842.3	870.7	864.1	864.3	868.9	846.2
Texas	2,401.7	2,387.3	2,377.5	2,383.5	2,364.1	2,344.3	2,333.0	2,316.5	2,313.7	2,375.5	2,334.1	2,318.7	2,317.5	2,262.4
Utah	243.5	237.5	232.6	234.1	231.4	228.5	225.2	218.7	220.7	230.8	232.1	236.6	238.4	210.7
Vermont	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.3	104.5	103.0	103.7	103.0	101.7	105.1	104.1	104.7	104.7	101.4
Virginia	970.6	958.0	953.0	965.8	968.5	963.7	957.0	951.6	959.5	968.5	946.8	942.9	955.5	917.5
Washington	904.7	791.4	781.5	775.4	783.0	751.1	748.2	738.2	733.2	760.4	764.2	776.2	782.1	728.5
West Virginia	484.3	484.4	489.2	487.3	485.2	480.5	477.5	476.2	473.8	484.8	485.3	484.6	482.4	468.3
Wisconsin	1,171.4	1,158.6	1,148.3	1,139.3	1,126.2	1,115.5	1,114.0	1,106.9	1,111.2	1,144.2	1,132.7	1,131.3	1,120.3	1,105.7
Wyoming	60.7	61.0	61.4	61.4	55.8	52.2	50.4	49.3	49.0	55.0	55.0	55.7	55.7	55.6

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available

more detailed industry data. See table A-7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

TABLE A-7: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State¹

State	1955												Annual Average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1955	1954
Alabama	346.9	340.4	323.9	298.4	229.0	342.3	341.1	341.1	340.7	340.4	341.2	340.8	340.6	234.1
Arizona ²	26.4	34.2	36.4	36.1	35.5	35.1	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	31.3
Arkansas ²	91.3	88.6	91.1	90.8	90.1	89.6	88.9	88.2	88.1	88.2	87.9	88.0	88.8	80.8
California ²	1,307.8	1,271.8	1,303.4	1,188.8	1,172.1	1,162.9	1,153.0	1,138.0	1,126.6	1,143.2	1,164.9	1,174.8	1,193.9	1,121.0
Colorado ²	78.0	73.7	65.6	71.9	66.7	66.3	67.4	66.5	66.9	66.7	70.3	70.8	70.0	67.1
Connecticut	431.9	427.0	426.7	423.7	422.2	423.8	429.8	430.1	422.7	433.3	426.7	423.0	418.1	417.3
Delaware	61.8	61.3	55.9	58.1	58.0	58.3	58.7	58.8	58.7	58.7	58.8	58.1	61.0	57.5
District of Columbia	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.1	15.9	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3
Florida	134.9	131.7	131.7	136.4	136.5	140.7	142.1	144.3	144.4	144.9	141.3	132.6	128.9	128.1
Georgia	336.3	333.2	329.0	331.5	331.1	332.1	333.3	333.8	340.1	340.1	340.3	339.0	327.3	298.6
Idaho ²	26.7	29.1	26.7	27.5	26.8	24.3	25.4	25.7	24.4	25.3	27.4	26.9	26.5	23.7
Illinois	1,300.8	1,277.7	1,243.0	1,203.9	1,274.7	1,264.1	1,267.8	1,268.5	1,291.8	1,297.8	1,298.1	1,294.9	1,294.1	1,263.7
Indiana	802.9	800.8	836.7	802.0	802.6	813.7	816.7	826.0	826.3	826.2	827.0	830.5	827.5	816.4
Iowa	170.3	171.6	166.3	166.6	164.5	164.0	164.4	164.7	168.2	170.6	170.8	165.3	165.8	161.2
Kansas ²	134.0	132.9	133.9	133.0	133.6	132.6	132.6	131.9	131.6	131.8	131.0	129.7	131.4	128.3
Kentucky ²	166.8	169.1	163.4	168.7	170.7	170.7	170.4	171.7	174.0	171.7	181.0	173.1	166.5	162.7
Louisiana	147.1	147.8	147.5	146.5	143.9	143.3	143.2	144.4	144.7	151.8	154.6	151.6	152.3	146.0
Maine	112.4	115.9	111.9	112.4	103.4	100.2	102.9	106.0	107.5	107.5	108.2	108.3	108.3	106.0
Maryland	278.6	281.0	269.5	273.5	286.2	290.9	284.1	280.9	280.9	283.2	286.0	283.3	285.4	282.4
Massachusetts	686.4	694.5	671.0	685.9	691.2	694.5	702.3	703.8	698.9	704.9	708.2	697.0	698.1	688.3
Michigan	967.8	964.0	967.4	1,019.9	1,067.2	1,062.9	1,102.3	1,128.2	1,171.3	1,183.6	1,182.5	1,186.7	1,194.1	1,148.9
Minnesota	227.7	231.6	221.7	218.8	218.2	213.1	211.6	208.7	208.4	213.8	214.7	214.2	209.8	210.2
Mississippi	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6
Missouri	303.1	303.7	302.7	303.3	303.3	303.1	303.2	303.7	303.6	301.7	307.6	308.0	308.9	303.6
Montana	21.1	22.3	22.0	21.4	26.0	19.0	18.4	18.6	19.5	20.4	21.4	22.5	22.0	20.4
Nebraska	57.9	57.9	58.4	58.2	57.4	56.1	57.0	57.7	58.1	58.4	58.3	58.8	58.8	58.3
Nevada ²	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.7
New Hampshire ²	82.6	82.6	81.2	82.9	81.0	81.3	82.9	84.1	83.8	84.3	82.9	82.9	82.9	79.0
New Jersey	811.7	810.6	798.7	804.8	798.5	804.7	807.3	808.0	806.7	810.1	812.1	818.5	813.9	798.2
New Mexico ²	18.9	20.1	20.0	19.4	19.4	19.1	18.7	18.4	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.1	18.1
New York	1,938.0	1,914.8	1,820.9	1,882.1	1,871.2	1,888.8	1,914.9	1,925.0	1,912.6	1,949.7	1,961.2	1,963.0	1,967.2	1,908.4
North Carolina	407.3	408.9	400.6	403.9	402.1	404.2	407.5	401.8	404.6	408.7	411.3	413.0	415.0	408.8
North Dakota ²	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.4
Ohio	1,436.7	1,344.3	1,350.8	1,350.9	1,357.9	1,370.1	1,368.4	1,368.2	1,376.0	1,365.2	1,372.0	1,378.8	1,371.5	1,343.9
Oklahoma	90.6	90.5	88.8	90.1	90.1	90.5	90.3	90.3	91.8	91.6	91.7	91.6	90.6	88.3
Oregon ²	102.0	100.5	101.6	102.5	100.0	102.3	103.2	103.9	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4
Pennsylvania	1,492.6	1,482.5	1,328.0	1,408.4	1,400.6	1,409.1	1,472.1	1,473.9	1,470.8	1,479.0	1,463.5	1,468.6	1,487.5	1,454.2
Rhode Island	133.2	131.8	127.2	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8
South Carolina	227.0	227.0	227.0	227.0	227.0	227.0	227.0	227.0	227.0	227.0	227.0	227.0	227.0	227.0
South Dakota ²	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.0	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.6
Tennessee	295.4	295.4	295.0	292.0	292.0	292.0	292.0	292.0	292.0	292.0	292.0	292.0	292.0	292.0
Texas	473.9	474.2	464.9	472.5	466.6	463.6	468.0	462.1	458.9	459.6	458.4	462.0	462.9	446.1
Utah	36.8	36.4	35.4	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2
Vermont	38.1	38.1	37.6	38.7	38.6	38.4	38.7	38.3	38.1	38.4	38.3	38.0	37.4	36.5
Virginia	250.2	250.3	250.5	251.8	251.5	250.3	249.3	250.0	250.6	250.2	250.4	250.4	250.4	249.0
Washington	228.0	220.3	213.9	211.4	208.0	199.5	194.9	194.7	195.7	198.1	207.6	214.1	216.9	201.4
West Virginia	128.8	131.3	132.6	132.4	132.0	132.9	130.7	130.8	130.3	132.7	133.4	133.5	132.7	128.5
Wisconsin	484.0	476.9	468.5	468.3	464.8	459.0	463.9	462.4	461.3	464.7	461.4	458.7	457.4	450.9
Wyoming ²	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.6	7.1	6.8	6.5

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

Cooperating State Agencies

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 4.
 Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
 Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
 Colorado—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
 Delaware—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington 99.
 District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
 Florida—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
 Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
 Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
 Illinois—Division of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Service, Department of Labor, Chicago 4.
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 25.
 Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 4.
 Kansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
 Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
 Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
 Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
 Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 1.
 Michigan—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
 Minnesota—Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.
 Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.

Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
 Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
 Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
 Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
 New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
 New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.
 New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
 New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 800 Eighth Avenue, New York 18.
 North Carolina—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh.
 North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.
 Ohio—Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 18.
 Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
 Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
 Pennsylvania—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.
 Rhode Island—Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3.
 South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
 South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
 Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
 Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
 Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.
 Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
 Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14.
 Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
 West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 3.
 Wisconsin—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
 Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,¹ by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1955										1956		
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.
Continental United States	988.3	1,028.8	1,200.8	1,177.8	1,268.8	1,288.8	1,472.4	1,686.0	1,690.9	1,148.6	981.2	800.5	878.3
New England	64.8	68.1	63.0	73.7	86.4	108.1	98.1	96.2	100.0	79.6	64.0	68.4	75.1
Maine	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	10.4	12.1	10.1	10.2	10.7	9.9	7.9	8.8	7.7
New Hampshire	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.9	8.2	8.8	7.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.1	5.0	5.8
Vermont	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.0	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.7
Massachusetts	21.5	20.1	27.0	34.0	40.8	40.4	46.9	47.4	51.4	38.4	28.0	28.6	31.9
Rhode Island	8.0	8.5	12.9	18.8	12.6	14.8	14.4	14.8	14.8	8.4	7.1	7.7	8.6
Connecticut	12.0	17.8	20.1	18.2	14.8	16.7	17.1	17.4	18.9	14.0	12.6	11.1	10.8
Middle Atlantic	284.0	308.8	378.8	388.8	388.3	428.8	448.3	446.0	480.9	370.2	280.0	288.2	278.4
New York	114.4	117.2	161.7	178.2	191.2	201.1	198.3	202.7	219.4	178.0	128.8	118.6	118.7
New Jersey	83.2	88.9	65.1	68.2	68.4	78.6	78.9	63.7	68.0	68.9	62.4	68.6	65.8
Pennsylvania	116.8	158.7	150.0	198.1	194.6	168.8	170.2	186.6	162.4	127.3	106.8	100.8	108.4
East North Central	274.0	277.7	288.0	281.0	271.0	274.0	288.7	282.8	287.8	178.4	137.1	147.2	188.8
Ohio	35.2	32.4	48.8	48.9	46.9	51.0	58.2	62.3	64.8	38.6	31.0	38.5	38.2
Indiana	28.8	22.7	26.0	23.6	22.4	22.4	24.8	21.6	20.5	20.5	18.3	17.9	18.2
Illinois	33.9	38.3	63.6	64.4	65.5	68.0	67.0	62.9	68.4	48.4	48.4	48.7	52.2
Michigan	142.7	128.0	121.1	118.9	112.7	101.8	110.9	97.2	61.8	60.9	61.0	63.9	88.1
Wisconsin	12.6	15.1	17.4	18.2	17.2	20.2	22.8	24.8	24.6	18.9	13.8	13.1	13.9
West North Central	47.6	48.2	51.8	53.8	60.8	62.8	102.4	117.9	110.3	78.1	62.7	61.8	61.4
Minnesota	9.1	11.9	11.5	11.1	16.3	28.6	22.7	26.0	22.5	12.9	8.0	8.0	8.9
Iowa	4.6	4.7	6.0	6.2	6.0	7.9	11.9	13.4	11.6	7.4	4.1	3.8	3.1
Missouri	28.0	21.7	23.0	26.3	27.4	28.6	30.3	34.8	33.0	24.6	20.1	21.6	21.2
North Dakota	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.0	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.1	2.6	1.7	2.4	2.3
South Dakota	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	7.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Nebraska	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.8	3.2	8.0	9.6	8.0	6.2	3.2	2.0	1.7
Kansas	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	7.2	10.2	14.8	12.6	9.8	6.8	6.9	5.8
South Atlantic	168.7	178.8	162.3	138.9	122.3	130.0	128.1	134.0	138.2	108.4	84.0	85.0	97.1
Delaware	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1
Maryland	8.3	11.0	12.2	12.2	12.2	14.0	11.6	12.3	17.2	12.0	8.5	8.2	9.2
District of Columbia	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	4.8	8.4	6.2	8.8	4.3	3.4	3.2	3.2
Virginia	7.7	10.4	14.8	18.0	12.1	10.6	12.6	14.2	13.1	9.2	7.2	6.4	7.6
West Virginia	9.1	11.7	12.3	10.1	9.8	10.9	12.4	12.9	14.2	10.3	8.8	8.4	9.7
North Carolina	22.2	24.8	24.3	23.6	26.8	28.0	28.0	24.6	22.2	28.2	18.7	18.6	19.6
South Carolina	12.8	12.4	14.1	12.0	14.2	12.6	12.4	12.3	13.1	10.1	8.0	8.4	8.8
Georgia	19.8	21.5	28.9	24.8	26.7	22.7	21.4	21.2	21.6	17.0	16.3	14.6	18.1
Florida	21.9	22.2	21.0	14.1	12.4	11.7	12.9	14.0	18.2	12.7	12.3	17.0	22.2
East South Central	78.9	82.7	108.8	110.8	111.1	104.8	108.7	106.7	90.1	78.7	66.8	60.9	66.7
Kentucky	26.1	29.1	30.2	28.6	22.4	24.2	24.4	23.7	27.0	21.8	19.7	19.0	21.8
Tennessee	28.2	27.8	28.4	28.7	28.5	28.0	28.0	28.4	41.1	30.2	26.4	26.3	28.0
Alabama	14.2	20.3	28.4	22.8	22.6	19.0	19.2	18.4	17.7	14.0	12.3	11.4	12.6
Mississippi	8.4	10.3	11.7	10.8	11.8	12.4	12.3	14.2	12.3	9.8	7.1	6.2	6.8
West South Central	42.9	48.1	50.8	58.8	26.4	65.1	71.1	81.2	70.8	54.1	42.2	37.2	38.8
Arkansas	7.1	8.8	9.3	9.0	10.1	12.7	14.5	18.4	18.1	11.2	8.5	6.5	6.4
Louisiana	8.6	9.9	11.5	11.9	12.8	14.4	17.0	28.4	18.1	11.2	8.7	8.4	9.6
Oklahoma	7.8	8.4	8.7	8.5	9.0	11.1	12.8	14.4	14.1	10.6	8.1	7.1	7.4
Texas	19.4	21.0	21.0	21.2	22.4	25.9	26.7	28.9	25.5	20.7	16.9	15.4	15.6
Mountain	12.5	14.3	14.3	14.8	19.9	21.2	45.0	62.4	45.0	32.0	20.4	12.4	11.7
Montana	7.7	8.8	1.0	1.4	2.7	4.2	8.2	9.1	7.6	4.2	2.5	1.0	1.7
Idaho	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0	4.3	6.9	8.0	8.2	6.8	3.7	1.3	1.2
Wyoming	2.9	4.1	8.7	7.7	1.2	1.9	3.0	3.4	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4
Colorado	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.4	3.5	5.2	6.4	5.2	3.8	2.8	1.7	1.8
New Mexico	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.2	4.2	4.9	4.1	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.8
Arizona	2.1	2.4	3.3	3.2	4.3	4.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	4.2	3.5	3.0	3.2
Utah	1.8	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.7	4.1	6.2	8.0	6.7	4.4	3.0	1.7	1.7
Nevada	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.0	4.6	3.2	2.4	1.6	1.1
Pacific	75.0	78.0	90.2	88.2	110.7	141.6	188.0	272.6	216.7	173.2	120.7	82.3	74.2
Washington	15.0	14.4	14.2	11.9	17.2	28.6	42.6	51.2	51.8	46.2	33.9	19.7	16.8
Oregon	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.2	8.8	15.9	27.5	30.3	30.8	24.2	17.6	8.7	6.6
California	54.6	57.9	69.7	75.1	84.7	97.1	118.0	131.1	134.6	104.8	74.2	53.8	51.1

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

NOTE.—Data for months prior to April 1956 differ from figures previously published because of the inclusion of data for the UCFE program.

TABLE A-9: Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations¹

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands.]

Item	1966										1965			1964
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Sept.
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	606	660	660	769	733	673	660	733	811	602	630	601	579	601
Nonfarm placements.....	501	577	519	636	607	501	450	602	432	431	504	557	622	530
State unemployment insurance programs:²														
Initial claims ³	761	837	1,119	863	936	984	996	1,049	1,349	1,195	987	794	738	1,123
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	965	1,000	1,300	1,178	1,335	1,339	1,472	1,335	1,401	1,144	961	800	875	1,580
Rate of insured unemployment ⁵	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	4.3
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	3,556	4,386	*4,362	4,958	4,806	5,123	5,775	5,499	5,287	3,787	3,015	2,934	3,339	6,221
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment ⁶	\$27.77	*\$27.06	*\$26.91	\$26.70	*\$26.70	*\$27.03	\$27.17	\$26.96	\$26.61	\$26.10	\$26.50	\$26.01	\$26.11	\$25.56
Total benefits paid.....	\$64,919	\$112,307	\$111,708	\$116,082	\$125,798	\$133,936	\$151,958	\$145,022	\$135,722	\$63,182	\$74,674	\$70,091	\$83,169	\$153,737
Unemployment compensation for veterans:⁷														
Initial claims ³	18	27	27	29	30	31	26	30	37	23	27	31	34	29
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	33	42	41	37	35	44	57	61	59	47	37	35	47	75
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	109	311	187	*167	173	214	271	292	293	197	156	161	247	353
Total benefits paid ⁸	\$4,496	\$5,630	\$4,970	\$4,452	\$4,694	\$5,723	\$7,374	\$7,080	\$6,736	\$5,230	\$4,132	\$4,243	\$6,836	\$6,430
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁹	11	23	97	18	8	8	7	10	21	21	17	11	11	36
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	41	57	66	19	26	36	46	56	57	47	37	29	39	96
Number of payments ¹⁰	94	173	85	50	69	96	136	134	129	107	73	61	65	210
Average amount of benefit payment ¹¹	\$58.92	\$58.23	\$48.96	\$22.06	\$23.03	\$54.70	\$57.40	\$57.67	\$55.33	\$54.92	\$58.29	\$55.45	\$55.39	\$55.41
Total benefits paid ¹²	\$5,561	\$10,261	\$4,145	\$2,671	\$2,004	\$5,144	\$7,942	\$7,112	\$7,163	\$5,791	\$3,917	\$3,328	\$3,496	\$12,943
All programs:¹³														
Insured unemployment ⁴	1,060	1,126	1,316	1,294	1,316	1,439	1,579	1,431	1,606	1,296	966	864	951	1,733

¹ Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.² Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1965.³ An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.⁴ Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.⁵ The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.⁶ Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.⁷ Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$26.⁸ An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.⁹ Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recoveries of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.¹⁰ Adjusted for recoveries of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.¹¹ Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.¹² Revised.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover ¹

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accession													
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.7	3.0	3.1	4.3	2.9	2.7	4.4
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	6.6	3.7	3.2	4.0	2.0	4.4
1951	3.2	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	4.9	3.8	3.2	4.0	2.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.3	2.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	2.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	4.3	2.3	3.8	4.1				
Total separation													
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.2	4.3	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	2.5	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.3	3.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	2.4	4.1
1953	2.5	2.5	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.8	3.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.3	3.1	2.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.3				
Quit													
1948	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.5
1949	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6				
Discharge													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Layoff													
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	.9	.8	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.3	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2				
Miscellaneous, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2

¹ Data for the current month are preliminary.

NOTE.—Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are reported for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rate because of rounding.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate										Misc., incl. military
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff				
	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	
Manufacturing													
All manufacturing	4.1	3.8	4.3	3.9	2.6	2.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	
Durable goods	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.0	2.5	2.1	.3	.3	1.3	1.3	.3	.3	
Nondurable goods	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.9	2.7	2.2	.2	.3	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	
Ordinance and accessories	4.6	3.4	4.9	3.7	2.4	1.7	.3	.2	2.1	1.6	.1	.3	
Food and kindred products	4.5	4.7	4.8	3.1	2.7	2.1	.3	.3	1.6	2.5	.2	.2	
Meat products	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.1	1.5	.2	.3	1.5	2.9	.2	.2	
Grain-mill products	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	2.6	1.9	.3	.4	.9	1.6	.2	.1	
Bakery products	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	2.8	2.5	.4	.3	.4	.8	.2	.1	
Beverages													
Malt liquors	(7)	3.8	(7)	7.1	(7)	1.3	(7)	.3	(7)	3.5	(7)	.2	
Tobacco manufactures	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.7	.2	.3	.2	.1	.1	.2	
Cigarettes	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.4	.3	.3	.1	.3	.2	.2	
Cigars	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.1	.3	.3	.4	.1	(7)	(7)	
Tobacco and snuff	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.1	.9	.1	.4	(7)	.2	.4	.4	
Textile-mill products	3.4	3.8	4.6	4.1	2.6	2.6	.3	.3	1.6	1.1	.2	.2	
Yarn and thread mills	3.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	2.3	2.7	.3	.3	2.0	1.5	.1	.1	
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.5	3.6	3.1	4.3	2.7	2.6	.2	.3	1.9	1.1	.2	.2	
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.1	2.7	2.6	.3	.3	1.6	.9	.3	.3	
Woolen and worsted	3.2	3.3	7.1	6.3	2.9	2.2	.2	.3	3.6	2.6	.3	.2	
Knitting mills	3.3	4.1	3.7	4.0	2.7	2.6	.2	.3	.7	.7	.1	.1	
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.2	.3	.2	.8	.8	(7)	(7)	
Seamless hosiery	3.0	4.1	3.3	3.6	2.1	2.8	.3	.2	.8	.3	.1	.1	
Knit underwear	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.9	.3	.1	.3	.3	.1	.3	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.4	2.7	6.0	2.8	2.3	1.7	.2	.2	3.2	.6	.2	.3	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	(7)	3.4	(7)	4.7	(7)	1.8	(7)	.5	(7)	2.1	(7)	.2	
Apparel and other finished textile products	4.2	3.1	4.3	4.6	3.2	3.3	.2	.3	.8	.9	.1	.1	
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.8	3.8	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.3	.3	.2	.4	.8	.1	.2	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	4.1	3.2	4.3	4.7	3.5	3.6	.2	.3	.6	.6	.1	.1	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4.4	3.1	6.4	6.4	4.2	4.3	.5	.4	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	
Logging camps and contractors	(7)	7.7	(7)	11.3	(7)	3.1	(7)	.3	(7)	1.8	(7)	.1	
Sawmills and planing mills	4.4	4.9	6.5	6.9	3.9	3.8	.6	.5	1.7	1.5	.2	.2	
Millwork, plywood, and premanufactured structural wood products	2.8	3.7	5.6	4.4	3.0	2.9	.3	.4	2.2	1.0	.2	.1	
Furniture and fixtures	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.2	3.2	2.8	.6	.5	.9	.7	.2	.2	
Household furniture	4.8	3.6	4.5	4.2	3.2	3.0	.6	.6	.8	.5	.2	.2	
Other furniture and fixtures	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.2	3.1	2.8	.7	.4	1.0	1.1	.2	.3	
Paper and allied products	3.0	2.8	4.3	3.5	3.2	2.4	.3	.3	.6	.6	.2	.2	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.8	1.8	3.6	2.2	2.7	1.5	.2	.2	.5	.3	.2	.2	
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.4	4.0	5.1	4.5	3.5	3.2	.5	.6	.9	.6	.2	.2	
Chemicals and allied products	2.2	2.0	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.5	.2	.2	.6	.7	.2	.2	
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.0	1.3	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.6	.3	.1	.1	.4	.4	.4	
Industrial organic chemicals	1.2	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.0	.1	.1	.7	.7	.2	.2	
Synthetic fibers	1.3	2.7	2.4	2.0	.6	.5	.1	(7)	1.6	1.2	.2	.2	
Drugs and medicines	1.4	1.3	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.7	.1	.1	.6	.4	.1	.1	
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.7	1.9	3.7	2.3	3.1	1.7	.2	.1	.4	.3	.1	.1	
Products of petroleum and coal	1.3	1.4	3.0	1.7	2.1	1.0	.1	.1	.5	.3	.2	.3	
Petroleum refining	.8	.7	2.5	1.2	1.8	.7	(7)	(7)	.1	.2	.2	.3	
Rubber products	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.5	.3	.3	.6	.6	.2	.3	
Tires and inner tubes	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.0	.1	.1	.8	.4	.3	.2	
Rubber footwear	2.9	3.8	3.0	3.5	2.3	2.8	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	
Other rubber products	5.7	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.2	1.7	.3	.3	.5	.8	.3	.3	
Leather and leather products	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.6	3.3	2.7	.2	.3	.1	1.4	.1	.2	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	2.5	3.7	3.8	3.5	1.4	1.4	.1	.3	1.0	1.5	.2	.3	
Footwear (except rubber)	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.5	3.6	3.0	.2	.3	.1	1.3	.1	.2	
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.4	3.2	3.9	3.4	2.3	1.7	.2	.3	1.1	1.2	.3	.2	
Glass and glass products	3.1	4.3	4.6	4.1	2.4	1.3	.2	.1	2.0	2.4	.3	.3	
Cement, hydraulic	1.9	2.1	3.2	2.4	2.4	1.8	.3	.3	.3	.1	.3	.2	
Structural clay products	3.2	2.2	3.7	3.5	2.2	2.0	.2	.4	.9	.9	.4	.2	
Pottery and related products	2.9	4.3	3.8	3.4	1.9	2.3	.3	.4	1.4	.6	.2	.1	
Primary metal industries	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.9	1.9	1.5	.2	.2	.6	.9	.2	.3	
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	1.4	1.6	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.4	.1	.1	.3	.7	.2	.3	
Iron and steel foundries	4.0	3.4	4.1	3.2	2.1	1.9	.4	.4	1.3	.6	.2	.3	
Gray-iron foundries	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.0	1.8	.3	.4	1.1	.7	.1	.1	
Malleable-iron foundries	3.7	3.0	4.7	3.3	1.6	1.9	.3	.3	2.6	.8	.2	.3	
Steel foundries	3.7	3.8	4.4	3.2	2.5	2.1	.5	.5	1.1	.5	.3	.2	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals													
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	3.6	1.9	4.5	2.7	3.7	1.9	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals													
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.4	1.6	2.5	2.5	1.2	.8	.1	.1	1.1	1.2	.1	.3	
Nonferrous foundries	6.2	3.4	3.9	4.7	2.7	2.0	.4	.5	.6	1.8	.3	.4	
Other primary metal industries													
Iron and steel forgings	3.6	4.2	3.4	3.8	2.0	1.6	.4	.3	.9	1.4	.2	.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries—Continued

[For 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	5.1	4.4	4.0	5.2	2.4	2.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	2.3	0.2	0.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	3.6	4.1	3.2	4.0	1.9	2.4	.5	.3	.7	1.1	.3	.3
Cutlery and edge tools	3.6	3.0	2.6	4.0	1.9	2.3	.2	.2	.4	1.3	.1	.2
Handtools	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.9	.3	.2	.6	.5	.3	.2
Hardware	3.0	4.4	3.5	4.7	2.0	2.7	.6	.4	.6	1.3	.3	.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	3.0	3.7	3.1	4.2	2.0	2.3	.4	.4	.7	1.3	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.2	2.4	2.5	4.6	1.4	1.8	.3	.2	.6	2.4	.2	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	3.4	4.3	3.4	4.0	2.2	2.5	.4	.5	.7	.8	.2	.2
Fabricated structural metal products	4.4	4.3	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.3	.4	.4	.8	1.0	.1	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	6.9	4.7	4.1	7.3	2.2	1.8	.3	.4	1.4	4.7	.3	.4
Machinery (except electrical)	3.1	2.6	4.1	3.0	2.0	1.7	.3	.3	1.5	.8	.3	.3
Engines and turbines	2.7	1.9	4.0	2.9	2.6	1.7	.3	.3	.6	.7	.3	.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	3.6	2.0	6.0	2.4	1.9	1.8	.2	.3	2.9	1.5	.6	.4
Construction and mining machinery	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.0	.3	.4	.2	.4	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.7	.3	.3	.2	.4	.2	.2
Machine tools	3.3	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.5	.2	.3	.1	.3	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.0	1.8	.2	.3	.3	.5	.2	.2
Machine-tool accessories	3.5	2.9	3.6	3.1	2.8	1.9	.3	.4	.3	.8	.2	.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.9	2.3	3.2	3.1	2.2	1.8	.3	.4	.5	.7	.2	.2
General industrial machinery	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.4	2.2	2.0	.3	.4	.8	.5	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices	2.4	3.2	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.7	.1	.2	(1)	.3	.2	.2
Service-industry and household machines	4.6	2.6	10.5	4.0	1.7	1.4	.2	.2	3.3	1.9	.4	.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.6	.3	.2	.6	.6	.2	.2
Electrical machinery	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.0	2.3	.3	.3	.6	.5	.2	.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.5	2.8	1.7	.2	.2	.6	.4	.2	.2
Communication equipment	(1)	3.6	(1)	4.0	(1)	2.8	(1)	.3	(1)	.6	(1)	.3
Radio, phonograph, television sets, and equipment	9.0	7.2	3.2	4.2	3.0	2.8	.5	.4	.6	.6	.2	.4
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	(1)	3.3	(1)	3.0	(1)	2.3	(1)	.3	(1)	.2	(1)	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.6	4.3	4.1	3.4	2.1	2.0	.3	.3	1.4	.8	.2	.3
Transportation equipment	6.8	6.4	3.4	4.4	2.3	1.8	.2	.2	2.8	2.1	.3	.4
Automobiles	7.6	3.8	6.3	4.2	1.3	1.0	.2	.1	4.4	2.8	.4	.6
Aircraft and parts	3.5	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.2	.2	.2	.4	.3	.1	.2
Aircraft engines and parts	2.6	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	.1	.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	3.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4	.1	.2	.2	.4	.2	.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment	(1)	3.4	(1)	2.0	(1)	1.7	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	3.4	3.2	4.8	5.2	2.3	3.0	.4	.6	1.9	1.6	.1	.1
Railroad equipment	(1)	10.2	(1)	12.8	(1)	2.7	(1)	.4	(1)	3.3	(1)	.5
Locomotives and parts	(1)	3.2	(1)	9.6	(1)	.7	(1)	.4	(1)	2.9	(1)	.7
Railroad and street cars	7.8	6.1	7.7	10.4	1.2	.9	.4	.6	6.1	8.7	.1	.2
Other transportation equipment	8.2	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.2	.4	.9	.7	.1	.1	.1
Instruments and related products	(1)	2.3	(1)	2.8	(1)	1.8	(1)	.2	(1)	.6	(1)	.2
Photographic apparatus	(1)	1.6	(1)	1.6	(1)	1.0	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.2
Watches and clocks	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.6	1.9	.4	.3	.3	1.0	.1	.2
Professional and scientific instruments	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.0	.3	.2	.4	.6	.3	.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.1	3.3	3.2	.3	.4	1.1	1.2	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.7	3.4	3.5	2.6	2.5	1.7	.2	.2	.6	.4	.2	.3
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	3.3	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.7	2.8	.3	.3	.3	.5	.3	.4
Iron mining	2.3	1.4	3.6	1.2	3.3	.9	.1	(1)	(1)	.1	.2	.2
Copper mining	3.4	4.1	3.4	4.2	2.7	3.1	.4	.3	.3	.3	.1	.7
Lead and zinc mining	3.3	2.9	4.6	4.5	4.0	2.8	.3	.2	.1	2.4	.2	.1
Anthracite mining	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.7	.8	1.1	(1)	(1)	.2	.4	.2	.1
Bituminous-coal mining	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.4	.7	.8	(1)	.1	.2	.5	.2	.1
Communication:												
Telephone	(1)	2.0	(1)	2.2	(1)	1.8	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.1
Telegraph	(1)	2.0	(1)	2.1	(1)	1.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	(1)	.2

1 Less than 0.05.

2 Not available.

3 Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

4 July data are: 31, 3.7, 0.5, 0.1, 7.4 and 0.6, respectively.

5 July data are: 1.4, 0.4, 0.3, 0.1, 4.3, and 1.2, respectively.

NOTE.—See footnote 1 and NOTE on table B-1, p. 1479. For industries included in the durable- and nondurable-goods categories, see table A-2, footnotes 2 and 3 (exceptions are contained in the note to table B-1).

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹

Year and month	Mining															
	Metal															
	Total: Metal				Iron				Copper				Lead and zinc			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings
1964: Average	\$84.46	40.8	\$2.07	\$82.08	37.8	\$2.17	\$87.13	42.8	\$2.05	\$78.93	40.7	\$1.98	\$74.06	38.9	\$2.81	\$80.85
1965: Average	\$82.42	42.2	2.19	\$2.46	40.5	2.30	\$85.70	44.1	2.17	\$83.55	41.7	2.01	\$84.90	39.4	2.88	\$86.25
September	80.73	42.8	2.30	100.00	41.7	2.48	88.60	44.3	2.28	86.73	42.1	2.06	85.77	39.9	2.53	96.72
October	97.58	42.8	2.28	101.94	42.8	2.41	98.10	42.8	2.35	87.78	42.2	2.06	88.58	39.7	2.42	99.96
November	94.28	42.8	2.27	100.80	41.9	2.40	98.73	42.8	2.30	86.11	41.8	2.00	83.90	39.9	2.55	94.00
December	98.04	43.0	2.28	98.36	41.4	2.40	98.90	43.8	2.38	88.62	42.4	2.00	88.24	34.6	2.44	104.79
1966: January	98.08	43.2	2.29	98.49	40.7	2.42	102.60	44.2	2.27	88.53	42.3	2.10	91.90	39.1	2.62	104.22
February	98.48	43.5	2.27	93.91	40.8	2.38	98.67	44.1	2.26	88.74	41.7	2.08	88.38	39.5	2.57	100.18
March	96.11	41.9	2.27	92.34	38.8	2.30	98.21	43.9	2.28	88.68	43.0	2.11	71.25	38.2	2.55	103.38
April	96.67	42.4	2.28	98.24	40.1	2.40	99.65	43.9	2.27	90.10	42.5	2.12	88.34	39.9	2.60	105.40
May	98.89	43.9	2.28	100.62	42.1	2.30	99.80	44.2	2.28	90.89	42.3	2.13	70.06	38.2	2.43	106.02
June	97.36	42.7	2.28	98.23	41.1	2.30	100.32	44.0	2.28	88.17	41.2	2.14	78.63	39.7	2.63	107.83
July	96.02	42.9	2.27	99.04	38.2	2.40	100.39	42.9	2.34	90.30	42.0	2.18	92.20	38.0	2.59	103.16
August	92.63	40.1	2.31	82.38	33.9	2.43	100.63	43.0	2.34	91.37	42.3	2.16	87.25	33.3	2.62	108.49
September	100.96	42.6	2.37	102.00	40.8	2.50	106.62	44.8	2.38	88.94	40.8	2.18	87.88	38.9	2.60	106.40
Mining-Continued																
Year and month	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract service)				Nonmetallic mining and quarrying				Total: Contract construction				Nonbuilding construction			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings
1964: Average	\$91.94	40.8	\$2.27	\$77.44	44.0	\$1.76	\$88.98	37.0	\$2.54	\$92.98	40.2	\$2.31	\$88.88	40.6	\$2.14	\$97.38
1965: Average	94.19	40.6	2.23	80.99	44.8	1.82	98.94	38.9	2.60	94.87	40.2	2.36	91.08	41.2	2.21	96.50
September	96.88	40.8	2.23	84.83	43.0	1.87	100.61	38.4	2.62	102.20	43.9	2.30	103.18	44.6	2.29	102.78
October	96.35	41.0	2.25	84.38	43.0	1.85	98.10	37.3	2.62	90.38	41.4	2.40	96.90	42.8	2.28	101.40
November	94.13	40.4	2.23	82.43	44.8	1.94	92.81	38.4	2.65	92.64	38.6	2.40	96.21	39.2	2.27	98.78
December	94.13	40.4	2.23	80.98	44.0	1.94	97.69	38.7	2.67	94.95	39.4	2.41	87.47	39.4	2.22	101.12
1966: January	99.98	43.0	2.33	80.41	43.0	1.87	98.41	38.8	2.68	98.17	38.5	2.42	88.19	38.9	2.19	98.43
February	97.98	40.2	2.43	81.25	43.0	1.87	98.84	38.0	2.69	94.43	38.7	2.44	98.18	38.8	2.22	96.85
March	98.38	40.4	2.46	81.27	43.0	1.89	94.80	38.0	2.70	91.88	37.5	2.45	84.90	37.4	2.27	96.38
April	103.25	41.3	2.50	83.92	44.4	1.90	98.19	38.1	2.69	94.90	38.2	2.42	98.65	39.4	2.25	100.10
May	99.94	40.3	2.46	85.89	45.1	1.90	100.44	37.2	2.70	98.31	40.7	2.44	94.16	41.3	2.28	108.80
June	99.60	40.0	2.49	88.79	45.9	1.93	103.25	38.1	2.71	104.90	42.8	2.48	102.48	43.8	2.34	108.73
July	106.01	41.9	2.53	88.01	45.6	1.93	103.09	37.0	2.72	105.18	42.4	2.48	102.70	43.7	2.38	107.68
August	100.28	40.6	2.47	87.69	45.2	1.94	104.78	38.1	2.73	108.42	42.4	2.51	108.16	44.0	2.39	107.83
September	107.67	42.3	2.55	89.77	45.8	1.96	106.75	38.4	2.75	107.79	42.6	2.52	105.86	44.3	2.39	106.33
Building construction																
Year and month	Total: Building construction				General contractors				Special-trade contractors							
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings
1964: Average	\$94.19	38.3	\$2.46	\$80.41	38.3	\$2.07	\$97.28	36.2	\$2.66	\$102.71	37.9	\$2.71	\$90.50	34.5	\$2.62	\$113.71
1965: Average	96.08	39.1	2.60	90.22	35.8	2.52	100.83	36.4	2.77	106.98	38.1	2.80	94.38	34.7	2.72	116.82
September	100.23	37.4	2.66	93.61	37.0	2.52	103.28	37.0	2.60	100.80	38.8	2.83	96.25	35.7	2.78	120.90
October	98.01	38.3	2.70	91.55	35.9	2.55	102.70	36.7	2.80	108.98	38.5	2.82	97.20	35.0	2.78	121.30
November	94.04	34.7	2.71	88.94	34.2	2.58	98.28	33.1	2.80	105.28	37.2	2.82	91.88	33.9	2.75	117.42
December	98.19	35.1	2.72	92.11	35.7	2.80	102.93	36.8	2.89	109.42	38.8	2.82	94.26	34.5	2.79	122.00
1966: January	96.17	33.1	2.74	88.75	34.4	2.80	101.10	33.6	2.84	109.16	38.3	2.82	94.24	33.9	2.78	120.30
February	97.27	33.5	2.74	90.30	35.0	2.86	102.03	33.8	2.85	107.82	37.7	2.86	94.92	33.9	2.80	122.30
March	98.15	34.6	2.78	87.98	34.1	2.88	99.81	34.9	2.96	108.58	37.7	2.88	95.38	33.9	2.81	120.12
April	99.03	36.0	2.78	92.20	35.6	2.89	103.82	36.2	2.96	108.00	37.5	2.91	97.57	34.0	2.82	120.74
May	100.74	36.5	2.76	93.98	36.0	2.91	105.62	36.0	2.87	111.48	38.3	2.91	99.43	35.2	2.83	122.22
June	102.42	37.2	2.78	96.42	36.8	2.92	108.28	37.5	2.99	113.00	38.7	2.92	101.24	35.9	2.82	124.06
July	103.29	37.0	2.79	96.22	36.7	2.93	107.60	37.1	2.90	113.80	38.5	2.92	100.04	35.1	2.85	124.03
August	104.53	37.2	2.81	98.05	37.0	2.95	109.66	37.3	2.94	114.35	38.3	2.98	102.10	35.8	2.88	127.08
September	106.23	37.4	2.84	99.32	37.2	2.97	111.38	37.5	2.97	115.03	38.6	2.98	103.31	35.5	2.91	126.73
Special-trade contractors-Continued																
Year and month	Other special-trade contractors				Total: Manufacturing				Durable goods ¹				Nondurable goods ¹			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings
1964: Average	\$84.19	38.3	\$2.24	\$71.86	39.7	\$1.81	\$77.18	40.3	\$1.80	\$84.74	38.0	\$1.86	\$79.80	40.2	\$1.88	\$88.47
1965: Average	86.21	38.5	2.71	78.25	40.7	1.98	82.21	41.4	2.01	88.08	38.8	1.77	83.44	40.7	2.08	72.10
September	101.20	37.1	2.72	77.71	40.9	1.90	84.66	41.7	2.04	86.97	40.1	1.72	83.58	41.0	2.08	72.80
October	97.54	37.6	2.74	78.50	41.1	1.91	83.07	41.7	2.04	86.23	40.9	1.72	83.90	41.0	2.06	72.20
November	92.80	33.9	2.74	78.53	41.9	1.93	83.69	41.8	2.06	70.12	40.2	1.74	86.73	41.3	2.10	74.70
December	97.23	35.1	2.77	78.71	41.8	1.93	80.23	42.0	2.06	70.80	40.4	1.74	86.73	41.3	2.10	75.66
1966: January	94.58	33.9	2.79	78.55	40.7	1.93	84.87	41.2	2.06	80.83	39.9	1.72	87.50	41.3	2.12	78.80
February	96.58	34.6	2.80	78.17	40.8	1.93	84.08	41.0	2.06	80.48	39.8	1.73	88.19	41.0	2.12	74.48
March	98.01	33.1	2.81	78.78	40.4	1.95	84.25	40.9	2.06	70.49	39.6	1.75	88.80	41.2	2.18	75.11
April	100.04	35.6	2.81	78.99	40.3	1.96	85.49	41.1	2.06	70.17	39.2	1.79	90.30	41.8	2.18	74.37
May	101.44	36.1	2.81	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.96	40.8	2.06	70.38	39.1	1.80	90.71	41.8	2.17	75.11
June	104.89	36.9	2.84	79.19	40.2	1.97	83.27	40.8	2.06	70.96	39.2	1.81	91.82	41.6	2.20	76.22
July	108.94	36.6	2.84	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.25	40.7	2.07	71.71	38.4	1.82	91.74	41.7	2.20	76.22
August	106.33	36.7	2.87	79.79	40.3	1.98	85.98	40.8	2.10	71.68	39.6	1.81	90.64	41.2	2.20	75.35
September	107.89	37.1	2.90	81.40	40.7	2.00	88.18	41.2	2.13	72.23	39.7	1.83	93.61	41.7	2.24	7

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Food and kindred products—Continued																	
		Meat products *			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and cunnings			Dairy products *			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and less		
Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	
1934: Average	\$76.88	41.1	\$1.87	\$79.71	41.3	\$1.98	\$78.23	41.3	\$1.85	\$70.04	43.8	\$1.61	\$73.68	43.8	\$1.68	\$71.14	42.8	\$1.67	
1935: Average	\$72.18	42.0	1.86	\$80.80	42.4	2.05	\$80.80	41.7	1.94	72.65	43.8	1.67	74.46	43.4	1.64	74.90	42.8	1.70	
September	\$72.82	42.9	2.04	\$72.44	42.4	2.08	\$81.81	42.9	1.97	72.65	43.8	1.70	73.19	43.9	1.66	77.69	42.4	1.79	
October	\$74.74	42.8	2.08	\$72.45	42.3	2.16	\$80.78	42.1	1.99	72.24	43.0	1.68	73.64	44.9	1.64	73.83	42.4	1.78	
November	\$74.34	42.5	2.12	103.79	42.4	2.22	\$80.78	42.4	2.00	71.53	42.8	1.60	74.30	44.7	1.68	74.68	42.1	1.79	
December	\$78.01	44.5	2.09	88.82	44.4	2.17	\$85.83	42.8	2.02	72.43	42.6	1.70	73.81	44.3	1.67	73.78	42.0	1.70	
1936: January	\$71.84	42.8	2.09	\$80.80	44.9	2.18	\$84.36	41.8	2.03	73.02	42.7	1.71	73.21	44.5	1.69	73.00	41.9	1.70	
February	\$75.09	43.1	2.08	\$80.80	41.7	2.13	\$82.62	40.9	2.02	73.02	42.8	1.73	73.21	44.3	1.69	77.59	42.8	1.82	
March	\$76.11	41.6	2.07	\$80.87	42.1	2.13	\$83.08	40.9	2.00	73.44	42.7	1.71	73.21	44.3	1.69	77.59	41.8	1.82	
April	\$72.42	40.3	2.07	\$80.87	40.8	2.13	\$83.08	40.9	2.04	73.44	42.7	1.71	73.21	44.3	1.69	77.59	41.8	1.82	
May	\$74.66	40.8	2.07	\$77.81	40.8	2.13	\$83.08	40.9	2.04	73.44	42.7	1.71	73.21	44.3	1.69	77.59	41.8	1.82	
June	\$75.94	41.8	2.08	\$80.87	41.6	2.18	\$83.08	41.8	2.04	73.44	42.7	1.71	73.21	44.3	1.69	77.59	41.8	1.82	
July	\$75.94	41.8	2.08	\$80.87	41.6	2.18	\$83.08	41.8	2.04	73.44	42.7	1.71	73.21	44.3	1.69	77.59	41.8	1.82	
August	\$74.66	41.0	2.08	\$77.74	41.0	2.14	\$83.07	41.7	2.04	74.30	42.9	1.74	73.21	44.3	1.77	73.08	42.5	1.80	
September	\$78.03	42.6	2.06	\$82.31	43.0	2.17	\$83.07	41.9	2.06	73.80	42.9	1.74	73.21	44.3	1.77	73.08	42.5	1.80	
Canning and preserving *																			
Seafod, canned and cured																			
Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups																			
Grain-mill products *																			
Flour and other grain-mill products																			
Prepared foods																			
1934: Average	\$54.37	38.7	\$1.41	\$48.82	38.4	\$1.54	\$50.82	40.3	\$1.41	\$74.48	44.8	\$1.68	\$73.20	44.9	\$1.77	\$71.87	44.3	\$1.80	
1935: Average	\$46.46	38.8	1.46	\$48.65	32.3	1.57	\$48.46	39.9	1.47	77.18	44.1	1.73	\$72.70	44.9	1.68	\$74.26	44.9	1.68	
September	\$46.83	38.9	1.47	\$48.65	32.3	1.57	\$48.46	39.9	1.47	77.18	44.1	1.73	\$72.70	44.9	1.68	\$74.26	44.9	1.68	
October	\$46.05	38.9	1.48	\$48.65	32.3	1.48	\$48.46	39.9	1.47	77.18	44.1	1.73	\$72.70	44.9	1.68	\$74.26	44.9	1.68	
November	\$46.85	38.9	1.48	\$48.65	32.3	1.48	\$48.46	39.9	1.47	77.18	44.1	1.73	\$72.70	44.9	1.68	\$74.26	44.9	1.68	
December	\$47.33	38.3	1.51	\$48.85	34.2	1.60	\$49.90	37.0	1.48	77.40	43.8	1.80	\$84.16	44.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.80	
1936: January	\$47.33	38.3	1.51	\$48.85	34.2	1.60	\$49.90	37.0	1.48	77.40	43.8	1.80	\$84.16	44.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.80	
February	\$47.33	38.3	1.51	\$48.85	34.2	1.60	\$49.90	37.0	1.48	77.40	43.8	1.80	\$84.16	44.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.80	
March	\$47.33	38.3	1.51	\$48.85	34.2	1.60	\$49.90	37.0	1.48	77.40	43.8	1.80	\$84.16	44.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.80	
April	\$47.33	38.3	1.51	\$48.85	34.2	1.60	\$49.90	37.0	1.48	77.40	43.8	1.80	\$84.16	44.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.80	
May	\$47.33	38.3	1.51	\$48.85	34.2	1.60	\$49.90	37.0	1.48	77.40	43.8	1.80	\$84.16	44.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.80	
June	\$47.33	38.3	1.51	\$48.85	34.2	1.60	\$49.90	37.0	1.48	77.40	43.8	1.80	\$84.16	44.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.80	
July	\$47.33	38.3	1.51	\$48.85	34.2	1.60	\$49.90	37.0	1.48	77.40	43.8	1.80	\$84.16	44.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.80	
August	\$47.33	38.3	1.51	\$48.85	34.2	1.60	\$49.90	37.0	1.48	77.40	43.8	1.80	\$84.16	44.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.80	
September	\$47.33	38.3	1.51	\$48.85	34.2	1.60	\$49.90	37.0	1.48	77.40	43.8	1.80	\$84.16	44.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.80	
Bakery products *																			
Bread and other bakery products																			
Cereals, crackers, and pretzels																			
Sugar *																			
Cane-sugar refining																			
Beet sugar																			
1934: Average	\$67.89	40.9	\$1.86	\$69.22	41.3	\$1.88	\$61.45	39.9	\$1.84	\$73.01	43.2	\$1.68	\$76.26	41.0	\$1.86	\$73.06	43.5	\$1.86	
1935: Average	70.35	40.9	1.72	71.95	41.1	1.73	62.73	38.7	1.82	71.17	43.6	1.77	64.12	42.7	1.87	73.43	42.3	1.74	
September	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.86	41.4	1.78	64.73	40.2	1.81	61.65	43.2	1.69	61.20	43.2	2.03	73.12	40.4	1.81	
October	71.94	41.0	1.74	72.93	41.3	1.77	64.64	40.4	1.80	78.06	42.8	1.79	66.42	42.8	2.03	68.43	39.4	1.81	
November	71.98	40.9	1.74	74.16	41.2	1.80	62.66	38.8	1.80	60.16	50.1	1.80	66.09	42.2	2.04	62.60	40.4	1.80	
December	71.98	40.9	1.74	74.16	41.2	1.80	62.66	38.8	1.80	60.16	50.1	1.80	66.09	42.2	2.04	62.60	40.4	1.80	
1936: January	71.10	40.4	1.78	72.80	40.8	1.79	65.76	39.1	1.84	78.40	41.7	1.88	68.04	41.8	2.04	73.06	39.4	1.87	
February	72.09	40.5	1.78	73.67	40.7	1.81	65.44	39.9	1.84	77.86	40.7	1.91	63.44	40.9	2.04	72.19	37.0	1.89	
March	71.23	40.3	1.77	72.73	40.4	1.80	65.11	39.7	1.83	78.44	41.0	1.92	62.21	40.3	2.04	76.44	38.4	1.93	
April	71.73	40.3	1.75	73.13	40.4	1.81	65.11	39.7	1.83	78.44	41.0	1.92	62.21	40.3	2.04	76.44	38.4	1.93	
May	73.30	40.7	1.80	75.04	41.1	1.85	65.94	39.9	1.86	81.14	41.4	1.95	67.35	42.2	2.07	70.23	40.8	1.98	
June	74.03	40.9	1.82	75.04	41.0	1.85	67.06	40.1	1.84	80.00	42.3	1.96	67.76	41.6	2.07	73.46	40.8	1.98	
July	74.21	41.0	1.81	75.04	41.0	1.85	67.06	40.1	1.84	80.00	42.3	1.96	67.76	41.6	2.07	73.46	40.8	1.98	
August	73.71	40.5	1.82	75.04	40.8	1.86	67.06	40.1	1.86	80.00	41.9	1.98	67.76	41.6	2.07	73.46	40.8	1.98	
September	74.85	40.9	1.83	76.30	40.8	1.87	69.72	41.4	1.86	82.86	41.9	2.00	69.23	43.3	2.13	77.89	40.2	1.98	
Confectionery and related products *																			
Confecionary																			
Beverages *																			
Bottled soft drinks *																			
Malt liquors																			
Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors																			
1934: Average	\$55.81	38.3	\$1.43	\$53.70	38.3	\$1.27	\$78.59	40.3	\$1.93	\$61.87	41.6	\$1.48	\$92.90	40.0	\$2.32	\$74.09	38.5	\$1.94	
1935: Average	\$58.11	38.6	1.46	\$55.96	38.7	1.41	\$72.23	39.8	1.93	\$57.77	41.9	1.51	\$77.94	40.1	2.44	78.58	38.7	2.03	
September	\$59.39	40.4	1.47	\$72.25	40.3	1.44	\$74.67	41.0	2.07	60.34	43.8	1.55	60.45	42.8	2.46	81.27	38.6	2.06	
October	\$60.62	40.4	1.46	\$72.25	40.3	1.44	\$74.67	41.0	2.07	60.34	43.8	1.55	60.45	42.8	2.46	81.27	38.6	2.06	
November	\$60.62	40.4	1.46	\$72.25	40.3	1.44	\$74.67	41.0	2.07	60.34	43.8	1.55	60.45	42.8	2.46	81.27	38.6	2.06	
December	\$60.30	40.4	1.46	\$72.25	40.3	1.44	\$74.67	41.0	2.07	60.34	43.8	1.55	60.45	42.8	2.46	81.27	38.6	2.06	
1936: January	\$60.30	40.4	1.46	\$72.25	40.3	1.44	\$74.67	41.0	2.07	60.34	43.8	1.55	60.45	42.8	2.46	81.27	38.6	2.06	
February	\$60.30	40.4	1.46	\$72.25	40.3	1.44	\$74.67	41.0	2.07	60.34	43.8	1.55	60.45	42.8	2.46	81.27	38.6	2.06	
March	\$60.30	40.4	1.46	\$72.25	40.3	1.44	\$74.67	41.0	2.07	60.34	43.8	1.55	60.45	42.8	2.46	81.27	38.6	2.06	
April	\$60.30	40.4	1.46	\$72.25	40.3	1.44	\$74.67	41.0	2.07	60.34	43.8	1.55	60.45	42.8	2.46	81.27	38.6	2.06	
May	\$61.88	40.4	1.57	\$80.13	38.3	1.52	\$77.73	40.2	2.15	60.14	41.0	1.80	105.34	40.9	2.03	79.08	38.9	2.10	
June	\$62.17	39.6	1.57	\$80.90	38.3	1.52	\$80.62	41.3	2.17	60.36	42.0	1.80	105.34	41.0	2.03	79.08	38.9	2.10	
July	\$61.54	39.7	1.55	\$80.65	38.6	1.51	\$80.15	40.8	2.16	60.35	42.1	1.80	105.34	41.0	2.03	79.08	38.9	2.10	
August	\$61.54	39.7	1.55	\$80.65	38.6	1.51	\$80.15	40.8	2.16	60.35	42.1	1.80	105.34	41.0	2.03	79.08	38.9	2.10	
September	\$64.53	40.1	1.57	\$82.73	40.1	1.52	\$85.81	40.1	2.14	64.94	41.1	1.80	105.34	41.0	2.03	79.08	38.9	2.10	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products ¹			Cereals, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$68.36	42.0	\$1.63	\$63.30	42.0	\$1.50	\$63.04	43.9	\$1.43	\$69.01	37.7	\$1.30	\$68.27	38.3	\$1.81	\$42.32	38.8	\$1.15
1955: Average.....	67.97	41.7	1.62	61.16	42.0	1.39	63.26	45.4	1.40	81.80	38.8	1.33	67.30	40.3	1.67	44.27	37.3	1.19
September.....	68.81	41.8	1.67	66.08	41.4	1.62	68.05	44.7	1.49	80.84	40.6	1.34	66.15	38.6	1.67	46.38	38.5	1.20
October.....	70.90	42.3	1.66	67.32	42.8	1.55	67.30	45.3	1.49	81.08	41.2	1.34	67.88	40.7	1.66	45.84	38.2	1.20
November.....	70.66	41.7	1.66	64.05	41.6	1.52	66.44	44.0	1.51	80.81	38.2	1.32	68.14	40.8	1.67	47.19	39.6	1.21
December.....	70.14	41.4	1.65	64.35	41.8	1.50	67.30	45.1	1.48	81.70	38.2	1.37	71.72	41.7	1.72	46.08	38.4	1.20
1956: January.....	70.21	41.3	1.70	63.00	41.1	1.53	66.30	45.1	1.47	82.98	38.1	1.39	70.45	41.2	1.71	44.65	38.9	1.21
February.....	70.97	41.5	1.71	66.08	41.1	1.62	67.35	45.2	1.49	80.87	38.4	1.39	61.60	38.7	1.69	46.00	37.4	1.23
March.....	71.45	41.3	1.73	63.01	41.3	1.51	66.98	44.5	1.53	80.57	37.6	1.47	67.08	38.2	1.71	46.61	38.7	1.27
April.....	70.18	40.8	1.72	63.23	41.2	1.52	67.39	43.8	1.54	84.47	37.9	1.49	68.34	38.5	1.72	47.10	38.8	1.28
May.....	71.10	41.1	1.73	64.35	41.5	1.53	67.35	43.8	1.50	86.20	38.5	1.49	72.10	41.0	1.76	47.24	37.2	1.29
June.....	72.21	41.8	1.74	65.49	41.7	1.58	71.94	44.9	1.59	88.18	38.3	1.51	73.51	41.7	1.77	47.74	37.3	1.29
July.....	72.22	40.8	1.77	66.70	38.8	1.71	71.71	44.1	1.59	88.88	38.5	1.51	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.27	37.3	1.28
August.....	73.57	41.1	1.79	69.00	41.9	1.15	69.64	43.8	1.59	55.13	39.1	1.41	72.94	41.1	1.79	47.57	37.4	1.28
September.....	74.34	41.3	1.80	66.15	41.0	1.15	70.09	43.8	1.60	55.61	40.3	1.39	71.81	40.8	1.70	45.64	38.0	1.28
Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products									Tobacco and snuff								
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills ¹			Yarn mills		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$22.73	37.4	\$1.41	\$28.96	37.1	\$1.06	\$22.09	38.3	\$1.34	\$20.58	38.8	\$1.35	\$45.75	38.8	\$1.20	\$45.75	38.8	\$1.20
1955: Average.....	24.17	37.1	1.46	32.19	38.8	1.06	24.74	40.1	1.39	22.55	41.0	1.33	50.04	38.4	1.27	50.04	38.4	1.27
September.....	24.42	37.7	1.47	32.58	42.9	1.07	26.70	40.8	1.40	25.72	42.4	1.55	50.98	38.5	1.28	51.08	38.8	1.29
October.....	24.98	38.0	1.47	33.17	44.5	1.07	27.53	40.8	1.41	22.34	38.9	1.36	51.22	38.4	1.30	51.38	38.8	1.30
November.....	25.26	38.3	1.47	36.73	38.0	1.05	28.50	41.3	1.42	26.02	40.9	1.50	53.00	40.2	1.31	52.70	40.3	1.31
December.....	25.80	37.7	1.48	33.60	37.6	1.14	28.50	41.2	1.42	26.10	42.1	1.57	53.09	40.6	1.31	52.45	40.8	1.31
1956: January.....	25.65	37.1	1.50	41.96	38.2	1.16	27.37	40.4	1.42	26.68	41.8	1.57	53.08	40.5	1.31	52.32	40.7	1.31
February.....	25.67	38.4	1.46	40.72	33.1	1.18	27.51	40.8	1.42	26.67	42.4	1.57	52.90	40.2	1.31	52.46	40.8	1.32
March.....	26.42	38.4	1.55	39.27	37.8	1.33	27.05	39.9	1.43	24.88	41.4	1.56	52.01	38.4	1.22	52.67	38.6	1.33
April.....	26.06	38.1	1.52	39.63	37.5	1.34	26.50	39.3	1.43	23.11	40.2	1.57	51.47	38.7	1.33	51.74	38.9	1.33
May.....	27.04	38.8	1.52	32.25	38.7	1.35	26.02	39.8	1.44	25.60	41.0	1.50	50.87	38.1	1.33	50.87	38.1	1.33
June.....	26.82	38.7	1.54	33.18	39.1	1.38	25.73	38.7	1.44	26.17	41.1	1.61	50.84	38.0	1.33	50.41	37.9	1.33
July.....	25.30	38.2	1.53	31.05	38.1	1.34	25.72	38.7	1.44	20.44	44.0	1.61	51.19	38.2	1.34	51.05	38.1	1.34
August.....	27.44	37.3	1.54	45.90	38.3	1.17	26.45	39.2	1.44	26.48	42.8	1.60	51.90	38.8	1.34	51.86	38.7	1.34
September.....	28.13	37.3	1.55	48.53	40.2	1.15	26.84	38.2	1.45	26.33	41.2	1.61	51.40	38.4	1.34	51.72	38.6	1.34
Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									Woolen and worsted								
	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ¹			United States			North			South			Woolen and worsted		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$47.37	37.3	\$1.27	\$30.09	38.4	\$1.22	\$40.26	38.2	\$1.29	\$45.10	38.8	\$1.42	\$47.70	38.0	\$1.29	\$31.05	38.9	\$1.53
1955: Average.....	51.74	38.5	1.39	34.77	38.5	1.34	42.79	40.3	1.31	57.65	40.3	1.43	51.90	40.3	1.39	40.30	41.7	1.57
September.....	52.80	40.0	1.32	36.17	41.0	1.37	55.09	40.8	1.38	57.77	40.4	1.43	54.40	40.9	1.32	40.90	42.1	1.52
October.....	52.30	40.0	1.30	36.44	41.2	1.37	53.40	41.1	1.35	58.05	40.3	1.44	54.40	41.3	1.32	40.96	41.9	1.53
November.....	53.46	40.8	1.29	37.41	41.0	1.38	56.80	41.5	1.36	58.80	40.9	1.44	55.88	41.7	1.34	44.11	41.9	1.53
December.....	52.49	40.6	1.31	37.27	41.8	1.37	56.30	41.7	1.36	58.76	41.6	1.44	55.68	41.7	1.32	45.08	42.4	1.53
1956: January.....	52.80	40.0	1.32	38.31	41.1	1.37	58.35	41.0	1.35	58.94	41.0	1.44	54.53	41.0	1.32	45.05	41.8	1.53
February.....	52.27	39.9	1.31	38.17	41.0	1.37	58.09	40.8	1.35	58.75	40.8	1.44	54.24	40.8	1.32	44.72	42.2	1.52
March.....	52.44	39.5	1.32	38.17	40.7	1.38	58.94	40.4	1.36	57.48	39.9	1.44	54.27	40.5	1.34	45.18	42.0	1.52
April.....	52.60	38.7	1.32	35.07	40.2	1.37	58.87	39.9	1.36	58.74	39.4	1.44	53.20	40.0	1.32	44.83	42.1	1.54
May.....	51.23	38.9	1.29	35.18	39.7	1.30	53.06	39.3	1.30	57.66	38.7	1.49	52.60	38.4	1.33	46.33	42.3	1.56
June.....	52.12	38.9	1.34	33.90	39.1	1.38	52.11	38.6	1.33	58.92	38.2	1.49	51.06	38.7	1.32	46.38	42.0	1.56
July.....	53.45	38.3	1.36	33.66	38.9	1.36	52.11	38.6	1.35	58.80	38.2	1.50	50.82	38.5	1.32	44.58	41.1	1.57
August.....	54.25	38.6	1.37	54.29	39.2	1.38	52.05	39.0	1.35	57.37	38.5	1.49	51.61	38.1	1.32	44.37	41.0	1.57
September.....	51.78	37.5	1.39	54.91	39.5	1.39	53.31	39.2	1.36	58.14	38.6	1.51	52.37	38.3	1.33	45.25	41.3	1.58
Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Narrow fabrics and small wares									Knitting mills ¹								
	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ¹			United States			North			South			United States		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$34.37	38.4	\$1.29	\$48.40	37.1	\$1.31	\$35.20	37.8	\$1.40	\$55.80	37.9	\$1.50	\$55.80	37.7	\$1.49	\$48.70	38.4	\$1.16
1955: Average.....	38.30	40.2	1.45	50.51	38.2	1.32	46.39	39.1	1.48	64.80	37.0	1.46	56.60	38.3	1.49	42.80	38.9	1.18
September.....	38.40	40.0	1.41	51.21	38.5	1.33	54.34	38.9	1.47	68.00	36.3	1.46	54.54	37.1	1.47	44.80	37.8	1.18
October.....	37.06	39.9	1.43	50.19	39.4	1.35	58.30	39.1	1.49	67.13	38.6	1.46	58.80	38.3	1.50	45.00	38.0	1.19
November.....	3																	

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Shawnee factory—Continued						K&K underwear			K&K underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)		
	North			South			K&K underwear			K&K underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1964: Average.....	\$62.31	36.7	\$1.18	\$60.22	36.6	\$1.11	\$61.65	37.8	\$1.36	\$64.17	38.5	\$1.31	\$61.61	40.8	\$1.51	\$61.08	41.6	\$1.29
1965: Average.....	66.84	38.3	1.21	63.57	37.7	1.19	66.76	38.4	1.48	68.46	39.4	1.35	65.14	42.2	1.54	64.67	43.4	1.28
September.....	66.09	39.1	1.28	63.08	37.6	1.17	64.69	38.5	1.41	66.00	39.5	1.24	65.00	42.6	1.54	64.12	43.6	1.23
October.....	66.08	39.9	1.23	63.21	38.4	1.18	66.69	39.2	1.43	68.90	39.9	1.26	67.57	43.1	1.57	67.07	43.1	1.27
November.....	66.08	39.9	1.23	63.21	38.4	1.18	66.69	39.2	1.43	68.90	39.9	1.26	67.57	43.1	1.57	67.07	43.1	1.27
December.....	66.40	39.9	1.24	64.96	38.1	1.19	66.77	37.6	1.48	68.19	38.9	1.28	68.00	43.0	1.60	66.00	43.7	1.28
1966: January.....	67.34	39.1	1.24	63.22	38.1	1.20	66.20	38.6	1.43	68.58	39.6	1.27	68.00	41.8	1.37	66.00	41.8	1.27
February.....	67.98	39.0	1.26	64.89	37.1	1.21	68.91	37.7	1.43	68.04	38.4	1.27	68.24	43.2	1.37	66.24	43.2	1.27
March.....	67.32	38.4	1.26	64.67	36.9	1.26	66.42	37.7	1.47	61.74	38.7	1.22	64.48	41.3	1.26	64.37	41.3	1.26
April.....	68.72	37.8	1.29	63.98	35.0	1.29	64.78	37.5	1.48	66.59	38.4	1.22	65.19	41.6	1.36	63.03	40.4	1.28
May.....	68.27	37.9	1.29	63.98	36.1	1.29	64.78	37.5	1.47	66.57	38.6	1.21	61.31	39.3	1.25	60.70	39.2	1.25
June.....	68.72	38.3	1.30	64.95	35.9	1.30	66.21	38.8	1.49	69.91	38.1	1.31	64.70	41.0	1.26	64.21	40.9	1.27
July.....	69.79	38.6	1.29	64.90	36.0	1.29	67.72	39.0	1.49	68.00	37.3	1.21	64.15	40.8	1.28	66.00	40.8	1.27
August.....	69.79	38.6	1.29	64.87	36.1	1.29	68.31	39.4	1.49	68.20	38.2	1.29	64.78	41.0	1.28	64.37	41.0	1.27
September.....	50.63	38.8	1.31	65.05	35.7	1.29	64.39	38.1	1.49	61.23	38.3	1.24	63.74	40.0	1.27	63.49	40.7	1.26
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ¹																		
1964: Average.....	\$69.95	40.2	\$1.74	\$67.12	38.8	\$1.75	\$64.66	39.2	\$1.51	\$62.54	40.1	\$1.58	\$68.23	39.8	\$1.74	\$68.80	37.3	\$1.68
1965: Average.....	72.74	41.9	1.76	71.25	40.7	1.72	67.86	37.1	1.54	67.14	41.7	1.61	74.40	41.9	1.76	68.00	39.9	1.67
September.....	72.47	42.4	1.79	71.03	41.1	1.73	68.51	37.7	1.57	67.80	41.9	1.62	77.11	43.6	1.81	64.00	39.4	1.64
October.....	70.72	42.1	1.78	72.74	41.9	1.79	64.48	39.1	1.57	67.88	41.9	1.62	77.11	43.6	1.81	64.00	39.4	1.64
November.....	70.90	43.2	1.78	74.27	42.2	1.79	66.72	38.7	1.60	69.64	42.4	1.64	79.61	42.8	1.83	64.00	39.8	1.67
December.....	70.40	43.2	1.77	73.66	42.4	1.77	61.98	38.8	1.61	69.80	42.6	1.64	77.17	42.4	1.82	64.00	39.8	1.66
1966: January.....	73.47	42.4	1.78	73.93	42.0	1.79	69.16	37.6	1.60	67.57	41.2	1.64	70.30	41.6	1.69	64.90	39.4	1.69
February.....	74.76	42.0	1.79	73.09	41.4	1.79	62.37	38.5	1.62	68.02	40.1	1.63	68.00	40.9	1.70	65.20	39.4	1.70
March.....	75.00	41.9	1.79	73.16	41.1	1.79	53.17	34.7	1.60	65.09	40.2	1.63	68.00	39.3	1.68	64.94	39.3	1.71
April.....	72.98	41.1	1.80	71.91	40.4	1.79	61.93	33.3	1.60	65.29	40.0	1.63	68.00	39.3	1.67	64.33	37.4	1.72
May.....	71.60	40.0	1.79	71.20	40.0	1.79	57.32	35.5	1.61	66.11	39.7	1.64	68.78	39.3	1.73	64.77	37.8	1.74
June.....	67.06	39.1	1.76	67.97	39.4	1.77	60.69	39.2	1.66	66.51	39.7	1.65	68.00	39.9	1.73	66.06	39.4	1.72
July.....	71.90	40.2	1.78	71.06	39.6	1.81	68.08	39.6	1.63	66.18	39.8	1.63	67.20	39.4	1.73	66.04	39.3	1.74
August.....	74.64	41.7	1.79	73.44	40.8	1.80	60.69	38.2	1.60	67.37	40.1	1.66	70.27	39.7	1.77	67.23	39.2	1.76
September.....	76.26	41.9	1.82	73.15	41.4	1.84	66.74	34.6	1.64	68.78	40.7	1.69	76.02	42.0	1.81	68.08	39.1	1.74
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Faddings and upholstery filling										Apparel and other finished textile products								
Processed waste and recovered fibers										Total: Apparel and other finished textile products								
Artificial leather, oilcloths, and other coated fabrics										Men's and boys' suits and coats								
Cordings and twines										Total: Apparel and other finished textile products								
1964: Average.....	\$67.72	40.8	\$1.66	\$61.00	41.5	\$1.23	\$79.34	43.3	\$1.23	\$62.90	38.9	\$1.30	\$68.00	39.0	\$1.36	\$66.71	34.6	\$1.61
1965: Average.....	72.27	42.1	1.70	61.91	42.2	1.23	88.78	48.0	1.93	65.72	38.5	1.40	69.41	38.6	1.35	66.00	36.1	1.64
September.....	70.72	41.9	1.70	60.69	41.5	1.22	82.12	47.0	1.94	64.05	40.2	1.41	70.00	38.9	1.36	61.92	37.3	1.63
October.....	74.02	42.8	1.69	62.09	42.3	1.22	86.70	48.0	1.94	64.85	38.9	1.41	70.00	37.2	1.36	60.90	36.7	1.63
November.....	74.26	42.5	1.71	61.29	41.7	1.23	86.41	47.0	1.93	67.00	40.2	1.42	69.22	37.0	1.36	60.39	36.5	1.65
December.....	74.51	42.9	1.72	61.17	41.6	1.23	86.05	47.3	1.93	66.15	41.1	1.44	69.53	37.1	1.37	62.54	37.9	1.65
1966: January.....	67.27	40.1	1.65	61.75	41.4	1.25	91.95	43.7	2.01	67.74	40.1	1.44	69.27	38.5	1.38	61.22	37.1	1.65
February.....	64.20	39.5	1.67	62.45	42.3	1.24	86.08	44.0	1.97	67.31	39.8	1.44	61.61	37.4	1.36	61.22	36.0	1.64
March.....	66.20	39.5	1.66	62.54	41.5	1.29	82.61	43.1	1.94	67.88	39.9	1.45	62.48	36.7	1.43	61.20	37.3	1.67
April.....	66.62	39.9	1.67	63.41	41.4	1.29	89.54	41.8	1.95	68.02	40.9	1.45	61.77	39.2	1.43	61.60	36.9	1.67
May.....	68.24	39.9	1.68	63.02	41.1	1.29	81.12	41.6	1.93	67.13	39.4	1.45	60.60	38.7	1.42	61.42	37.9	1.68
June.....	68.22	39.6	1.69	64.13	40.7	1.32	72.20	42.4	1.94	68.20	38.8	1.45	61.12	38.5	1.44	62.16	36.1	1.73
July.....	67.89	39.7	1.71	62.50	40.1	1.31	68.41	42.9	1.93	68.80	38.6	1.44	61.91	38.9	1.45	62.11	35.9	1.72
August.....	68.17	40.1	1.71	62.93	40.1	1.32	67.96	42.4	1.99	65.82	38.5	1.45	60.29	38.5	1.45	65.23	36.7	1.73
September.....	70.99	40.8	1.74	63.33	40.1	1.33	69.89	44.5	2.02	68.21	38.6	1.47	68.77	38.9	1.47	64.44	36.2	1.76
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ¹										Apparel and other finished textile products								
Shirts, collars, and neckties										Total: Apparel and other finished textile products								
Separate trousers										Men's and boys' suits and coats								
Wool shirts										Total: Apparel and other finished textile products								
Women's outerwear ¹										Women's dresses								
1964: Average.....	\$60.61	33.8	\$1.14	\$61.04	36.0	\$1.11	\$62.20	36.0	\$1.20	\$62.68	35.4	\$1.50	\$61.70	34.7	\$1.60	\$62.20	34.8	\$1.29
1965: Average.....	61.92	37.1	1.13	62.39	37.1	1.14	63.32	37.2	1.17	65.29	37.5	1.49	62.90	35.5	1.49	62.40	35.0	1.30
September.....	62.62	37.9	1.13	62.43	37.1	1.14	63.32	37.2	1.17	67.01	38.9	1.45	62.90	34.9	1.32	62.90	35.0	1.34
October.....	62.60	38.3	1.14	64.61	38.7	1.15	63.32	37.4	1.18	66.00	39.5	1.46	62.00	35.1	1.31	64.23	35.0	1.33
November.....	62.21	37.9	1.14	64.21	38													

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ²			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$26.77	34.2	\$1.10	\$23.21	32.3	\$1.06	\$44.04	36.1	\$1.22	\$41.27	36.2	\$1.14	\$46.24	36.0	\$1.26	\$28.07	35.8	\$1.32
1955: Average.....	\$26.52	34.5	1.11	24.27	32.3	1.09	44.77	36.7	1.22	42.22	36.5	1.15	46.75	36.4	1.24	27.15	36.4	1.37
1956: Average.....	\$26.07	34.1	1.11	23.56	32.1	1.06	43.38	37.2	1.22	42.54	37.0	1.15	46.41	36.0	1.24	27.05	36.4	1.39
1956: September.....	41.78	37.3	1.13	22.21	31.9	1.05	47.50	38.0	1.26	45.40	38.5	1.18	50.48	37.1	1.34	31.40	38.8	1.60
1956: October.....	41.70	36.9	1.13	22.21	32.4	1.05	47.36	37.9	1.26	44.86	38.1	1.17	51.31	37.0	1.37	31.01	37.7	1.58
1956: November.....	41.39	37.4	1.12	27.05	34.3	1.06	48.61	37.0	1.23	42.90	36.9	1.16	50.09	37.1	1.34	33.14	34.9	1.58
1956: December.....	41.34	36.6	1.12	26.05	33.0	1.05	45.49	36.1	1.24	42.15	36.0	1.17	50.09	36.2	1.40	31.22	37.1	1.65
1956: January.....	43.26	37.4	1.13	26.33	33.0	1.01	46.37	36.0	1.26	43.41	37.1	1.17	51.04	36.2	1.41	29.64	40.0	1.74
1956: February.....	45.81	36.7	1.25	25.14	32.9	1.00	49.15	36.5	1.32	44.75	36.4	1.25	51.55	36.3	1.42	34.21	36.9	1.74
1956: March.....	46.70	37.1	1.26	29.17	33.8	1.04	47.35	35.6	1.33	44.40	35.3	1.26	51.32	36.1	1.42	37.87	35.8	1.63
1956: April.....	44.99	35.7	1.20	29.29	31.4	1.02	46.46	35.2	1.33	43.30	34.7	1.23	51.34	35.9	1.43	31.50	31.4	1.64
1956: May.....	43.72	34.7	1.26	26.92	33.8	1.06	46.05	35.3	1.33	43.75	35.0	1.25	51.35	35.8	1.44	32.94	32.3	1.67
1956: June.....	42.05	35.1	1.23	23.05	33.0	1.04	47.19	35.7	1.32	44.03	35.7	1.25	50.09	35.7	1.42	31.75	35.9	1.72
1956: July.....	44.11	35.8	1.24	23.19	35.7	1.05	46.41	36.4	1.33	46.12	36.0	1.25	51.02	36.1	1.43	33.13	37.8	1.67
1956: August.....	42.05	33.9	1.27	27.98	32.5	1.09	49.31	36.8	1.34	47.62	37.2	1.26	51.95	36.1	1.44	36.74	38.9	1.73
1956: September.....	42.05	33.9	1.27	27.98	32.5	1.09	49.31	36.8	1.34	47.62	37.2	1.26	51.95	36.1	1.44	36.74	38.9	1.73
Year and month	Children's outerwear, Miscellaneous apparel and accessories, Other fabricated textile products ² , Curtains, draperies, and other house furnishings, Textile bags, Canvas products																	
	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ²			Curtains, draperies, and other house furnishings			Textile bags			Canvas products		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$45.14	36.7	\$1.23	\$42.05	36.1	\$1.21	\$47.90	37.2	\$1.29	\$42.90	36.9	\$1.19	\$49.79	37.9	\$1.34	\$32.25	33.8	\$1.35
1955: Average.....	45.39	37.2	1.23	43.14	37.0	1.22	50.94	38.3	1.33	45.00	38.0	1.20	52.79	38.7	1.39	33.72	39.0	1.34
1956: Average.....	45.30	36.6	1.24	47.12	36.0	1.24	52.13	38.9	1.34	47.31	39.1	1.21	55.70	39.3	1.41	31.50	39.3	1.34
1956: September.....	45.31	36.7	1.24	47.24	36.1	1.24	52.40	39.2	1.35	49.17	40.2	1.23	56.14	40.1	1.40	33.41	39.7	1.38
1956: October.....	45.02	37.0	1.24	47.05	38.1	1.25	53.32	38.8	1.39	46.56	39.8	1.22	56.00	40.0	1.46	34.20	39.3	1.38
1956: November.....	45.00	37.1	1.23	46.78	35.7	1.26	52.80	38.6	1.36	47.07	39.9	1.21	55.04	39.0	1.39	35.04	39.6	1.39
1956: December.....	47.12	37.1	1.27	47.05	37.6	1.25	53.42	38.0	1.37	48.37	38.5	1.25	56.12	39.5	1.41	34.46	39.9	1.40
1956: January.....	47.12	37.4	1.26	47.78	37.9	1.26	51.41	37.5	1.36	46.30	37.4	1.24	55.78	39.0	1.41	33.65	39.6	1.39
1956: February.....	47.21	36.0	1.29	46.37	37.4	1.23	52.50	37.8	1.40	47.00	36.9	1.29	56.77	38.7	1.43	34.74	39.1	1.40
1956: March.....	46.99	36.1	1.20	49.04	36.0	1.24	51.94	37.1	1.40	45.80	35.3	1.29	56.34	36.4	1.43	34.99	39.0	1.41
1956: April.....	47.16	36.0	1.31	48.64	36.3	1.24	51.28	36.7	1.40	44.80	35.0	1.28	55.54	36.3	1.45	35.81	39.3	1.42
1956: May.....	46.71	36.9	1.23	48.09	36.6	1.23	52.05	36.5	1.41	45.44	35.5	1.28	56.00	36.5	1.47	37.30	40.0	1.43
1956: June.....	46.18	36.7	1.24	49.05	36.9	1.23	52.68	37.1	1.42	45.67	35.4	1.29	57.92	36.4	1.47	37.02	40.3	1.43
1956: July.....	46.45	36.9	1.24	50.86	37.4	1.26	52.78	37.7	1.40	46.30	37.5	1.29	58.00	36.9	1.48	36.34	39.4	1.43
1956: August.....	46.20	36.7	1.23	51.36	37.5	1.27	52.96	38.0	1.42	46.26	37.5	1.28	58.06	36.9	1.48	34.67	39.5	1.42
1956: September.....	46.20	36.7	1.23	51.36	37.5	1.27	52.96	38.0	1.42	46.26	37.5	1.28	58.06	36.9	1.48	34.67	39.5	1.42
Year and month	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																	
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills ²			Sawmills and planing mills, general								
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills ²			United States			South			West		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$65.19	40.6	\$1.63	\$73.72	38.0	\$1.94	\$86.83	41.0	\$2.03	\$67.40	41.1	\$1.64	\$44.20	42.5	\$1.04	\$53.06	39.2	\$2.17
1955: Average.....	66.39	41.0	1.69	73.04	37.9	1.95	89.97	41.4	2.09	70.29	41.4	1.70	46.74	43.7	1.07	58.42	39.3	2.25
1956: Average.....	70.81	41.0	1.73	79.00	38.5	2.05	71.60	41.4	1.73	72.04	41.4	1.74	47.99	44.4	1.09	58.06	39.9	2.29
1956: September.....	71.10	41.1	1.73	78.38	38.6	2.05	71.50	41.4	1.73	72.21	41.5	1.74	48.15	44.2	1.09	59.08	39.5	2.29
1956: October.....	66.20	40.4	1.69	70.33	38.7	1.97	89.97	41.4	2.09	70.39	41.4	1.70	47.74	43.8	1.09	58.59	39.2	2.28
1956: November.....	66.47	41.0	1.67	70.27	38.6	1.92	89.09	41.6	1.95	70.30	41.0	1.69	47.74	43.8	1.09	58.37	39.1	2.26
1956: December.....	66.73	40.2	1.68	71.25	37.1	1.92	87.80	40.6	1.67	69.04	40.3	1.66	46.43	42.5	1.09	58.49	38.1	2.27
1956: January.....	66.50	40.0	1.67	69.50	37.3	1.87	87.37	40.1	1.68	67.00	40.0	1.69	45.78	41.4	1.10	57.10	38.2	2.26
1956: February.....	67.72	39.0	1.71	64.83	34.3	1.89	60.29	38.4	1.74	69.65	39.5	1.75	46.09	40.4	1.19	57.32	38.3	2.28
1956: March.....	70.22	39.9	1.76	77.17	37.1	2.06	70.90	40.9	1.77	71.50	40.0	1.78	48.79	41.0	1.19	59.04	39.9	2.33
1956: April.....	71.38	40.1	1.78	76.91	38.8	2.00	72.95	40.7	1.80	73.57	40.7	1.81	48.90	41.9	1.19	62.30	39.4	2.34
1956: May.....	73.71	40.3	1.82	80.39	39.1	2.11	73.62	41.1	1.84	78.04	41.1	1.85	49.69	41.4	1.20	65.90	40.6	2.37
1956: June.....	72.54	40.3	1.80	79.00	39.8	2.00	72.75	40.3	1.83	74.15	40.3	1.84	49.68	41.4	1.20	62.51	39.3	2.36
1956: July.....	74.93	41.4	1.81	87.87	43.3	2.02	75.81	41.2	1.84	76.22	41.2	1.85	50.52	42.1	1.20	66.51	40.3	2.37
1956: August.....	74.39	41.1	1.81	87.02	43.1	2.04	74.66	40.8	1.83	75.07	40.8	1.84	50.08	41.8	1.21	66.77	39.4	2.38
1956: September.....	74.39	41.1	1.81	87.02	43.1	2.04	74.66	40.8	1.83	75.07	40.8	1.84	50.08	41.8	1.21	66.77	39.4	2.38
Year and month	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ² , Millwork, Plywood, Wooden containers ² , Wooden bars, other than clogs, Miscellaneous wood products																	
	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ²			Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers ²			Wooden bars, other than clogs			Miscellaneous wood products		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$70.97	41.5	\$1.71	\$70.95	42.0	\$1.69	\$72.61	41.9	\$1.74	\$80.00	40.0	\$1.25	\$68.49	39.9	\$1.24	\$54.05	40.7	\$1.33
1955: Average.....	72.81	41.7	1.77	72.06	41.7	1.74	76.19	42.2	1.81									

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Furniture and fixtures														
	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture ²			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bed-springs		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$62.06	40.1	\$1.57	\$60.26	39.9	\$1.51	\$64.54	40.4	\$1.59	\$64.45	39.3	\$1.64	\$66.70	39.7	\$1.68
1955: Average	67.23	41.5	1.62	63.70	41.4	1.54	58.10	42.1	1.38	66.36	40.8	1.70	70.99	40.8	1.74
September	69.30	42.9	1.62	66.14	42.4	1.56	60.06	42.5	1.39	72.41	42.1	1.72	77.70	43.9	1.77
October	69.96	42.4	1.65	67.47	42.7	1.56	60.70	42.4	1.40	74.02	42.3	1.73	74.46	41.6	1.76
November	69.30	42.9	1.65	66.41	42.3	1.57	60.49	42.2	1.40	74.27	42.2	1.76	72.37	42.7	1.77
December	69.37	42.3	1.64	66.41	42.3	1.57	60.34	42.1	1.40	75.05	42.4	1.77	72.50	40.5	1.79
1956: January	67.23	40.8	1.64	63.90	40.7	1.57	58.60	42.0	1.40	68.06	39.9	1.73	70.77	39.1	1.81
February	67.22	41.1	1.65	64.79	41.0	1.58	58.34	41.9	1.39	71.73	40.3	1.78	70.95	39.3	1.81
March	68.47	41.0	1.67	65.44	40.9	1.60	60.62	41.7	1.43	72.23	40.4	1.79	70.02	39.9	1.80
April	67.12	40.2	1.67	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.62	41.0	1.43	70.35	39.3	1.79	68.96	37.0	1.78
May	66.63	39.9	1.67	62.81	39.4	1.59	58.34	40.8	1.43	67.82	39.1	1.76	66.04	37.1	1.78
June	67.76	40.6	1.66	63.98	39.8	1.60	57.62	40.3	1.43	68.74	38.4	1.79	72.02	39.9	1.82
July	67.19	40.2	1.67	63.28	39.5	1.59	57.70	40.7	1.42	65.55	37.6	1.77	72.30	40.2	1.80
August	69.87	41.1	1.70	65.60	40.8	1.61	59.06	41.3	1.43	71.06	39.7	1.79	76.73	41.6	1.83
September	70.45	41.2	1.71	67.16	41.3	1.63	60.03	41.4	1.45	74.21	41.0	1.81	77.58	41.7	1.86
Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued														
	Wood office furniture			Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$59.00	39.6	\$1.49	\$77.92	40.8	\$1.91	\$74.32	39.8	\$1.86	\$64.88	41.4	\$1.56	\$74.03	42.3	\$1.75
1955: Average	63.68	42.1	1.55	84.16	42.2	1.99	80.79	40.8	1.95	68.63	41.4	1.61	78.57	42.1	1.82
September	68.58	43.1	1.59	86.45	42.3	2.02	86.21	41.9	2.05	68.49	41.3	1.61	81.19	43.6	1.86
October	67.35	42.8	1.57	85.67	42.3	2.02	84.53	41.7	2.08	68.76	41.1	1.60	81.35	43.5	1.87
November	71.50	42.9	1.63	87.23	42.5	2.05	82.43	40.5	2.02	64.90	40.6	1.60	81.35	42.8	1.87
December	74.37	44.3	1.66	90.39	43.7	2.05	81.77	41.3	1.98	68.44	40.9	1.60	81.97	43.6	1.88
1956: January	73.87	44.5	1.66	90.23	43.1	2.07	79.90	40.1	1.99	68.43	41.0	1.62	81.46	43.1	1.89
February	74.48	44.6	1.67	87.95	42.7	2.05	80.40	40.0	2.01	68.91	41.3	1.63	79.55	42.7	1.87
March	74.59	44.4	1.68	86.92	42.4	2.05	79.39	39.6	2.00	67.16	41.2	1.63	81.27	43.0	1.89
April	73.74	43.9	1.68	84.99	41.8	2.04	81.21	40.5	2.02	64.90	40.0	1.62	81.32	42.8	1.90
May	71.22	42.3	1.65	85.90	41.7	2.04	83.63	40.7	2.04	68.30	40.1	1.63	80.98	42.4	1.91
June	71.29	42.3	1.66	86.22	41.7	2.07	83.26	41.6	2.06	68.02	40.5	1.63	82.41	42.7	1.93
July	67.30	41.6	1.63	83.60	41.0	2.09	84.00	41.0	2.06	68.26	40.9	1.62	84.26	43.0	1.95
August	70.79	42.9	1.65	85.66	41.0	2.08	86.02	42.2	2.10	68.18	40.6	1.63	83.92	42.6	1.97
September	71.14	42.6	1.67	82.16	39.7	2.07	87.99	41.7	2.11	68.17	40.1	1.65	84.94	42.9	1.98
Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued														
	Paperboard containers and boxes ³			Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$69.97	41.8	\$1.67	\$68.21	41.4	\$1.65	\$72.63	39.7	\$1.82	\$66.57	40.9	\$1.63	\$67.17	39.4	\$2.27
1955: Average	73.58	42.2	1.75	73.60	42.2	1.74	77.69	41.1	1.99	69.99	41.3	1.69	81.42	39.9	2.25
September	74.64	43.3	1.77	79.36	42.4	1.76	80.45	41.9	1.92	71.20	41.9	1.70	82.14	39.3	2.27
October	77.57	43.5	1.79	77.61	42.6	1.78	80.39	41.0	1.93	70.31	41.3	1.70	82.67	39.1	2.27
November	73.68	42.7	1.77	73.29	42.8	1.76	79.40	41.6	1.91	71.30	41.5	1.73	82.36	39.1	2.29
December	74.62	42.4	1.76	74.26	42.8	1.75	79.06	41.1	1.90	72.78	41.8	1.74	84.25	39.6	2.29
1956: January	73.87	41.5	1.76	73.46	41.8	1.77	78.99	41.2	1.91	71.61	41.1	1.74	81.72	39.7	2.27
February	72.75	41.1	1.77	73.34	41.1	1.79	78.12	40.9	1.91	71.45	41.3	1.73	81.57	39.6	2.28
March	74.70	41.6	1.80	74.66	41.6	1.79	78.74	40.8	1.98	72.66	41.7	1.74	82.00	39.0	2.30
April	73.35	41.4	1.82	74.92	41.4	1.81	78.72	41.0	1.92	71.69	41.2	1.74	83.31	39.8	2.21
May	74.02	40.9	1.81	73.02	40.9	1.80	79.37	40.7	1.95	71.23	40.7	1.78	83.65	39.7	2.42
June	74.96	41.3	1.82	74.78	41.3	1.81	77.97	40.4	1.90	72.57	41.0	1.77	83.93	39.6	2.43
July	73.81	41.2	1.84	73.76	41.4	1.83	75.06	39.2	1.93	73.57	41.5	1.79	86.98	39.6	2.43
August	76.78	41.9	1.85	76.34	41.6	1.84	77.93	40.6	1.92	72.16	41.1	1.78	84.28	39.8	2.43
September	78.49	42.1	1.86	78.44	42.4	1.85	79.01	39.9	1.96	72.73	41.2	1.79	85.53	39.0	2.45
Year and month	Periodicals														
	Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$68.70	39.6	\$1.74	\$76.44	39.4	\$1.94	\$65.72	39.8	\$2.17	\$67.20	40.0	\$2.18	\$52.06	37.0	\$1.40
1955: Average	62.97	39.9	1.53	80.40	40.0	2.01	60.22	40.1	2.25	66.70	41.1	2.33	66.08	39.3	1.69
September	67.44	40.6	1.65	81.41	40.5	2.01	61.94	40.5	2.27	68.40	41.1	2.33	66.74	39.6	1.67
October	69.22	41.0	1.67	81.30	40.4	2.03	61.03	40.1	2.27	68.40	41.1	2.33	66.74	39.6	1.67
November	61.67	39.6	1.55	82.01	40.2	2.04	60.30	41.1	2.27	68.20	40.7	2.30	66.36	39.6	1.67
December	65.60	40.0	1.64	82.01	40.2	2.04	60.30	41.1	2.27	68.20	40.7	2.30	66.36	39.6	1.67
1956: January	66.37	39.9	1.64	82.02	40.2	2.05	61.86	40.3	2.28	67.87	39.8	2.23	66.32	39.4	1.68
February	62.80	39.7	1.58	82.02	40.2	2.05	61.86	40.3	2.28	67.87	39.8	2.23	66.32	39.4	1.68
March	64.20	40.0	1.60	82.02	40.2	2.05	61.86	40.3	2.28	67.87	39.8	2.23	66.32	39.4	1.68
April	62.82	39.4	1.60	82.02	40.2	2.05	61.86	40.3	2.28	67.87	39.8	2.23	66.32	39.4	1.68
May	64.17	39.4	1.60	82.02	40.2	2.05	61.86	40.3	2.28	67.87	39.8	2.23	66.32	39.4	1.68
June	65.60	40.0	1.64	82.02	40.2	2.05	61.86	40.3	2.28	67.87	39.8	2.23	66.32	39.4	1.68
July	65.60	40.0	1.64	82.02	40.2	2.05	61.86	40.3	2.28	67.87	39.8	2.23	66.32	39.4	1.68
August	100.77	41.3	2.44	85.48	40.9	2.09	62.57	39.9	2.32	68.45	40.4	2.39	68.36	39.2	2.48
September	103.41	40.8	2.51	85.27	40.8	2.09	62.41	40.6	2.35	68.25	40.6	2.42	68.00	37.5	1.90

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products														
	Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals ¹			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ¹			Plastics, except synthetic rubber		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$104.91	39.0	\$2.69	\$78.50	41.1	\$1.91	\$96.09	40.8	\$2.11	\$93.81	40.1	\$2.00	\$93.29	40.6	\$2.00	\$93.60	41.9	\$2.00
1955: Average.....	\$98.79	38.7	2.74	\$82.59	41.4	1.99	\$88.98	40.9	2.30	\$77.87	40.4	2.17	\$77.32	41.0	2.12	\$85.41	42.3	2.09
September.....	111.11	40.7	2.79	\$4.25	41.8	2.08	61.05	40.9	2.34	88.66	40.2	2.20	88.60	41.1	2.18	91.16	42.4	2.15
October.....	119.69	39.6	2.78	\$3.43	41.8	2.01	91.04	40.6	2.23	88.95	40.7	2.21	88.12	40.8	2.18	94.74	42.6	2.13
November.....	108.85	38.9	2.79	\$4.07	41.7	2.04	92.48	41.1	2.35	90.53	41.1	2.21	90.00	41.3	2.18	92.08	42.5	2.13
December.....	109.53	39.4	2.79	\$4.55	41.8	2.05	93.58	41.6	2.36	91.86	41.2	2.23	90.26	41.4	2.19	92.20	42.7	2.16
1956: January.....	108.19	38.3	2.79	\$4.87	41.4	2.05	93.78	41.3	2.27	91.42	40.9	2.24	90.41	41.2	2.19	90.00	41.9	2.15
February.....	110.04	39.9	2.72	\$4.67	41.9	2.06	93.71	41.1	2.20	91.62	40.9	2.24	90.67	40.9	2.19	90.24	41.7	2.14
March.....	111.44	39.8	2.80	\$4.46	41.2	2.05	93.48	41.0	2.20	90.76	40.7	2.20	90.07	40.7	2.20	90.00	41.9	2.10
April.....	108.74	38.4	2.76	\$4.26	41.2	2.07	93.25	40.5	2.20	91.62	40.9	2.24	90.95	40.8	2.23	91.56	42.0	2.18
May.....	107.89	38.7	2.78	\$4.32	41.3	2.09	94.30	41.0	2.30	92.43	40.9	2.26	91.52	40.9	2.24	92.44	42.8	2.10
June.....	108.53	38.9	2.77	\$7.14	41.3	2.11	94.71	41.0	2.31	92.84	40.9	2.27	92.34	41.3	2.26	93.02	42.8	2.22
July.....	109.30	39.0	2.86	\$7.54	41.1	2.13	94.42	40.7	2.33	92.62	40.4	2.30	93.07	41.5	2.27	93.08	42.3	2.22
August.....	110.94	39.2	2.83	\$7.12	40.9	2.13	95.94	41.0	2.34	93.30	40.9	2.33	92.79	41.7	2.27	95.52	42.3	2.26
September.....	111.90	39.4	2.84	\$8.17	41.2	2.14	96.47	41.2	2.30	96.17	41.1	2.34	95.68	41.0	2.28	96.64	42.3	2.29
Synthetic rubber																		
1954: Average.....	\$90.70	40.7	\$2.23	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82	\$78.01	39.8	\$1.94	\$72.16	41.0	\$1.76	\$81.20	41.0	\$1.99	\$95.97	41.0	\$2.17
1955: Average.....	\$77.81	41.8	2.34	\$75.58	40.3	1.87	\$1.40	40.1	2.03	\$78.07	40.9	1.84	\$85.07	40.9	2.06	\$1.98	40.3	2.28
September.....	100.06	41.7	2.40	\$77.18	40.2	1.92	\$3.85	40.9	2.00	\$78.09	41.0	1.89	\$85.83	41.9	2.12	\$8.23	41.2	2.23
October.....	108.83	41.7	2.37	\$4.84	39.6	1.89	\$3.43	40.9	2.07	\$78.07	41.9	1.87	\$77.57	41.5	2.11	\$6.58	41.2	2.32
November.....	100.14	41.9	2.38	\$8.57	40.2	1.90	\$3.62	40.2	2.00	\$79.06	41.5	1.92	\$84.31	40.1	2.11	\$0.36	39.2	2.30
December.....	100.98	41.9	2.41	\$77.36	40.5	1.91	\$3.83	40.3	2.08	\$77.42	41.4	1.87	\$77.33	41.0	2.13	\$4.54	40.4	2.34
1956: January.....	101.88	42.1	2.42	\$77.76	40.4	1.92	\$3.36	40.6	2.10	\$79.92	40.7	1.89	\$80.88	40.6	2.14	\$3.93	40.1	2.34
February.....	101.87	41.9	2.43	\$77.01	39.9	1.93	\$3.79	39.6	2.09	\$77.90	41.0	1.90	\$80.17	41.2	2.14	\$4.08	40.9	2.32
March.....	102.51	41.5	2.47	\$76.03	39.6	1.92	\$4.00	40.9	2.10	\$77.71	40.9	1.90	\$80.64	41.5	2.16	\$7.17	41.0	2.37
April.....	102.73	41.6	2.47	\$76.24	39.5	1.93	\$3.53	40.2	2.13	\$77.74	40.7	1.91	\$80.79	41.0	2.19	\$7.83	40.6	2.41
May.....	103.00	41.2	2.49	\$77.43	39.7	1.95	\$6.27	40.5	2.13	\$77.98	40.8	1.91	\$80.94	40.8	2.18	\$7.85	40.6	2.41
June.....	103.41	41.2	2.51	\$80.40	40.4	1.99	\$7.74	41.0	2.14	\$78.34	40.9	1.93	\$81.92	41.0	2.20	\$10.43	41.5	2.42
July.....	108.75	41.5	2.50	\$79.20	39.8	1.99	\$8.18	39.9	2.16	\$78.57	40.5	1.94	\$80.90	41.3	2.20	\$10.19	41.4	2.42
August.....	108.03	42.3	2.56	\$77.23	39.4	1.96	\$6.63	40.1	2.16	\$78.20	40.1	1.95	\$80.47	41.5	2.16	\$8.90	41.2	2.40
September.....	104.65	41.3	2.54	\$78.80	40.0	1.97	\$8.35	40.8	2.19	\$79.17	40.0	1.95	\$80.64	41.3	2.20	\$8.00	40.7	2.41
Paints, pigments, lacquers, and enamels																		
1954: Average.....	\$77.68	41.1	\$1.98	\$76.07	40.9	\$1.96	\$67.53	42.3	\$1.69	\$61.48	42.4	\$1.45	\$68.34	45.9	\$1.49	\$63.16	46.1	\$1.37
1955: Average.....	\$4.18	42.5	1.99	\$3.28	42.2	1.95	71.98	43.1	1.67	\$3.78	42.5	1.50	71.14	45.6	1.58	\$6.07	45.3	1.48
September.....	\$4.32	41.9	2.01	\$3.18	41.7	1.97	74.38	44.0	1.69	\$5.14	42.4	1.50	71.66	46.1	1.55	\$4.64	46.5	1.39
October.....	\$7.12	42.5	2.01	\$3.36	42.1	1.98	70.05	42.5	1.68	\$4.87	42.3	1.53	71.10	47.4	1.59	\$6.10	46.9	1.39
November.....	\$6.97	42.2	2.00	\$3.78	42.4	2.01	73.87	42.7	1.72	\$4.27	41.8	1.54	72.06	47.1	1.53	\$8.24	46.0	1.26
December.....	\$6.97	42.2	2.00	\$3.78	42.1	1.99	71.82	42.5	1.69	\$6.45	42.6	1.59	72.38	47.0	1.54	\$6.89	47.4	1.39
1956: January.....	\$4.48	41.4	2.04	\$3.20	41.1	2.00	73.78	42.4	1.70	\$4.79	41.9	1.51	71.92	46.4	1.50	\$4.96	46.4	1.40
February.....	\$6.89	41.5	2.00	\$3.40	41.3	2.00	73.01	42.3	1.89	\$5.32	42.0	1.56	71.87	46.2	1.58	\$4.73	46.0	1.42
March.....	\$6.97	41.7	2.04	\$3.29	41.1	2.00	73.93	42.9	1.70	\$4.43	42.4	1.53	73.37	44.2	1.60	\$6.88	43.8	1.82
April.....	\$6.46	41.4	2.04	\$3.40	41.2	2.00	73.99	42.8	1.74	\$5.02	42.6	1.56	73.35	43.4	1.60	\$6.19	42.7	1.53
May.....	\$5.70	41.6	2.06	\$3.81	41.2	2.01	78.95	42.4	1.75	\$0.30	43.7	1.61	73.84	43.8	1.72	\$7.32	42.9	1.58
June.....	\$6.83	41.6	2.06	\$3.21	41.4	2.01	77.51	42.3	1.79	\$0.12	42.6	1.65	76.06	43.5	1.73	\$9.37	42.3	1.64
July.....	\$7.37	41.7	2.10	\$3.63	41.4	2.02	77.70	42.9	1.77	\$8.30	42.0	1.65	78.14	44.4	1.70	\$7.20	42.9	1.64
August.....	\$8.41	41.9	2.11	\$4.00	41.5	2.04	76.06	42.6	1.80	\$5.04	39.9	1.63	73.60	43.8	1.74	\$8.10	42.3	1.61
September.....	\$7.57	41.5	2.11	\$5.49	41.5	2.08	77.15	43.1	1.79	\$7.32	40.8	1.65	74.30	44.7	1.60	\$7.04	44.4	1.51
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
Products of petroleum and coal																		
Animal oils and fats																		
1954: Average.....	\$77.46	44.3	\$1.71	\$71.81	40.4	\$1.77	\$60.27	38.7	\$1.68	\$61.72	41.7	\$1.68	\$62.62	40.8	\$2.27	\$66.22	40.6	\$2.37
1955: Average.....	\$2.17	42.6	1.79	\$78.07	40.8	1.84	\$2.13	39.9	1.82	\$7.85	42.9	2.04	\$6.70	41.0	2.36	\$10.57	40.8	2.46
September.....	\$3.08	44.4	1.83	\$78.07	40.9	1.85	\$3.34	39.1	1.82	\$8.99	43.2	2.09	\$10.36	41.3	2.43	\$10.82	40.8	2.32
October.....	\$1.83	46.1	1.81	\$78.90	41.1	1.87	\$3.33	39.4	1.82	\$8.90	42.9	2.07	\$9.84	41.6	2.40	\$10.00	41.4	2.30
November.....	\$3.09	44.4	1.83	\$78.90	40.9	1.86	\$4.02	39.4	1.84	\$8.26	43.2	2.08	\$9.81	41.0	2.41	\$10.91	41.0	2.51
December.....	\$3.62	46.2	1.81	\$77.84	41.3	1.86	\$6.00	40.9	1.89	\$8.90	43.2	2.08	\$8.49	41.0	2.40	\$10.00	41.0	2.51
1956: January.....	\$4.72	44.3	1.93	\$77.90	41.0	1.90	\$5.35	39.9	1.89	\$8.32	43.7	2.09	\$9.90	41.2	2.42	\$10.90	41.3	2.51
February.....	\$3.14	44.7	1.88	\$78.90	40.4	1.88	\$4.18	38.5	1.88	\$8.62	43.2	2.10	\$9.78	40.7	2.45	\$10.80	40.5	2.58
March.....	\$4.41	44.9	1.88	\$77.14	40.6	1.95	\$5.57	38.8	1.89	\$8.25	42.5	2.09	\$10.82	41.2	2.52	\$10.18	40.9	2.64
April.....	\$4.51	44.8	1.90	\$77.93	40.8	1.92	\$6.99	39.6	1.70	\$8.46	42.2	2.13	\$10.65	41.2	2.54	\$10.27	41.3	2.67
May.....	\$4.79	44.1	1.90	\$77.70	40.5	1.92	\$6.13	39.9	1.70	\$8.69	42.3	2.12	\$10.97	40.7	2.53	\$10.73	40.5	2.67
June.....	\$6.27	46.6	1.87	\$77.28	40.3	1.92	\$4.39	38.1	1.69	\$9.95	42.5	2.14	\$10.81	41.1	2.55	\$10.67	40.7	2.67
July.....	\$6.47	46.1	1.88	\$77.69	40.2	1.94	\$5.11	38.2	1.70	\$8.68	42.0	2.14	\$10.81	41.5	2.56	\$11.22	41.3	2.68
August.....	\$6.95	46.5	1.89	\$77.57	40.4	1.92	\$6.96											

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																				
		Products of petroleum and coal										Rubber products										Leather and leather products
		Coke, other petroleum, and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear				Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products				
		Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings			
1934: Average	\$88.98	41.5	\$1.96	\$78.28	35.7	\$1.97	\$87.85	38.7	\$2.27	\$87.80	38.0	\$1.99	\$71.91	40.4	\$1.76	\$93.98	38.9	\$1.88				
1935: Average	\$88.21	41.9	2.06	87.37	41.7	2.10	101.09	41.6	2.43	78.70	40.4	1.73	78.28	41.9	1.87	82.44	37.9	1.41				
September	88.88	43.0	2.18	87.15	41.6	2.10	101.02	41.4	2.44	67.80	38.3	1.73	78.88	43.0	1.98	82.45	37.2	1.41				
October	88.46	42.2	2.13	88.04	42.0	2.12	103.74	42.0	2.47	68.30	38.3	1.73	80.88	43.4	1.95	83.99	37.6	1.43				
November	88.50	43.0	2.13	92.91	42.4	2.17	105.26	42.9	2.68	77.89	42.1	1.66	83.03	42.8	1.94	84.58	37.9	1.44				
December	88.51	41.0	2.11	88.21	41.3	2.16	98.00	38.8	2.80	78.90	40.7	1.84	80.60	42.7	1.98	85.51	38.1	1.45				
1936: January	87.77	41.4	2.13	87.91	40.7	2.18	101.00	40.4	2.80	74.37	38.2	1.88	78.73	41.1	1.94	85.58	38.0	1.45				
February	87.98	41.3	2.12	88.81	40.1	2.14	97.71	38.4	2.48	74.74	40.4	1.85	77.95	40.6	1.98	87.07	38.5	1.46				
March	92.66	43.9	2.16	94.93	38.8	2.18	97.28	38.9	2.90	71.34	38.2	1.85	78.90	40.1	1.95	88.03	38.2	1.49				
April	88.96	40.8	2.18	88.79	38.9	2.15	98.00	38.2	2.80	72.35	38.7	1.82	77.95	40.6	1.95	84.00	38.6	1.50				
May	92.17	41.2	2.14	96.15	38.9	2.16	98.68	38.7	2.51	72.25	38.7	1.85	78.90	40.1	1.98	84.73	38.5	1.50				
June	92.00	42.2	2.15	94.93	38.5	2.15	98.25	39.3	2.59	70.38	38.4	1.79	78.05	39.8	1.91	85.96	37.3	1.50				
July	92.67	43.1	2.15	96.15	38.7	2.17	101.30	38.1	2.51	71.28	38.6	1.80	77.78	40.3	1.98	87.00	38.0	1.50				
August	92.42	42.2	2.19	87.64	40.2	2.10	101.20	40.0	2.53	70.35	38.3	1.79	78.70	40.6	1.94	84.40	37.6	1.50				
September	90.06	42.7	2.20	88.95	40.7	2.21	103.05	40.4	2.55	71.71	38.4	1.82	81.28	41.1	1.95	85.78	38.7	1.52				
		Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and shod cut			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods					
1934: Average	\$88.17	38.5	\$1.76	\$88.36	38.7	\$1.67	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.94	\$48.15	38.2	\$1.33	\$56.78	37.6	\$1.81	\$48.06	38.4	\$1.28				
1935: Average	72.40	43.0	1.81	72.45	41.4	1.73	51.55	38.1	1.96	68.05	37.3	1.34	68.28	38.4	1.53	68.26	38.0	1.20				
September	72.08	40.1	1.94	78.28	41.5	1.77	51.14	37.6	1.96	68.01	38.3											

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ²			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ³		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$67.34	37.0	\$1.82	\$61.09	36.5	\$1.69	\$73.92	44.0	\$1.68	\$71.98	44.1	\$1.63	\$64.53	41.1	\$1.57	\$73.64	39.7	\$1.86
1955: Average.....	75.09	38.7	1.94	68.00	37.5	1.79	78.40	44.8	1.75	75.15	45.0	1.67	67.94	42.2	1.61	81.12	41.9	1.96
September.....	77.37	38.3	2.02	69.55	37.8	1.77	81.17	45.0	1.78	75.23	45.1	1.71	68.00	42.9	1.63	83.90	41.9	2.00
October.....	78.99	39.3	2.01	68.29	39.8	1.76	79.47	44.9	1.77	76.99	45.2	1.69	70.03	42.7	1.64	84.00	42.0	2.00
November.....	78.39	39.3	2.02	70.49	39.6	1.78	77.22	44.1	1.75	75.48	44.0	1.67	68.20	42.1	1.62	82.39	41.4	1.99
December.....	80.39	39.6	2.04	71.02	38.9	1.78	76.77	44.5	1.77	74.15	44.4	1.67	68.34	42.8	1.62	81.07	41.4	1.98
1956: January.....	80.99	39.7	2.04	67.86	37.3	1.82	78.28	43.4	1.78	72.31	43.3	1.67	68.42	40.5	1.64	80.99	40.7	1.99
February.....	81.00	39.9	2.03	68.17	37.8	1.82	78.40	43.8	1.79	75.07	43.9	1.71	67.60	40.7	1.66	80.30	40.8	1.97
March.....	85.40	39.8	2.02	70.49	37.9	1.80	78.84	43.8	1.80	76.12	44.0	1.73	67.84	40.2	1.69	80.80	40.7	1.98
April.....	81.00	39.9	2.03	71.02	38.3	1.87	80.55	44.5	1.81	77.00	44.0	1.74	69.40	41.1	1.69	82.21	40.9	2.01
May.....	86.00	39.9	2.02	70.60	37.7	1.87	82.63	45.4	1.82	80.15	45.8	1.75	70.58	41.1	1.70	82.21	40.9	2.01
June.....	86.19	39.5	2.08	68.75	37.1	1.88	83.90	45.6	1.84	81.42	46.0	1.77	70.21	41.3	1.70	82.01	40.6	2.02
July.....	74.77	37.2	2.01	67.07	35.3	1.90	82.35	45.9	1.85	81.07	45.8	1.77	68.43	41.2	1.69	79.98	39.6	2.03
August.....	78.56	38.2	2.05	71.25	37.9	1.88	83.72	45.5	1.84	81.70	45.9	1.78	70.55	40.9	1.72	82.01	40.4	2.03
September.....	79.31	38.5	2.06	72.58	39.2	1.90	83.08	45.4	1.83	80.06	46.0	1.79	69.77	40.8	1.71	84.60	40.9	2.07
Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued									Primary metal industries								
	Abrasive products			Alumina products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills ⁴			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical products		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$78.44	38.8	\$1.97	\$77.53	41.4	\$1.88	\$68.00	34.2	\$1.99	\$80.88	36.7	\$2.00	\$83.35	37.9	\$2.20	\$83.16	37.8	\$2.30
1955: Average.....	87.15	41.5	2.10	84.67	43.2	1.96	82.35	38.3	2.15	92.29	41.2	2.24	95.90	40.5	2.37	96.39	40.8	2.38
September.....	87.07	41.3	2.19	87.60	43.8	2.00	92.27	38.6	2.33	97.81	41.8	2.34	103.91	41.4	2.51	104.32	41.4	2.52
October.....	91.14	42.0	2.17	88.27	43.7	2.03	95.63	38.5	2.25	98.10	41.6	2.31	98.06	40.8	2.44	98.47	40.6	2.45
November.....	90.49	41.7	2.17	88.82	41.7	2.01	91.43	40.1	2.26	98.10	41.6	2.31	98.73	40.7	2.45	100.13	40.7	2.46
December.....	90.07	41.7	2.18	91.16	41.8	1.97	90.85	40.2	2.25	97.21	41.9	2.32	101.60	41.2	2.46	102.01	41.2	2.47
1956: January.....	88.34	40.2	2.14	90.77	41.0	1.97	92.40	40.0	2.31	98.35	41.1	2.32	102.25	41.8	2.47	103.08	41.8	2.48
February.....	85.65	40.4	2.12	90.77	41.0	1.97	92.40	40.0	2.31	98.35	41.1	2.32	102.25	41.8	2.47	103.08	41.8	2.48
March.....	86.79	39.9	2.15	92.14	41.7	1.97	90.40	40.0	2.29	98.12	41.0	2.32	99.14	40.3	2.46	98.54	40.3	2.47
April.....	87.03	40.1	2.17	93.20	41.6	2.00	91.96	40.7	2.26	98.00	41.2	2.32	99.79	40.4	2.47	100.19	40.4	2.48
May.....	86.40	40.0	2.16	93.00	41.8	2.00	92.21	40.8	2.26	98.53	41.0	2.33	100.09	40.6	2.46	101.00	40.6	2.49
June.....	86.63	39.2	2.21	93.63	41.4	2.02	93.65	39.8	2.35	98.71	40.9	2.34	100.94	40.7	2.46	101.34	40.7	2.49
July.....	87.33	39.6	2.21	93.21	40.7	2.02	93.66	39.9	2.25	97.45	40.3	2.37	97.47	39.9	2.46	97.25	39.9	2.50
August.....	85.75	38.8	2.21	87.79	42.2	2.08	93.98	39.0	2.21	93.09	39.7	2.32	97.14	38.7	2.51	97.52	38.7	2.52
September.....	85.50	38.0	2.25	87.15	42.1	2.07	91.80	39.4	2.23	99.20	41.2	2.41	106.04	41.1	2.58	106.45	41.1	2.59
Year and month	Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries ⁵			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals ⁶		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$80.20	40.3	\$1.99	\$74.29	38.9	\$1.91	\$73.70	38.2	\$1.88	\$73.92	38.5	\$1.92	\$75.82	38.1	\$1.98	\$80.00	40.2	\$1.99
1955: Average.....	87.14	41.3	2.11	84.94	41.9	2.03	84.65	42.0	2.09	84.02	41.8	2.07	87.69	41.7	2.11	84.45	40.6	2.08
September.....	88.37	41.1	2.15	86.81	42.5	2.04	85.48	42.3	2.02	84.05	41.7	2.08	91.15	42.2	2.16	86.05	41.3	2.17
October.....	87.78	40.8	2.16	88.48	42.5	2.08	87.96	42.7	2.06	82.93	41.0	2.02	88.81	42.7	2.19	88.99	41.2	2.16
November.....	87.51	40.7	2.15	88.08	42.6	2.09	87.90	42.7	2.06	88.00	41.9	2.09	88.02	42.9	2.18	88.37	41.1	2.15
December.....	87.91	40.7	2.16	88.49	42.5	2.08	88.50	42.1	2.04	88.80	42.2	2.06	93.02	42.0	2.20	88.80	41.3	2.15
1956: January.....	86.80	40.6	2.14	88.29	41.5	2.08	88.29	40.8	2.04	88.32	41.7	2.07	94.04	42.2	2.20	88.64	41.5	2.18
February.....	86.80	40.6	2.14	88.70	41.4	2.07	88.29	41.0	2.03	84.20	41.1	2.05	94.16	42.8	2.22	88.34	40.9	2.18
March.....	86.80	40.6	2.14	88.70	41.4	2.09	88.66	41.0	2.06	83.55	40.8	2.06	94.24	42.9	2.22	88.96	41.2	2.18
April.....	86.63	40.3	2.15	87.86	41.8	2.09	88.07	41.7	2.04	82.35	40.8	2.04	93.22	42.7	2.25	88.96	41.0	2.18
May.....	86.79	40.7	2.18	88.70	41.2	2.08	83.62	40.7	2.03	81.00	39.9	2.03	98.10	42.9	2.24	89.62	41.3	2.17
June.....	86.91	40.4	2.19	88.27	40.8	2.09	82.43	40.4	2.04	79.28	39.8	2.02	98.87	43.4	2.24	90.45	41.3	2.19
July.....	83.53	38.7	2.21	85.28	40.6	2.10	82.41	40.3	2.05	81.19	39.5	2.04	98.06	42.0	2.25	93.41	41.7	2.24
August.....	86.80	40.0	2.22	86.30	40.9	2.11	83.84	40.7	2.08	83.60	40.0	2.07	92.99	41.7	2.23	91.39	40.8	2.24
September.....	86.31	39.6	2.23	87.54	41.1	2.13	84.25	40.7	2.07	86.60	40.8	2.12	95.90	42.1	2.26	94.85	41.0	2.25
Year and month	Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ⁷			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$78.89	40.0	\$1.97	\$84.84	40.4	\$2.10	\$74.80	41.1	\$1.82	\$80.80	40.4	\$2.00	\$81.30	40.2	\$2.03	\$78.79	40.3	\$1.98
1955: Average.....	81.61	40.0	2.01	88.88	40.4	2.20	82.08	42.6	1.99	89.60	42.2	2.13	88.21	43.4	2.15	86.09	40.8	2.11
September.....	87.57	41.7	2.10	92.06	40.2	2.29	86.12	42.6	1.98	92.21	42.2	2.18	98.14	43.9	2.19	88.91	40.8	2.19
October.....	88.70	41.4	2.07	92.22	40.4	2.31	85.97	42.8	1.98	94.61	42.9	2.19	98.22	44.1	2.20	90.66	41.2	2.19
November.....	86.91	41.5	2.07	92.29	40.3	2.29	84.88	42.6	1.98	94.61	42.9	2.21	101.25	44.0	2.29	88.91	40.6	2.19
December.....	86.28	41.8	2.06	92.97	40.6	2.29	86.23	42.9	2.01	98.84	43.8	2.23	101.99	45.1	2.26	91.05	41.2	2.21
1956: January.....	87.06	41.9	2.10	91.94	40.6	2.27	86.57	42.9	2.00	97.29	43.4	2.24	104.43	45.2	2.29	90.13	40.7	2.19
February.....	86.46	40.9	2.09	92.48	40.8	2.28	86.45	42.9	2.00	96.11	43.1	2.23	101.47	44.9	2.26	88.79	41.0	2.19
March.....	86.28	41.3	2.08	92.05	40.8	2.												

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																			
	Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries ¹			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heat-treated pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products				
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1954: Average	\$80.00	38.9	\$2.05	\$84.74	38.6	\$2.14	\$86.75	38.9	\$2.23	\$85.00	40.3	\$2.11	\$83.79	39.9	\$2.10	\$77.33	40.7	\$1.89		
1953: Average	\$83.89	40.9	2.10	87.33	42.8	2.28	101.30	43.3	2.40	86.32	43.0	2.24	91.46	41.2	2.23	82.37	41.6	1.98		
September	87.36	42.0	2.12	90.90	43.9	2.32	104.30	43.4	2.40	88.39	43.3	2.27	94.16	41.3	2.26	84.03	41.8	2.01		
October	91.14	42.0	2.17	101.72	43.1	2.36	108.31	43.0	2.47	90.39	43.4	2.39	94.81	41.4	2.39	85.07	42.3	2.02		
November	88.60	41.4	2.14	101.72	43.1	2.36	100.32	42.7	2.49	100.07	43.7	2.39	96.00	42.0	2.30	83.06	41.9	2.03		
December	89.44	41.4	2.15	103.08	43.3	2.39	105.32	42.9	2.69	101.19	43.8	2.31	98.09	42.1	2.33	83.08	41.9	2.03		
1952: January	83.94	40.3	2.12	102.30	42.3	2.37	108.35	42.3	2.82	100.31	43.7	2.30	98.00	40.3	2.33	83.08	40.9	2.03		
February	87.10	40.7	2.14	100.54	42.6	2.36	105.30	42.7	2.46	97.70	43.7	2.30	94.16	41.3	2.36	83.08	41.1	2.02		
March	87.10	40.7	2.14	99.64	42.4	2.35	105.65	42.6	2.48	95.35	42.4	2.27	94.40	41.0	2.37	83.25	41.0	2.03		
April	87.51	40.7	2.15	99.17	42.3	2.35	103.91	41.9	2.48	96.46	42.5	2.27	94.85	41.6	2.39	83.64	41.1	2.04		
May	87.30	40.6	2.15	99.33	42.0	2.35	103.40	41.9	2.47	95.07	42.1	2.37	96.94	41.3	2.39	83.29	40.8	2.04		
June	87.05	40.3	2.16	99.47	41.9	2.35	101.98	41.5	2.45	95.70	42.0	2.38	97.63	41.9	2.33	84.40	41.0	2.06		
July	89.13	40.3	2.19	98.64	41.3	2.34	101.90	41.1	2.49	98.00	41.6	2.35	94.16	41.3	2.38	83.64	40.8	2.05		
August	86.57	40.9	2.19	98.12	40.9	2.39	101.32	40.9	2.47	94.30	41.4	2.26	98.32	40.4	2.31	84.25	40.7	2.07		
September	91.66	41.3	2.22	97.52	41.1	2.38	102.66	40.9	2.51	95.91	41.7	2.30	95.47	40.8	2.34	87.78	41.6	2.11		
Year and month	Tin can and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware ¹			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ¹				
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1954: Average	\$80.00	41.3	\$1.96	\$74.16	40.3	\$1.84	\$85.35	38.9	\$1.96	\$72.80	38.0	\$1.94	\$77.52	40.8	\$1.90	\$74.36	39.7	\$1.87		
1953: Average	\$83.69	41.8	2.05	79.30	41.3	1.93	\$89.87	41.1	1.70	77.95	40.6	1.92	83.78	41.6	1.99	78.18	40.3	1.94		
September	86.72	42.0	2.06	79.73	41.1	1.94	70.72	41.0	1.70	81.16	41.2	1.97	81.80	40.9	2.00	81.80	41.6	1.97		
October	89.04	42.0	2.12	82.74	42.0	1.97	72.07	41.9	1.73	82.30	41.4	1.99	85.87	42.3	2.03	81.77	41.3	1.98		
November	85.47	40.7	2.10	81.69	41.5	1.96	73.78	42.4	1.74	81.77	41.3	1.99	84.44	41.8	2.02	79.19	40.3	1.97		
December	89.25	41.9	2.13	82.54	41.9	1.97	75.15	42.7	1.78	82.19	41.3	1.99	85.28	42.0	2.03	80.03	40.3	1.98		
1952: January	86.05	40.4	2.12	79.37	40.7	1.95	73.32	41.6	1.78	81.39	41.1	1.98	80.49	40.3	2.00	79.30	39.3	1.99		
February	86.38	41.3	2.14	79.37	40.7	1.95	72.53	41.3	1.78	81.99	41.2	1.99	80.00	40.3	2.00	79.30	39.3	1.99		
March	90.09	41.9	2.15	79.78	40.4	1.95	70.60	40.5	1.73	81.90	41.0	1.99	79.60	40.0	1.99	79.60	39.3	2.01		
April	93.31	43.3	2.16	78.39	40.3	1.95	73.37	41.0	1.77	81.90	41.0	1.99	79.30	39.8	1.99	79.60	39.3	2.02		
May	90.07	41.7	2.15	78.39	40.3	1.95	71.98	40.9	1.76	80.79	40.6	1.99	79.30	39.8	1.99	79.60	39.3	2.05		
June	92.01	42.4	2.17	79.00	40.1	1.97	70.56	40.1	1.76	81.00	40.3	2.00	80.00	39.8	2.02	79.60	39.3	2.00		
July	93.32	42.9	2.18	78.60	40.0	1.97	71.33	40.3	1.77	79.80	40.1	1.99	80.79	39.8	2.00	79.60	39.3	2.01		
August	94.17	42.9	2.19	80.40	40.4	1.99	70.80	40.0	1.77	80.80	40.0	2.02	81.31	40.3	2.04	80.60	39.3	2.02		
September	94.81	42.9	2.21	83.08	41.3	2.05	73.72	40.4	1.89	84.46	41.2	2.05	86.40	42.0	2.12	82.43	40.4	2.04		
Year and month	Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, and stokers' chest-fuel			Fabricated structural metal products ¹			Structural steel and ornamental metal work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products				
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1954: Average	\$77.25	39.4	\$1.95	\$72.68	38.7	\$1.84	\$79.32	41.2	\$1.93	\$80.45	41.9	\$1.92	\$78.39	40.4	\$1.94	\$78.25	40.9	\$1.94		
1953: Average	\$82.31	40.3	2.04	79.17	40.3	1.99	\$83.01	41.3	2.01	\$83.00	41.3	2.00	\$82.82	41.0	2.02	\$81.40	40.3	2.00		
September	84.87	41.0	2.07	80.10	41.5	1.99	86.31	41.9	2.06	86.18	42.0	2.07	83.64	40.8	2.04	83.43	41.1	2.03		
October	86.72	41.1	2.11	79.90	41.4	1.98	86.94	42.0	2.07	87.77	42.4	2.07	83.03	40.7	2.04	84.30	41.0	2.05		
November	85.67	40.6	2.11	78.40	40.0	1.91	86.70	41.6	2.06	86.53	41.8	2.07	82.43	40.6	2.03	84.30	41.0	2.05		
December	87.13	40.9	2.13	77.39	40.3	1.93	86.90	41.7	2.06	84.25	41.3	2.04	83.90	41.7	2.06	83.69	41.6	2.06		
1952: January	84.40	40.0	2.11	77.02	39.7	1.94	86.32	41.5	2.08	86.30	41.2	2.07	84.28	41.0	2.09	86.11	41.6	2.07		
February	84.05	40.3	2.09	78.32	39.6	1.94	85.49	41.3	2.07	84.97	41.3	2.06	83.94	40.8	2.07	86.11	41.6	2.07		
March	83.10	39.2	2.13	77.62	39.6	1.96	85.40	41.3	2.07	85.70	41.4	2.07	83.32	40.0	2.05	85.90	41.3	2.09		
April	84.32	39.4	2.14	77.22	39.4	1.96	86.94	41.3	2.08	86.32	41.7	2.07	84.48	41.0	2.09	86.94	41.3	2.08		
May	87.71	39.3	2.11	77.32	39.0	1.95	87.18	41.7	2.09	86.74	41.7	2.09	79.78	39.3	2.08	87.15	41.7	2.09		
June	90.01	39.1	2.19	78.39	40.0	1.98	87.99	41.9	2.10	87.57	41.9	2.09	86.20	41.8	2.11	87.35	41.4	2.11		
July	90.89	37.8	2.14	77.00	39.5	1.95	85.90	41.1	2.09	86.49	41.3	2.07	82.21	40.3	2.04	85.05	40.8	2.10		
August	83.32	42.9	2.19	78.00	40.2	1.98	86.67	40.5	2.14	84.35	39.0	2.13	82.09	39.7	2.09	87.42	40.9	2.12		
September	84.35	39.6	2.13	81.81	39.7	2.01	86.90	41.0	2.16	86.58	41.2	2.13	86.60	41.4	2.14	89.98	41.6	2.16		
Year and month	Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, casting, and engraving ¹			Various mechanical products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products				
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky							

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															Machinery (except electrical)		
	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ²			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$75.70	40.7	\$1.88	\$83.26	40.8	\$2.04	\$77.81	38.1	\$2.09	\$78.17	40.3	\$1.99	\$78.44	41.0	\$1.91	\$81.61	40.6	\$2.01
1955: Average	84.38	43.0	1.98	90.74	43.4	2.14	88.26	41.9	2.13	88.46	43.8	2.05	83.81	43.3	1.91	87.36	41.8	2.09
September	86.17	43.0	1.99	94.18	43.4	2.22	89.10	38.2	2.33	88.05	43.7	2.05	82.56	43.0	1.92	86.63	43.1	2.11
October	87.04	43.6	2.01	92.18	41.9	2.20	88.84	40.0	2.18	88.45	44.7	2.09	86.19	44.3	1.93	90.10	42.5	2.13
November	87.08	43.2	2.01	90.40	41.3	2.17	82.60	43.0	2.30	89.87	43.8	2.07	87.33	44.1	1.98	91.16	42.4	2.18
December	86.48	43.8	2.03	91.27	41.3	2.21	84.87	43.6	2.38	88.77	44.6	2.06	86.06	44.7	1.97	90.31	43.9	2.15
1956: January	86.83	43.2	2.01	90.91	41.7	2.18	88.88	40.4	2.30	89.87	43.8	2.07	86.88	44.1	1.97	92.60	42.7	2.17
February	86.43	43.0	2.01	91.23	41.7	2.19	88.97	41.0	2.17	88.23	43.1	2.07	86.88	44.0	1.97	93.44	42.6	2.17
March	86.05	43.4	2.02	97.44	43.8	2.24	87.72	40.8	2.19	87.98	42.8	2.07	84.31	42.9	1.97	93.01	42.4	2.17
April	85.45	43.3	2.03	98.90	44.4	2.25	88.38	41.0	2.18	88.63	43.3	2.08	84.74	42.8	1.98	93.65	42.5	2.18
May	84.64	41.0	2.02	100.35	44.4	2.24	88.22	40.7	2.17	88.11	41.4	2.07	84.18	42.6	1.98	92.00	42.3	2.17
June	84.45	41.6	2.03	103.34	45.8	2.30	88.73	40.7	2.18	84.05	41.0	2.05	82.37	41.6	1.98	91.96	42.0	2.19
July	84.04	41.4	2.00	107.87	46.1	2.34	88.07	40.4	2.18	83.23	41.0	2.08	82.60	41.3	2.00	91.74	41.7	2.20
August	84.67	41.3	2.03	95.87	42.1	2.27	88.40	40.0	2.16	85.20	41.0	2.06	82.40	41.7	2.00	92.16	41.7	2.21
September	87.36	42.0	2.08	94.76	41.2	2.20	88.09	40.4	2.22	90.31	42.6	2.12	85.08	41.9	2.03	95.18	42.3	2.25
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Year and month	Engines and turbines ³			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not otherwise classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ⁴			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$98.68	40.4	\$2.44	\$84.94	41.1	\$2.02	\$82.41	40.3	\$2.05	\$78.21	38.8	\$2.02	\$80.98	38.8	\$2.08	\$76.05	38.6	\$2.00
1955: Average	91.08	41.4	2.20	92.30	38.4	2.34	\$90.72	43.0	2.16	83.84	40.3	2.07	87.83	40.9	2.14	78.90	40.1	1.99
September	93.21	41.7	2.23	96.70	40.0	2.37	93.00	42.2	2.18	83.08	40.3	2.08	88.73	40.7	2.15	77.69	40.0	1.94
October	93.53	41.4	2.25	94.80	40.0	2.37	93.68	42.2	2.18	88.46	40.4	2.13	91.69	41.3	2.22	80.00	39.9	2.02
November	92.74	41.4	2.24	93.30	39.7	2.35	93.80	41.8	2.23	85.86	40.3	2.12	88.17	40.8	2.21	81.40	40.1	2.06
December	96.40	42.4	2.25	97.75	40.9	2.39	94.79	42.7	2.22	87.53	40.9	2.14	91.84	41.1	2.23	83.44	40.0	2.08
1956: January	95.88	41.9	2.24	94.47	40.2	2.35	93.88	42.2	2.22	88.18	40.8	2.18	92.98	41.3	2.25	83.42	40.3	2.07
February	94.30	42.0	2.28	97.04	41.2	2.37	94.11	42.2	2.23	87.30	40.6	2.15	91.18	40.7	2.21	82.62	40.5	2.04
March	93.00	43.8	2.34	98.95	43.0	2.30	94.98	42.4	2.24	88.67	40.3	2.14	93.35	43.7	2.23	82.81	40.2	2.08
April	94.57	43.1	2.27	98.82	41.7	2.37	94.95	42.2	2.26	85.80	40.0	2.14	88.84	40.2	2.21	81.78	39.7	2.06
May	92.56	41.4	2.26	98.64	41.3	2.36	92.74	41.4	2.24	84.90	38.9	2.12	88.44	40.2	2.20	80.98	39.5	2.05
June	94.62	41.5	2.28	98.98	41.4	2.34	94.21	41.8	2.27	85.60	40.0	2.14	88.82	40.1	2.21	82.40	40.0	2.06
July	94.16	41.3	2.28	97.11	41.8	2.34	93.53	41.2	2.27	85.14	39.6	2.15	88.48	40.2	2.20	81.30	39.0	2.09
August	92.29	40.3	2.29	98.98	40.2	2.41	91.08	40.3	2.28	85.17	38.9	2.14	86.90	39.5	2.20	83.62	40.2	2.08
September	96.70	41.5	2.23	101.09	41.6	2.43	95.23	41.4	2.30	98.88	39.9	2.22	91.63	40.1	2.29	84.56	39.7	2.13
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Year and month	Construction and mining machinery ⁵			Construction and mining machinery, except for off-highways			Off-highway machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ⁶			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$78.17	40.6	\$1.90	\$77.95	40.2	\$1.94	\$81.76	41.8	\$1.97	\$82.87	42.6	\$2.18	\$88.08	42.6	\$2.09	\$85.08	41.1	\$2.07
1955: Average	88.98	43.4	2.08	87.14	42.3	2.08	88.80	43.6	2.04	88.10	43.6	2.36	91.27	43.7	2.18	82.08	42.4	2.15
September	90.51	43.1	2.10	90.09	42.9	2.10	90.92	42.5	2.09	88.08	42.4	2.38	92.73	43.8	2.19	86.47	42.3	2.21
October	90.68	42.9	2.08	88.68	42.6	2.10	90.80	42.6	2.08	88.23	44.2	2.35	100.23	43.4	2.21	87.90	42.9	2.23
November	88.68	42.3	2.10	88.41	42.3	2.09	88.48	42.4	2.11	89.64	44.0	2.31	98.38	43.7	2.25	87.67	42.8	2.23
December	91.80	43.1	2.13	91.16	42.0	2.13	92.45	42.2	2.14	100.70	43.6	2.34	100.25	44.0	2.28	90.90	44.0	2.24
1956: January	91.80	43.1	2.13	90.98	42.8	2.14	90.31	42.6	2.12	100.91	43.3	2.36	100.80	43.2	2.29	88.34	43.9	2.24
February	92.45	43.2	2.14	88.83	42.8	2.15	90.10	42.8	2.12	107.62	43.6	2.38	108.79	43.9	2.28	90.90	44.4	2.25
March	92.86	43.2	2.15	88.98	42.8	2.16	88.46	42.4	2.11	108.07	43.0	2.37	104.19	43.9	2.27	88.56	44.0	2.24
April	90.19	43.1	2.16	88.74	43.2	2.17	91.10	43.0	2.12	108.77	43.7	2.38	105.80	44.2	2.29	87.67	43.8	2.23
May	90.10	43.1	2.15	88.31	43.0	2.17	88.44	42.4	2.13	103.94	43.4	2.40	105.80	44.0	2.30	87.66	43.6	2.25
June	90.06	42.7	2.17	92.43	42.4	2.18	92.23	42.3	2.13	107.76	44.9	2.40	104.43	44.4	2.30	86.32	43.0	2.24
July	88.24	41.7	2.14	88.15	41.0	2.15	88.87	42.6	2.13	106.80	44.5	2.40	108.28	44.1	2.29	86.73	42.8	2.26
August	90.07	42.7	2.16	88.58	41.2	2.15	88.85	42.9	2.19	107.89	44.4	2.42	103.70	44.7	2.32	84.05	41.8	2.25
September	92.43	43.3	2.19	91.56	42.0	2.18	94.89	42.3	2.21	110.45	44.9	2.46	107.85	45.7	2.36	88.02	42.3	2.27
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Year and month	Machine and accessories			Special industry machinery (except metal working machinery) ⁷			Food-products machinery			Textile-machinery			Paper-industry machinery			Printing-trade machinery and equipment		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$98.73	42.3	\$2.33	\$79.84	41.0	\$1.94	\$81.86	41.2	\$1.97	\$70.22	38.9	\$1.79	\$92.94	43.2	\$1.92	\$88.01	41.4	\$2.13
1955: Average	102.83	44.0	2.33	83.38	42.9	1.99	84.66	41.5	2.04	74.30	41.5	1.79	88.00	44.5	2.00	82.08	41.9	2.21
September	102.06	43.8	2.33	84.80	42.4	2.00	87.14	42.3	2.06	73.53	41.3	1.79	90.50	44.9	2.03	83.04	42.1	2.21
October	103.90	43.6	2.36	88.08	42.6	2.02	86.82	42.0	2.06	74.22	41.4	1.80	91.15	44.9	2.03	87.30	42.3	2.25
November	101.80	44.3	2.29	88.85	42.5	2.02	86.91	41.5	2.07	73.48	41.7	1.81	90.20	45.7	2.04	87.41	43.1	2.26
December	110.33	44.4	2.48	88.38	42.8	2.04	88.19	42.4	2.08	78.62	42.1	1.82	97.08	47.1	2.08	100.53	43.9	2.29
1956: January	111.68	45.8	2.45	87.74	42.8	2.02	88.62	42.2	2.10	75.45	41.7	1.81	94.71	46.2	2.06	100.72	43.6	2.31
February	113.13	45.9	2.47</															

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	General industrial machinery ¹			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Flowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings
1964: Average	\$80.19	40.8	\$1.96	\$79.18	40.4	\$1.96	\$81.30	40.0	\$2.00	\$74.77	40.2	\$1.86	\$77.08	39.8	\$1.96	\$85.80	40.4	\$2.00
1965: Average	\$80.73	41.9	2.07	\$84.40	41.0	2.05	\$77.08	41.8	2.15	\$80.18	41.1	1.95	\$80.92	42.4	2.05	\$80.81	42.8	2.11
September	80.41	42.9	2.09	80.81	41.9	2.09	80.78	42.3	2.18	84.89	42.4	2.00	87.24	42.4	2.09	82.43	42.8	2.14
October	80.74	42.0	2.12	80.40	42.4	2.10	81.00	42.0	2.18	83.05	41.8	2.00	84.65	44.1	2.11	86.26	42.8	2.19
November	80.46	42.7	2.13	80.63	42.4	2.09	82.06	42.3	2.18	83.28	41.0	2.09	81.00	43.8	2.10	86.80	44.2	2.19
December	80.00	42.8	2.14	80.33	42.4	2.09	80.14	42.9	2.19	84.67	42.2	2.03	86.04	44.2	2.12	86.13	44.6	2.20
1966: January	81.38	42.7	2.14	80.24	42.7	2.09	85.91	42.4	2.21	84.08	41.0	2.09	81.81	42.9	2.14	86.14	42.8	2.21
February	81.81	42.7	2.15	80.78	42.0	2.11	85.94	42.7	2.20	84.48	41.6	2.03	80.09	42.1	2.14	84.41	42.2	2.19
March	81.89	42.6	2.15	80.94	42.1	2.11	85.24	42.9	2.22	84.88	41.8	2.03	80.18	41.4	2.13	80.09	42.7	2.18
April	82.23	42.7	2.16	80.92	42.9	2.11	85.07	42.9	2.23	84.46	41.9	2.04	80.09	41.9	2.15	83.02	42.9	2.18
May	82.89	42.9	2.17	80.88	42.8	2.11	84.44	42.8	2.23	84.08	41.8	2.04	80.78	42.2	2.15	84.26	42.9	2.20
June	82.87	42.8	2.18	80.31	42.9	2.12	85.78	42.7	2.25	86.94	41.8	2.08	87.32	41.0	2.12	86.29	42.8	2.19
July	82.60	41.6	2.18	87.84	41.2	2.25	85.94	42.0	2.27	87.87	41.7	2.10	82.82	39.4	2.12	81.54	41.0	2.19
August	82.54	42.2	2.20	86.61	41.9	2.12	87.61	42.9	2.28	85.70	41.2	2.08	86.54	40.0	2.17	86.44	42.9	2.23
September	82.22	42.7	2.20	81.28	42.4	2.10	101.76	42.3	2.25	87.30	41.6	2.10	88.96	42.0	2.22	86.20	42.7	2.26
Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Mechanical shavers, and industrial fur-naces and cores			Office and store machines and devices ¹			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service—industry and household machines ¹			Domestic laundry equipment		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings
1964: Average	\$80.00	40.8	\$2.00	\$79.30	39.8	\$1.99	\$85.17	39.8	\$2.14	\$72.00	40.0	\$1.94	\$77.82	39.8	\$1.97	\$76.00	39.8	\$2.00
1965: Average	\$80.70	41.6	2.08	\$82.41	40.2	2.08	\$86.84	40.2	2.21	\$76.19	40.1	1.90	\$82.84	40.8	2.05	\$85.07	40.9	2.08
September	80.70	41.2	2.08	80.04	40.6	2.07	86.05	40.2	2.22	77.08	40.6	1.92	82.41	40.1	2.05	81.16	42.8	2.13
October	80.08	42.8	2.11	80.40	40.9	2.09	85.21	40.8	2.25	79.08	41.2	1.94	84.65	40.6	2.09	85.67	41.9	2.14
November	82.78	41.8	2.19	80.56	40.7	2.09	86.13	40.8	2.25	86.79	41.6	1.94	86.00	41.4	2.14	86.84	40.8	2.17
December	81.81	42.7	2.18	87.14	41.3	2.11	85.00	41.2	2.26	81.34	41.5	1.99	81.16	42.4	2.16	87.90	42.9	2.22
1966: January	87.95	41.8	2.12	86.80	40.9	2.11	85.09	40.9	2.26	78.79	40.6	1.97	86.40	42.0	2.13	80.71	41.6	2.17
February	82.03	42.6	2.16	85.80	40.7	2.11	85.21	40.8	2.26	79.79	40.6	1.97	87.77	41.4	2.12	82.84	42.2	2.20
March	80.48	41.8	2.14	85.40	40.8	2.11	81.08	40.7	2.26	78.19	40.2	1.97	86.47	40.7	2.10	87.83	40.0	2.14
April	80.29	42.3	2.14	87.13	41.1	2.12	86.82	41.2	2.27	78.77	40.7	1.96	87.12	41.1	2.12	87.67	40.4	2.17
May	81.88	42.8	2.15	87.12	40.9	2.12	84.81	41.4	2.27	78.00	40.1	1.96	83.12	39.4	2.11	84.26	39.8	2.12
June	81.84	42.3	2.18	87.40	40.8	2.16	84.42	40.7	2.25	79.19	40.2	1.97	84.39	39.9	2.12	83.67	39.1	2.14
July	86.94	40.9	2.19	89.03	41.3	2.19	86.27	42.4	2.24	80.00	40.8	1.99	83.65	40.4	2.12	87.02	40.1	2.17
August	81.78	42.1	2.18	88.78	41.1	2.16	86.41	41.6	2.22	81.39	40.9	1.99	84.74	39.6	2.14	86.41	39.1	2.21
September	82.00	42.8	2.20	81.94	41.6	2.21	100.08	41.9	2.40	84.02	41.0	2.10	87.22	40.2	2.17	81.17	40.7	2.24
Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ¹			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings
1964: Average	\$74.00	40.0	\$1.85	\$79.00	39.8	\$2.00	\$77.81	39.3	\$1.98	\$78.00	40.0	\$1.95	\$78.00	39.0	\$1.97	\$76.25	39.1	\$1.98
1965: Average	79.19	41.9	1.99	\$82.81	40.2	2.05	\$84.40	40.8	2.07	\$85.80	42.1	2.04	\$82.00	40.9	2.03	\$80.92	42.8	2.09
September	81.79	42.6	1.99	84.42	40.2	2.10	81.81	40.0	2.09	86.39	42.7	2.07	\$85.28	41.6	2.08	\$84.87	44.4	2.13
October	81.41	42.4	1.92	84.65	40.8	2.09	84.19	39.9	2.11	85.00	42.8	2.06	86.32	41.7	2.07	82.06	42.8	2.13
November	81.45	42.8	1.93	87.77	41.4	2.12	80.08	41.8	2.17	80.51	43.1	2.10	86.39	41.8	2.07	87.20	42.6	2.16
December	82.17	42.4	1.95	86.00	40.9	2.11	82.44	42.4	2.17	80.01	42.4	2.13	87.99	42.1	2.09	87.65	42.9	2.17
1966: January	83.27	42.7	1.94	86.80	40.8	2.12	91.08	42.4	2.16	80.10	42.8	2.12	87.35	41.4	2.11	82.95	42.8	2.14
February	80.70	41.6	1.94	86.81	41.5	2.14	87.84	41.2	2.13	86.41	41.9	2.11	86.81	41.1	2.10	82.00	42.8	2.16
March	82.10	42.1	1.95	86.02	41.6	2.14	84.84	40.4	2.10	87.87	41.8	2.11	87.84	41.2	2.12	87.15	41.6	2.10
April	81.14	41.4	1.96	86.82	41.3	2.17	86.17	41.2	2.14	86.08	41.8	2.13	86.02	41.6	2.14	88.82	41.7	2.13
May	80.18	40.7	1.97	86.78	41.1	2.16	82.04	39.7	2.12	87.84	41.2	2.12	87.12	40.9	2.13	84.85	40.6	2.09
June	79.79	40.8	1.97	88.13	40.8	2.16	84.86	39.7	2.12	87.79	41.2	2.12	87.74	41.0	2.14	85.44	40.8	2.12
July	80.66	41.1	1.96	89.80	42.5	2.20	84.60	40.0	2.12	86.09	40.7	2.13	85.81	40.1	2.14	85.01	40.1	2.13
August	80.56	41.1	1.96	87.16	39.8	2.19	85.54	39.8	2.16	87.81	40.7	2.12	87.64	40.2	2.13	84.40	40.0	2.11
September	81.82	41.8	1.95	89.32	40.6	2.20	87.10	39.8	2.19	81.54	41.8	2.19	82.57	41.7	2.22	80.49	41.7	2.17
Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery																	
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ¹			Wiring devices and supplies			Cables and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings
1964: Average	\$79.82	41.1	\$1.98	\$72.44	39.8	\$1.82	\$77.89	40.2	\$1.96	\$67.73	39.0	\$1.71	\$74.61	39.9	\$1.87	\$73.62	39.8	\$1.82
1965: Average	85.45	42.2	2.02	79.82	40.7	1.98												

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switch-boards, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$62.62	40.3	\$2.06	\$78.39	40.2	\$1.95	\$73.93	40.4	\$1.88	\$83.62	41.6	\$2.01	\$75.53	39.4	\$1.92	\$70.30	40.4	\$1.74
1955: Average.....	65.80	41.1	2.09	84.23	41.7	2.03	79.98	40.6	1.97	82.42	42.8	2.11	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.04	42.1	1.83
September.....	64.99	39.5	2.15	87.58	42.3	2.07	73.06	39.1	1.97	84.80	44.2	2.14	79.50	39.9	1.95	75.79	42.8	1.84
October.....	66.81	41.5	2.14	87.35	42.2	2.07	80.09	42.2	2.04	86.55	44.7	2.16	81.16	41.2	1.97	81.00	43.1	1.88
November.....	66.00	41.4	2.14	81.80	40.1	2.04	86.80	42.4	2.04	83.31	43.0	2.17	81.88	41.4	1.97	83.10	44.2	1.88
December.....	60.30	42.0	2.15	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.00	42.2	2.04	82.83	43.5	2.15	80.16	40.9	1.96	84.42	44.2	1.91
1956: January.....	60.29	41.8	2.16	84.87	41.4	2.05	85.07	41.7	2.04	86.23	44.9	2.19	77.09	39.3	1.96	82.51	43.2	1.91
February.....	60.61	41.4	2.15	84.08	41.0	2.05	85.48	41.9	2.04	101.02	44.7	2.26	78.41	39.8	1.97	80.70	43.7	1.89
March.....	67.94	41.1	2.16	96.94	41.8	2.08	94.88	41.6	2.04	101.24	44.8	2.27	79.01	39.6	1.97	81.16	42.5	1.91
April.....	68.86	41.6	2.16	95.25	42.7	2.14	90.95	42.5	2.15	103.00	45.0	2.29	81.00	40.1	2.02	84.00	43.3	1.94
May.....	68.50	41.0	2.16	92.57	42.0	2.18	91.37	42.3	2.16	105.50	45.5	2.32	80.00	39.5	2.01	83.27	42.7	1.95
June.....	60.25	41.4	2.18	92.30	42.1	2.19	90.72	42.2	2.18	108.73	45.1	2.39	79.79	39.2	2.01	82.45	42.5	1.94
July.....	60.01	41.1	2.19	95.72	42.6	2.20	90.39	41.8	2.16	102.65	44.4	2.31	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.98	41.7	1.99
August.....	60.13	40.6	2.22	94.98	42.4	2.24	90.07	41.7	2.16	99.76	43.0	2.32	81.20	40.0	2.03	84.36	42.4	1.99
September.....	63.53	41.2	2.27	96.11	43.1	2.25	94.09	42.9	2.21	103.31	44.1	2.32	82.81	40.2	2.06	85.97	43.2	1.99
Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Electrical equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment ¹			Radio, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$75.84	39.8	\$1.92	\$65.07	39.2	\$1.66	\$68.66	39.7	\$1.73	\$67.49	39.7	\$1.70	\$63.90	39.3	\$1.61	\$60.20	40.3	\$1.90
1955: Average.....	83.94	41.2	2.05	69.37	40.1	1.73	72.80	40.5	1.79	69.77	40.1	1.74	66.40	40.0	1.65	60.94	42.1	2.11
September.....	82.43	40.4	2.04	69.19	35.2	1.71	74.34	41.3	1.80	70.30	40.4	1.74	66.80	41.6	1.63	65.21	44.7	2.13
October.....	85.40	41.3	2.07	72.51	41.2	1.76	73.12	41.5	1.81	71.40	40.8	1.75	70.55	41.5	1.70	66.06	44.9	2.14
November.....	85.07	40.9	2.08	74.49	41.8	1.78	75.53	41.8	1.82	71.81	40.8	1.76	70.47	41.7	1.69	65.47	44.2	2.16
December.....	85.90	41.3	2.08	74.82	41.8	1.79	73.17	41.3	1.82	71.45	40.6	1.76	68.26	40.7	1.68	66.57	44.5	2.17
1956: January.....	83.01	40.1	2.07	75.43	41.9	1.89	74.70	40.6	1.84	70.80	40.0	1.77	68.70	39.5	1.69	67.02	43.9	2.21
February.....	77.50	39.2	2.04	75.04	41.7	1.89	74.98	40.5	1.85	73.64	39.5	1.78	65.91	39.0	1.69	67.60	44.3	2.21
March.....	83.01	40.1	2.07	75.43	41.9	1.89	74.98	40.5	1.85	73.64	39.5	1.78	65.91	39.0	1.69	67.60	44.3	2.21
April.....	80.58	39.5	2.04	75.50	42.4	1.86	75.52	40.6	1.80	72.00	40.0	1.80	67.00	39.7	1.70	65.26	43.3	2.20
May.....	79.08	39.3	2.03	75.36	40.9	1.84	75.55	40.4	1.87	72.23	39.9	1.81	67.53	39.9	1.70	65.94	42.7	2.20
June.....	80.55	39.1	2.06	75.73	40.3	1.82	74.59	40.1	1.80	72.43	40.0	1.81	65.40	38.7	1.69	62.62	42.1	2.20
July.....	81.56	39.4	2.07	71.50	39.8	1.81	73.20	39.2	1.87	72.83	39.8	1.83	63.61	37.2	1.71	64.66	39.3	2.16
August.....	83.37	39.7	2.10	72.74	40.2	1.81	75.78	40.3	1.85	73.75	40.3	1.88	67.12	38.5	1.73	62.66	41.9	2.21
September.....	87.91	40.7	2.16	73.39	40.1	1.82	76.92	40.7	1.89	74.15	40.3	1.84	70.32	40.2	1.75	64.57	42.6	2.22
Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Miscellaneous electrical products ¹			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles ¹		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$68.95	39.4	\$1.75	\$76.82	39.6	\$1.94	\$58.80	39.0	\$1.51	\$75.06	40.7	\$1.84	\$66.27	40.5	\$2.13	\$69.91	40.6	\$2.19
1955: Average.....	74.48	40.7	1.83	85.07	41.7	2.04	61.07	39.4	1.55	82.02	40.9	2.03	69.44	41.9	2.23	67.78	42.7	2.29
September.....	77.81	41.5	1.87	92.59	44.3	2.09	61.15	39.2	1.56	84.67	41.3	2.04	63.11	41.2	2.26	66.23	41.3	2.29
October.....	78.54	42.0	1.87	96.05	44.1	2.11	61.31	39.3	1.56	82.82	40.6	2.04	64.21	41.5	2.27	68.65	41.9	2.34
November.....	79.48	42.5	1.87	90.98	43.9	2.10	68.52	40.2	1.58	86.11	41.6	2.07	68.21	42.7	2.29	104.96	44.1	2.36
December.....	79.40	41.6	1.91	90.89	43.5	2.09	64.06	39.8	1.61	86.21	41.1	2.10	68.53	41.9	2.28	95.69	42.1	2.32
1956: January.....	77.59	40.5	1.91	85.29	41.0	2.06	65.52	39.7	1.60	82.50	40.0	2.06	69.33	40.6	2.25	90.97	39.9	2.28
February.....	77.53	40.6	1.91	82.56	39.7	2.06	65.77	40.6	1.62	86.18	41.4	2.13	69.26	39.9	2.24	87.55	38.4	2.26
March.....	79.92	40.7	1.99	83.83	40.3	2.06	64.33	40.3	1.60	86.61	41.6	2.13	69.90	40.4	2.25	90.67	39.8	2.27
April.....	79.70	40.8	1.98	83.21	40.2	2.07	64.86	40.3	1.61	87.24	41.2	2.13	61.70	40.6	2.26	90.97	39.9	2.27
May.....	76.36	40.4	1.89	82.99	39.9	2.06	64.40	40.0	1.61	88.39	41.9	2.14	69.99	39.6	2.27	85.72	37.6	2.28
June.....	76.57	40.2	1.90	83.77	39.7	2.11	64.16	40.1	1.60	87.26	41.3	2.13	61.57	39.9	2.29	86.47	38.5	2.31
July.....	78.36	40.2	1.90	83.77	39.7	2.11	63.20	40.0	1.59	86.67	40.5	2.14	63.84	40.8	2.30	92.97	39.9	2.31
August.....	79.95	40.5	1.90	86.71	40.9	2.12	63.36	39.6	1.60	88.56	41.0	2.16	64.23	40.8	2.31	90.30	39.7	2.35
September.....	79.74	40.6	1.93	86.42	41.4	2.16	64.50	39.6	1.60	87.10	40.7	2.14	67.70	41.4	2.30	90.08	40.6	2.40
Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ¹			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$69.73	40.6	\$2.21	\$75.96	40.2	\$1.89	\$75.81	39.9	\$1.90	\$63.07	40.9	\$2.06	\$65.07	40.9	\$2.06	\$65.06	40.7	\$2.09
1955: Average.....	68.87	42.3	2.31	81.77	41.3	1.96	84.44	41.8	2.02	89.60	41.8	2.17	89.02	41.8	2.17	88.97	41.8	2.17
September.....	67.00	41.3	2.35	79.00	39.7	1.99	86.73	41.9	2.07	90.67	41.4	2.19	80.03	41.2	2.18	89.98	40.9	2.20
October.....	69.54	42.0	2.37	79.39	40.3	1.97	86.31	41.9	2.06	91.30	41.5	2.20	80.23	41.2	2.19	91.60	41.3	2.22
November.....	105.89	44.3	2.39	79.40	40.1	1.99	89.25	43.5	2.10	91.32	41.6	2.20	80.43	41.3	2.19	92.57	41.7	2.22
December.....	69.17	42.2	2.35	78.24	39.9	1.98	86.74	41.6	2.09	90.20	42.2	2.23	80.44	41.8	2.19	90.78	42.8	2.25
1956: January.....	61.77	39.9	2.30	79.00	40.1	1.97	81.39	39.7	2.05	92.82	42.0	2.21	81.22	41.7	2.19	90.08	42.7	2.25</

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and Month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ²			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ⁴		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$52.76	38.0	\$2.06	\$53.70	41.3	\$2.06	\$60.50	35.7	\$2.09	\$62.36	38.5	\$2.14	\$71.15	40.2	\$1.77	\$62.36	38.5	\$2.13
1955: Average.....	\$61.25	41.4	2.18	\$61.49	41.7	2.17	\$65.53	34.4	2.12	\$65.41	36.1	2.21	\$70.12	40.3	1.79	\$60.69	40.3	2.25
September.....	\$61.75	43.4	2.22	\$61.65	42.3	2.21	\$64.95	34.5	2.15	\$66.21	39.5	2.25	\$68.05	38.0	1.77	\$64.25	40.5	2.31
October.....	\$61.34	43.9	2.24	\$61.79	42.7	2.22	\$64.24	34.0	2.15	\$67.65	36.7	2.25	\$71.33	40.3	1.77	\$61.54	39.5	2.30
November.....	\$61.47	45.3	2.23	\$61.00	42.6	2.23	\$62.73	34.3	2.16	\$65.65	37.9	2.26	\$70.09	39.6	1.77	\$60.67	40.2	2.33
December.....	\$65.40	43.4	2.25	\$65.10	42.9	2.24	\$65.15	39.7	2.17	\$66.07	39.5	2.27	\$71.10	40.4	1.78	\$61.41	41.2	2.34
1956: January.....	\$62.77	41.6	2.23	\$65.16	42.3	2.25	\$64.93	39.0	2.17	\$67.55	36.7	2.27	\$71.15	40.3	1.77	\$64.77	40.3	2.34
February.....	\$62.38	41.8	2.21	\$65.20	42.5	2.24	\$65.35	39.3	2.17	\$68.21	39.0	2.29	\$71.10	40.4	1.78	\$64.13	40.4	2.32
March.....	\$61.91	41.4	2.22	\$64.33	42.3	2.23	\$65.99	39.4	2.20	\$69.09	38.0	2.31	\$73.31	40.9	1.79	\$65.59	41.0	2.33
April.....	\$65.44	41.9	2.23	\$65.82	42.4	2.26	\$67.15	39.6	2.19	\$69.45	38.5	2.29	\$74.03	40.9	1.81	\$66.35	40.9	2.35
May.....	\$65.42	42.6	2.24	\$67.35	42.9	2.27	\$68.26	40.3	2.19	\$69.00	40.0	2.30	\$74.70	41.5	1.80	\$64.54	40.4	2.34
June.....	\$64.92	42.0	2.20	\$66.30	43.3	2.25	\$69.03	40.1	2.22	\$69.45	40.0	2.31	\$73.31	40.6	1.81	\$65.27	40.2	2.37
July.....	\$67.13	42.6	2.26	\$66.87	43.3	2.26	\$69.50	40.0	2.22	\$71.83	40.1	2.29	\$72.90	39.4	1.84	\$67.17	41.0	2.37
August.....	\$66.70	42.7	2.26	\$66.31	42.7	2.26	\$69.17	39.8	2.26	\$72.34	39.5	2.23	\$73.60	40.1	1.80	\$66.71	39.5	2.37
September.....	\$66.27	43.1	2.25	\$66.79	42.4	2.23	\$69.35	39.8	2.27	\$72.13	39.8	2.24	\$75.81	39.9	1.90	\$66.40	41.0	2.40
Instruments and related products—Continued																		
Year and Month	Locomotives and parts			Railroad streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$84.15	38.7	\$2.12	\$81.30	38.3	\$2.12	\$71.94	39.1	\$1.94	\$73.20	40.0	\$1.93	\$89.20	40.9	\$2.05	\$74.40	40.0	\$1.95
1955: Average.....	\$94.99	41.9	2.25	\$87.61	39.2	2.24	\$77.55	41.4	1.98	\$77.90	40.5	1.91	\$88.90	41.3	2.19	\$72.15	40.9	1.94
September.....	\$100.43	42.1	2.33	\$89.77	39.2	2.30	\$81.09	42.5	1.92	\$79.35	41.3	1.93	\$91.54	41.5	2.19	\$81.06	41.6	1.97
October.....	\$94.81	41.4	2.29	\$89.01	39.7	2.30	\$82.50	42.0	1.95	\$80.32	41.4	1.94	\$89.63	41.3	2.17	\$81.77	41.3	1.96
November.....	\$97.57	42.1	2.32	\$91.00	39.9	2.34	\$81.16	42.5	1.91	\$80.81	41.5	1.94	\$90.25	41.4	2.18	\$81.99	41.3	1.99
December.....	\$95.18	42.5	2.31	\$90.11	40.3	2.35	\$79.93	42.7	1.89	\$80.73	41.4	1.95	\$91.10	41.6	2.19	\$83.40	41.7	2.00
1956: January.....	\$95.49	42.7	2.33	\$91.08	39.9	2.34	\$77.55	40.5	1.91	\$79.07	40.8	1.95	\$91.52	41.6	2.20	\$82.90	41.3	2.00
February.....	\$95.10	42.8	2.31	\$90.45	39.5	2.33	\$77.38	40.3	1.92	\$80.38	41.0	1.95	\$91.74	41.7	2.23	\$82.90	41.3	2.00
March.....	\$102.26	42.6	2.35	\$92.26	39.1	2.36	\$79.59	40.5	1.92	\$80.38	40.8	1.97	\$92.80	41.8	2.25	\$82.93	41.0	2.02
April.....	\$99.96	42.9	2.33	\$92.73	39.2	2.36	\$78.55	40.7	1.92	\$81.36	41.1	1.98	\$93.91	42.2	2.22	\$84.45	41.6	2.03
May.....	\$100.60	42.9	2.33	\$90.94	39.4	2.32	\$77.59	40.2	1.93	\$81.19	40.8	1.98	\$94.91	42.3	2.22	\$83.94	41.3	2.03
June.....	\$102.82	43.2	2.36	\$90.30	39.0	2.33	\$80.30	40.3	1.96	\$80.79	40.6	1.99	\$92.99	41.7	2.23	\$82.93	40.5	2.04
July.....	\$101.01	42.8	2.36	\$90.36	39.4	2.37	\$78.00	40.5	1.95	\$81.41	40.5	2.01	\$95.40	42.4	2.25	\$81.00	40.1	2.04
August.....	\$94.89	40.9	2.32	\$85.86	39.7	2.34	\$77.60	40.0	1.94	\$82.31	40.7	2.02	\$95.02	42.3	2.27	\$82.01	40.2	2.04
September.....	\$101.38	42.3	2.39	\$92.44	39.6	2.43	\$78.35	40.9	1.94	\$84.25	41.2	2.04	\$96.24	42.3	2.28	\$85.49	41.1	2.06
Instruments and related products—Continued																		
Year and Month	Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$73.55	40.4	\$1.87	\$86.90	40.0	\$1.87	\$58.95	39.3	\$1.50	\$60.56	40.7	\$1.90	\$64.32	39.1	\$1.95	\$64.31	39.9	\$1.91
1955: Average.....	\$78.30	40.6	1.93	\$86.93	40.6	1.70	\$52.52	40.5	1.54	\$55.49	41.1	2.00	\$69.30	40.0	1.73	\$67.40	40.6	1.96
September.....	\$77.57	40.4	1.92	\$86.94	40.9	1.71	\$54.94	41.3	1.57	\$57.34	41.5	2.12	\$71.25	40.5	1.76	\$65.90	40.9	1.97
October.....	\$79.25	40.9	1.94	\$71.51	41.1	1.74	\$55.36	43.0	1.66	\$58.05	41.4	2.14	\$73.45	41.4	1.77	\$68.25	41.2	1.98
November.....	\$81.76	41.1	1.99	\$79.86	41.2	1.72	\$55.00	42.3	1.56	\$58.45	41.8	2.14	\$73.00	41.4	1.78	\$68.46	41.1	1.99
December.....	\$81.99	41.2	1.99	\$79.69	41.1	1.72	\$55.53	42.1	1.56	\$58.44	41.6	2.15	\$73.55	40.2	1.78	\$70.94	41.2	1.79
1956: January.....	\$81.81	40.7	2.01	\$79.56	40.5	1.73	\$52.40	40.0	1.56	\$58.40	41.2	2.17	\$70.17	39.2	1.70	\$69.95	40.5	1.73
February.....	\$81.20	40.4	2.01	\$79.99	40.5	1.74	\$54.53	41.1	1.57	\$58.40	41.2	2.17	\$70.13	39.4	1.76	\$69.43	40.6	1.73
March.....	\$80.80	40.2	2.01	\$79.47	40.5	1.74	\$55.35	41.1	1.59	\$58.44	40.8	2.17	\$69.03	39.9	1.77	\$69.89	40.4	1.73
April.....	\$82.62	40.9	2.02	\$79.52	40.7	1.74	\$55.19	41.0	1.59	\$58.52	41.2	2.18	\$69.60	39.1	1.78	\$70.47	40.5	1.74
May.....	\$83.41	40.5	2.05	\$79.53	40.3	1.75	\$56.99	40.5	1.65	\$59.09	41.1	2.18	\$69.09	38.5	1.79	\$69.55	40.2	1.74
June.....	\$82.00	40.5	2.05	\$79.05	40.0	1.75	\$56.25	40.9	1.62	\$58.34	41.4	2.17	\$69.67	38.5	1.81	\$69.77	40.1	1.74
July.....	\$83.02	40.3	2.06	\$79.75	40.2	1.76	\$56.90	40.0	1.62	\$59.62	40.9	2.24	\$70.05	38.7	1.81	\$69.90	39.6	1.74
August.....	\$84.05	40.8	2.06	\$71.51	40.4	1.77	\$53.39	39.9	1.57	\$59.39	41.3	2.24	\$72.25	39.7	1.82	\$69.95	40.2	1.74
September.....	\$85.70	41.2	2.09	\$72.67	40.6	1.79	\$54.00	40.0	1.60	\$61.92	42.0	2.26	\$73.20	40.0	1.83	\$71.10	40.4	1.76
Instruments and related products—Continued																		
Year and Month	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ¹			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods ¹			Games, toys, dolls, and children's articles		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$68.15	41.3	\$1.85	\$65.00	41.4	\$1.87	\$73.90	41.1	\$1.80	\$72.14	40.8	\$1.79	\$68.74	39.9	\$1.81	\$68.92	39.7	\$1.82
1955: Average.....	\$71.40	42.0	1.70	\$67.04	41.9	1.60	\$79.95	42.3	1.89	\$73.07	40.5	1.84	\$69.25	39.2	1.84	\$69.28	39.4	1.53
September.....	\$73.95	43.0	1.72	\$68.73	42.7	1.61	\$80.02	42.5	1.89	\$77.95	41.7	1.87	\$61.45	39.0	1.84	\$61.00	40.3	1.53
October.....	\$73.30	42.5	1.73	\$71.91	42.3	1.64	\$79.95	44.2	1.89	\$79.32	43.0	1.90	\$62.69	40.3	1.73	\$64.11	41.5	1.53
November.....	\$73.94	43.3	1.74	\$68.76	42.5	1.62	\$77.37	44.3	1.87	\$79.95	43.9	1.90	\$62.25	39.7	1.87	\$62.60	39.5	1.57
December.....	\$74.91	43.3	1.73	\$71.01	43.3	1.64	\$84.30	43.4	1.94	\$79.19	43.9	1.89	\$61.15	39.2	1.89	\$60.53	39.4	1.53
1956: January.....	\$73.99	42.1	1.71	\$68.10	42.3	1.61	\$80.00	41.7	1.92	\$77.27	41.1	1.86	\$61.78	39.1	1.89	\$60.67	39.4	1.56
February.....	\$72.16	42.2	1.71	\$														

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Transportation and public utilities		
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																				
	Sporting and athletic goods			Furs, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads ¹					
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings			
1964: Average	\$28.50	38.1	\$1.51	\$41.06	40.7	\$1.86	\$27.23	38.2	\$1.46	\$27.87	40.4	\$1.68	\$44.47	38.8	\$1.67	\$78.74	40.8	\$1.88			
1965: Average	\$29.98	38.2	1.55	\$42.85	41.1	1.88	\$28.18	38.1	1.58	27.98	41.0	1.73	70.89	38.4	1.74	81.71	41.9	1.95			
September	\$1.54			\$1.45			\$1.16			\$1.34			\$1.77			\$1.76					
October	\$1.31			\$1.44			\$1.51			\$1.55			\$1.77			\$1.78					
November	\$2.57	38.9	1.88	\$5.10	41.2	1.87	\$6.18	40.9	1.88	\$4.16	41.9	1.77	\$2.18	41.0	1.78	\$4.55	42.6	1.6			
December	\$3.88	40.4	1.88	\$5.10	41.5	1.87	\$3.88	41.2	1.83	\$3.81	41.7	1.77	\$3.88	41.1	1.80	\$2.12	41.9	1.96			
1966: January	\$3.88	38.9	1.88	\$3.31	40.2	1.58	\$3.88	40.4	1.88	\$2.62	40.9	1.78	\$3.88	40.4	1.82	\$8.73	41.3	2.13			
February	\$2.44	38.9	1.88	\$4.08	41.3	1.87	\$2.71	40.2	1.88	\$2.28	40.9	1.77	\$3.88	40.4	1.82	\$8.73	41.3	2.13			
March	\$4.08	38.8	1.61	\$5.67	41.3	1.88	\$2.28	38.4	1.88	\$3.87	41.5	1.78	\$3.88	40.1	1.83	\$7.78	41.8	2.18			
April	\$2.40	38.8	1.52	\$3.88	40.9	1.61	\$3.88	38.9	1.61	\$3.88	41.5	1.80	\$3.11	40.8	1.81	\$1.41	41.9	2.11			
May	\$3.88	38.7	1.61	\$3.17	41.1	1.61	\$3.87	38.9	1.62	\$4.16	41.5	1.80	\$4.38	40.3	1.65	\$8.41	42.2	2.1			
June	\$1.70	38.0	1.60	\$7.24	41.0	1.64	\$1.62	38.0	1.88	\$4.21	41.0	1.81	\$4.77	40.2	1.88	\$7.78	41.6	2.11			
July	\$1.82	38.4	1.61	\$5.98	40.2	1.64	\$8.13	38.9	1.67	\$4.21	41.0	1.82	\$3.87	38.5	1.87	\$3.67	40.0	2.11			
August	\$3.00	38.2	1.63	\$6.01	41.0	1.61	\$3.73	38.3	1.88	\$5.56	41.3	1.83	\$4.50	40.3	1.85	\$8.83	42.8	2.06			
September	\$5.27	38.8	1.64	\$4.57	38.8	1.63	\$1.94	38.2	1.59	\$8.24	42.6	1.87	\$4.77	40.2	1.88						
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																					
Year and month	Communication																		Other public utilities		
	Local railways and bus lines																				
	Telephone ⁴			Switchboard operating employees ⁵			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ⁶			Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities								
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings			
1964: Average	\$78.15	43.2	\$1.81	\$88.46	38.9	\$1.78	\$58.61	37.0	\$1.55	\$97.61	43.0	\$2.27	\$78.15	41.0	\$1.83	\$88.43	41.2	\$2.05			
1965: Average	\$80.60	43.1	1.87	72.07	38.6	1.82	\$98.72	37.8	1.86	101.56	43.0	2.32	78.54	42.0	1.87	\$88.43	41.2	2.10			
September	\$1.70			\$1.80			\$1.81			\$2.31			\$1.87			\$1.87					
October	\$1.81			\$1.80			\$1.81			\$2.31			\$1.87			\$1.87					
November	\$1.81			\$1.80			\$1.81			\$2.31			\$1.87			\$1.87					
December	\$1.81			\$1.80			\$1.81			\$2.31			\$1.87			\$1.87					
1966: January	\$1.81			\$1.80			\$1.81			\$2.31			\$1.87			\$1.87					
February	\$2.00	42.8	1.98	\$1.94	38.1	1.94	\$3.29	37.9	1.90	\$6.33	42.0	2.31	\$7.21	41.6	1.89	\$8.37	41.1	2.18			
March	\$3.28	42.9	1.94	\$1.94	38.1	1.94	\$3.15	37.2	1.88	\$6.37	42.6	2.31	\$7.81	41.7	1.89	\$8.10	41.1	2.17			
April	\$3.27	42.7	1.95	\$2.34	38.1	1.88	\$3.28	37.1	1.80	\$10.25	42.4	2.31	\$7.28	42.0	1.89	\$8.45	41.3	2.19			
May	\$4.58	43.5	1.94	\$2.18	38.0	1.88	\$3.29	37.6	1.80	\$10.28	42.2	2.32	\$8.44	42.0	1.91	\$9.42	41.8	2.22			
June	\$3.88	43.0	1.96	\$7.10	38.3	1.88	\$3.78	37.5	1.82	\$10.40	42.1	2.32	\$8.57	42.0	1.90	\$1.61	41.9	2.20			
July	\$3.73	42.3	1.88	\$4.31	38.9	1.88	\$3.41	38.1	1.81	\$8.34	42.3	2.02	\$8.34	42.2	2.02	\$1.41	41.4	2.18			
August	\$5.30	42.3	1.97	\$2.89	38.4	1.85	\$3.16	37.6	1.80	\$10.22	42.4	2.31	\$8.28	42.5	2.03	\$1.89	41.2	2.23			
September	\$4.91	42.1	1.97	\$4.21	38.9	1.80	\$1.50	38.2	1.61	\$10.69	44.0	2.32	\$8.26	42.0	2.05	\$5.15	41.4	2.25			
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																					
Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																		Other retail trade		
	Other public utilities—Continued																				
	Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores					
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings			
1964: Average	\$64.67	41.2	\$2.06	\$76.12	41.0	\$1.88	\$64.26	41.8	\$2.08	\$73.68	40.4	\$1.82	\$88.70	38.1	\$1.84	\$48.71	35.4	\$1.18			
1965: Average	\$68.17	41.2	2.14	\$3.62	40.9	2.08	\$7.57	41.9	2.11	\$7.18	40.7	1.91	\$8.50	38.0	1.91	\$1.61	35.3	1.18			
September	\$8.43	41.4	2.16	\$3.42	41.1	2.03	\$6.68	41.7	2.15	\$7.65	40.7	1.88	\$8.52	38.1	1.92	\$2.12	38.1	1.20			
October	\$8.00	41.2	2.17	\$3.49	41.5	2.08	\$6.68	41.9	2.17	\$7.88	40.7	1.94	\$8.99	38.8	1.82	\$1.78	34.8	1.20			
November	\$8.47	41.5	2.18	\$3.70	41.4	2.06	\$6.62	41.8	2.17	\$7.88	40.7	1.94	\$8.97	38.6	1.82	\$1.71	34.8	1.18			
December	\$8.67	41.4	2.19	\$3.88	41.4	2.08	\$6.84	41.4	2.17	\$7.88	40.8	1.98	\$8.71	38.4	1.89	\$2.04	37.1	1.18			
1966: January	\$1.08	41.4	2.29	\$4.02	41.0	2.00	\$6.08	41.6	2.18	\$7.88	40.9	1.98	\$8.44	38.6	1.84	\$3.05	35.0	1.22			
February	\$8.64	41.2	2.28	\$3.08	40.7	1.94	\$6.08	41.3	2.18	\$7.88	40.9	1.98	\$8.39	38.5	1.84	\$2.88	34.9	1.22			
March	\$1.72	41.5	2.31	\$3.28	40.4	2.00	\$2.61	40.8	2.31	\$8.00	40.2	2.01	\$8.10	38.4	1.88	\$2.88	34.8	1.24			
April	\$1.91	41.7	2.23	\$4.02	40.6	2.02	\$6.95	41.8	2.24	\$8.00	40.2	2.01	\$8.10	38.4	1.88	\$2.88	34.8	1.24			
May	\$1.91	41.7	2.23	\$4.02	40.6	2.02	\$6.95	41.8	2.24	\$8.00	40.2	2.01	\$8.10	38.4	1.88	\$2.88	34.8	1.24			
June	\$8.18	41.0	2.34	\$6.38	40.7	2.12	\$6.36	41.4	2.26	\$1.41	40.2	2.02	\$1.18	36.7	1.58	\$4.10	33.0	1.26			
July	\$4.00	41.9	2.28	\$6.48	40.0	2.13	\$3.46	41.4	2.28	\$2.22	40.1	2.02	\$2.17	38.1	1.50	\$4.73	33.8	1.26			
August	\$4.24	41.7	2.25	\$6.38	40.7	2.12	\$2.62	40.8	2.27	\$1.41	40.2	2.02	\$1.78	38.1	1.58	\$4.50	33.6	1.25			
September	\$4.35	41.6	2.28	\$6.80	41.3	2.15	\$4.35	41.3	2.29	\$2.83	40.6	2.04	\$2.21	38.2	1.59	\$4.32	34.9	1.27			
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																					
Year and month	Retail trade—Continued																		Other retail trade		
	Department stores and general merchandise houses																				
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliances stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores								
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings			
1964: Average	\$48.66	38.9	\$1.36	\$80.25	38.5	\$2.05	\$74.43	44.3	\$1.68	\$48.51	35.8	\$1.31	\$62.73	42.3	\$1.51	\$67.34	43.1	\$1.55			
1965: Average	\$47.02	38.0	1.33	\$81.72	38.1	1.62	\$76.04	44.0	1.81	\$48.52	35.2	1.33	\$64.94	42.1	1.50	\$68.52	43.1	1.63			
September	\$1.11			\$1.34			\$1.64			\$1.34			\$1.72			\$1.63					
October	\$1.70			\$1.34			\$1.64			\$1.34			\$1.72			\$1.63					
November	\$1.70			\$1.34			\$1.64			\$1.34			\$1.72			\$1.63					
December	\$1.70			\$1.34			\$1.64			\$1.34			\$1.72			\$1.63					
1966: January	\$1.70			\$1.34			\$1.64			\$1.34			\$1.72			\$1.63					
February	\$1.70			\$1.34			\$1.64			\$1.34			\$1.72			\$1.63					
March	\$1.70			\$1.34			\$1.64			\$1.34			\$1.72			\$1.63					
April	\$1.70			\$1.34			\$1.64			\$1.34			\$1.72			\$1.63					
May	\$1.70			\$1.34			\$1.64			\$1.34			\$1.72			\$1.63					
June	\$1.70			\$1.34			\$1.64			\$1.34			\$1.72			\$1.63					
July	\$1.70			\$1.34			\$1.64			\$1.34			\$1.72			\$1.63					
August	\$1.70			\$1.34			\$1.64			\$1.34			\$1.72			\$1.63					
September	\$1.70			\$1.34			\$1.64			\$1.34			\$1.72			\$1.63					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate ¹			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ²			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution ³
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$67.39	\$85.02	\$70.06	\$68.13	41.8	\$9.96	\$46.10	40.1	\$1.09	\$47.13	39.6	\$1.19	\$38.99
1955: Average.....	69.38	102.13	78.39	41.69	41.5	.99	46.70	40.3	1.01	47.49	39.5	1.30	94.89
September.....	69.09	99.60	74.03	41.30	41.2	1.00	46.70	40.3	1.01	48.26	40.3	1.30	94.89
October.....	69.26	99.00	73.96	41.60	41.5	1.00	41.01	40.6	1.01	48.34	40.3	1.30	95.98
November.....	69.49	96.61	73.84	41.60	41.6	1.00	41.11	40.3	1.02	47.69	39.6	1.30	95.13
December.....	69.89	96.24	74.94	42.02	41.6	1.01	41.31	40.6	1.02	47.93	39.6	1.31	94.61
1956: January.....	61.73	90.66	78.78	41.61	41.2	1.01	41.51	40.3	1.03	47.34	39.5	1.23	95.21
February.....	61.61	97.31	73.49	41.41	41.9	1.01	40.99	40.1	1.02	47.31	39.7	1.23	95.55
March.....	61.75	98.53	76.30	41.30	41.2	1.00	41.70	40.1	1.04	47.97	39.0	1.23	97.49
April.....	61.90	103.76	76.62	41.71	41.3	1.01	43.13	40.5	1.04	48.99	39.9	1.23	95.94
May.....	61.51	100.43	77.06	42.02	40.8	1.00	43.44	40.9	1.04	51.81	41.3	1.26	95.46
June.....	61.33	96.19	77.39	42.43	40.8	1.04	42.95	40.9	1.05	51.69	40.7	1.27	95.50
July.....	62.11	94.75	76.22	42.23	41.0	1.03	42.42	40.4	1.05	49.90	39.6	1.30	95.35
August.....	61.79	96.23	77.77	42.43	40.8	1.04	43.30	39.9	1.05	48.30	39.1	1.27	92.02
September.....	61.73	98.71	78.08	42.43	40.8	1.04	43.33	40.3	1.05	51.30	40.0	1.25	93.18

¹ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

⁵ Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Beginning with January 1956, class I railroads include only those having annual operating revenues of \$2,500,000 or more. This class formerly included all railroads having annual operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or more.

⁶ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as

switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1955 such employees made up 41 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1955 such employees made up 35 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

⁹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

¹⁰ New series; beginning with January 1956, data are not comparable with those for earlier years.

See footnote 1, p. 1484.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Non-agricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Year	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average.....	\$23.96	\$40.17	\$23.86	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$29.70	1955: September.....	\$77.71	\$97.63	\$94.73	\$94.19	\$40.70	\$26.49
1940: Average.....	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.20	17.93	29.93	October.....	78.80	98.22	95.88	94.91	41.01	26.68
1941: Average.....	26.06	47.08	26.00	46.00	18.40	30.71	November.....	79.53	99.15	96.08	95.60	41.11	26.73
1942: Average.....	26.05	42.88	25.93	40.24	20.34	30.18	December.....	79.71	99.40	104.73	93.18	41.31	26.92
1943: Average.....	42.14	68.20	41.63	66.24	22.08	31.10	1956: January.....	78.55	98.54	104.22	90.94	41.51	26.23
1944: Average.....	44.08	61.26	43.27	60.18	25.05	34.51	February.....	78.17	98.21	102.18	90.05	40.90	25.69
1945: Average.....	44.30	57.73	43.25	57.85	27.73	35.06	March.....	78.78	98.60	102.28	90.28	41.70	26.58
1946: Average.....	42.82	52.54	40.03	50.50	26.20	35.21	April.....	78.90	98.75	104.46	91.78	42.13	26.60
1947: Average.....	46.97	52.23	46.60	50.73	22.71	34.26	May.....	79.00	98.68	106.03	91.87	42.54	26.66
1948: Average.....	54.14	52.67	72.13	70.16	24.23	32.30	June.....	79.19	98.15	107.32	92.79	42.66	26.90
1949: Average.....	54.99	53.95	63.28	62.16	24.98	34.26	July.....	79.00	97.83	102.16	92.32	42.42	26.26
1950: Average.....	58.23	57.71	70.25	68.43	25.47	34.50	August.....	79.79	98.21	102.40	97.75	41.90	26.87
1951: Average.....	64.71	60.30	77.79	70.06	27.81	34.06	September.....	81.40	98.51	106.40	90.96	42.82	26.14
1952: Average.....	67.97	60.60	78.09	68.80	26.63	34.04							
1953: Average.....	71.60	62.67	83.21	74.57	26.09	34.60							
1954: Average.....	71.96	62.60	80.85	70.43	26.10	34.95							
1955: Average.....	76.83	66.53	*90.26	*84.07	40.70	35.55							

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

² Preliminary.

*Corrected.

See footnote 1, p. 1484.

TABLE C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Amount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average.....	\$23.96	45.1	\$23.86	\$39.70	\$23.63	\$39.70	1955: September.....	\$77.71	148.8	\$94.08	\$55.77	\$71.40	\$62.14
1940: Average.....	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	October.....	78.80	149.2	94.70	56.31	72.08	62.69
1941: Average.....	26.06	50.9	26.05	44.90	26.28	46.55	November.....	79.53	150.2	95.88	56.95	72.85	63.35
1942: Average.....	26.05	48.2	25.77	45.88	26.38	52.05	December.....	79.71	150.5	95.64	57.23	73.00	63.64
1943: Average.....	42.14	81.5	36.01	68.60	41.30	85.68	1956: January.....	78.55	148.8	94.74	56.49	72.07	62.99
1944: Average.....	44.08	87.0	38.20	50.92	44.08	86.50	February.....	78.17	147.0	94.44	55.23	71.77	62.63
1945: Average.....	44.30	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	85.88	March.....	78.78	148.8	94.92	55.60	72.28	62.90
1946: Average.....	42.82	82.8	37.73	45.23	43.20	81.90	April.....	78.90	149.2	95.08	56.04	72.42	63.08
1947: Average.....	46.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	45.24	80.81	May.....	79.00	149.2	95.08	56.40	72.43	62.70
1948: Average.....	54.14	102.2	47.43	48.14	53.17	81.72	June.....	79.19	149.6	95.24	56.14	72.58	62.46
1949: Average.....	54.99	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	82.88	July.....	79.00	149.2	95.08	55.63	72.43	61.91
1950: Average.....	58.23	112.0	51.00	48.70	57.21	85.65	August.....	79.79	150.7	95.71	56.26	73.06	62.55
1951: Average.....	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.60	61.26	85.21	September.....	81.40	153.7	96.97	57.19	74.37	63.51
1952: Average.....	67.97	126.4	55.96	49.04	62.62	86.05							
1953: Average.....	71.60	136.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	86.30							
1954: Average.....	71.96	136.7	59.55	51.87	66.78	86.17							
1955: Average.....	76.83	144.5	63.15	55.15	70.45	81.53							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C-2.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

² Preliminary.

See footnote 1, p. 1484.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is contained in a technical note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised May 1954), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries¹

Year	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Year and month	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Ex-cluding over-time	Gross	Ex-cluding over-time		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Ex-cluding over-time	Gross	Ex-cluding over-time
		Amount	Index (1947-49=100)							Amount	Index (1947-49=100)				
1941: A verage.....	\$0.739	\$0.702	84.5	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.635	1950: September.....	\$1.90	\$1.83	142.1	\$2.94	\$1.98	\$1.72	\$1.67
1942: A verage.....	.853	.808	83.8	.847	.801	.723	.688	October.....	1.91	1.84	143.0	2.94	1.98	1.72	1.67
1943: A verage.....	.961	.944	94.4	1.000	.976	.803	.783	November.....	1.90	1.85	143.0	2.95	1.97	1.74	1.68
1944: A verage.....	1.019	.947	73.8	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	December.....	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.96	1.97	1.74	1.68
1945: A verage.....	1.033	.943	74.8	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	1950: January.....	1.98	1.87	144.2	2.98	1.98	1.75	1.70
1946: A verage.....	1.080	1.061	81.6	1.106	1.122	1.015	.981	February.....	1.98	1.88	144.4	2.98	1.98	1.75	1.70
1947: A verage.....	1.237	1.198	98.0	1.262	1.250	1.171	1.133	March.....	1.98	1.88	145.0	2.98	1.98	1.75	1.70
1948: A verage.....	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	April.....	1.98	1.88	147.5	2.98	2.00	1.79	1.74
1949: A verage.....	1.401	1.317	104.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.287	May.....	1.97	1.90	147.6	2.98	2.01	1.80	1.73
1950: A verage.....	1.466	1.415	109.9	1.527	1.480	1.379	1.337	June.....	1.97	1.91	148.2	2.99	2.02	1.81	1.77
1951: A verage.....	1.50	1.53	113.8	1.57	1.60	1.48	1.43	July.....	1.97	1.90	147.5	2.97	2.01	1.82	1.77
1952: A verage.....	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.64	1.49	August.....	1.98	1.91	148.3	2.10	2.03	1.81	1.75
1953: A verage.....	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	September.....	2.00	1.93	149.8	2.13	2.05	1.83	1.77
1954: A verage.....	1.81	1.76	138.6	1.93	1.86	1.68	1.61								
1955: A verage.....	1.88	1.83	141.3	2.01	1.98	1.71	1.66								

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings, as described in Eliminating Premium Overtime From

Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, Monthly Labor Review, May 1950; reprint Serial No. R. 2020.

² 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

See footnote 1, p. 1464.

TABLE C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity¹

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1950										1955		Annual average		
	Sept. ³	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1955	1954
Total ²	114.1	112.9	108.5	110.9	108.8	108.3	108.6	107.4	108.1	112.3	112.6	112.7	112.6	108.4	101.9
Mining division.....	82.5	82.7	78.1	84.7	81.7	81.8	80.4	80.9	82.0	82.9	80.3	81.6	81.3	80.3	77.4
Contract construction division.....	130.8	130.9	134.4	134.4	140.0	138.1	114.0	113.0	113.0	134.3	138.2	140.3	145.3	135.7	118.9
Manufacturing division.....	106.5	108.1	101.7	106.4	105.8	107.1	107.3	106.4	109.2	112.6	112.5	111.9	110.7	107.7	101.1
Durable goods.....	116.7	114.6	107.3	114.0	115.6	117.3	116.2	117.4	119.0	122.5	122.0	120.0	117.6	116.2	107.5
Ordinance and accessories.....	361.5	355.0	368.7	374.6	377.3	381.0	374.1	385.8	389.3	389.3	386.4	386.3	405.1	413.2	388.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	92.5	95.0	90.7	92.4	87.6	83.9	80.1	82.3	82.6	87.9	90.7	94.9	98.0	90.3	84.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	108.8	107.6	101.1	103.4	102.6	104.9	108.0	108.5	108.3	112.8	112.7	114.7	113.0	104.2	96.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	111.4	112.8	109.7	113.5	112.8	111.4	109.6	108.1	108.2	112.4	112.9	114.3	114.2	108.6	98.2
Primary metal industries.....	118.6	108.7	73.8	112.6	112.8	115.3	115.4	115.4	117.8	117.9	116.0	114.5	111.0	110.0	94.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	117.4	111.9	106.9	113.6	114.1	117.0	116.3	117.4	118.8	122.7	124.1	123.0	121.0	119.0	106.8
Machinery (except electrical).....	115.0	113.1	112.8	116.0	116.5	118.6	117.3	117.2	116.3	118.4	112.0	110.0	108.6	106.4	100.9
Electrical machinery.....	142.7	138.7	133.4	137.1	138.5	138.8	133.4	134.5	136.2	140.6	140.3	142.7	132.6	130.8	123.1
Transportation equipment.....	125.0	125.7	127.3	126.5	128.1	135.1	136.6	138.7	146.9	154.0	154.3	156.3	158.2	146.3	134.3
Instruments and related products.....	125.6	122.3	119.2	120.8	121.5	123.6	121.2	121.6	121.2	122.7	122.3	122.3	120.8	117.0	115.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	106.9	106.3	97.7	102.7	102.9	105.4	104.3	105.3	103.0	109.0	111.5	112.5	108.2	104.1	98.3
Nondurable goods.....	101.0	100.3	95.0	95.4	94.1	94.7	96.7	97.6	97.6	100.8	101.2	102.3	102.6	97.8	93.3
Food and kindred products.....	108.4	105.7	95.3	91.0	85.4	82.3	82.9	82.6	84.9	90.3	94.6	98.9	104.6	91.0	90.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	109.6	90.7	74.5	77.7	76.6	74.6	78.5	81.8	88.9	97.8	98.0	120.7	119.2	91.5	88.5
Textile-mill products.....	78.4	78.4	73.2	73.3	79.0	80.3	82.5	84.3	84.3	88.5	89.7	88.3	84.3	83.0	78.7
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	102.9	106.3	97.3	96.3	96.5	102.9	100.1	112.4	107.4	110.6	110.3	109.8	107.7	104.9	98.8
Paper and allied products.....	118.8	117.4	116.4	116.8	115.1	115.6	115.5	114.1	115.0	119.0	119.3	118.9	118.6	114.4	108.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	114.2	112.9	111.0	111.9	111.7	112.2	112.2	110.3	108.9	114.0	112.0	112.3	111.7	108.6	104.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	107.9	108.3	105.8	106.1	109.3	111.0	110.4	109.0	108.1	115.1	109.4	108.9	108.2	107.0	103.5
Products of petroleum and coal.....	97.4	96.4	94.0	94.9	92.5	93.5	93.7	91.5	93.2	93.0	93.1	93.2	98.3	94.6	85.3
Rubber products.....	110.7	108.5	105.8	105.8	108.3	106.7	109.0	113.1	117.5	119.9	121.7	116.2	115.1	112.3	98.4
Leather and leather products.....	90.6	93.0	92.4	91.7	87.6	88.4	87.0	101.7	98.1	90.8	92.0	94.6	94.3	90.0	88.0

¹ Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

³ Includes only the divisions shown.

See footnote 1, p. 1464.

TABLE C-6: Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Total: Manu- facturing			Durable goods																	
				Total: Durable goods			Ordinance and acces- sories			Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Furniture and fixtures			Stone, clay, and glass products					
	Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours	Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours	Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours	Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours	Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours	Gross average wkly. hours		Overtime hours			
	Average	Percent of gross	Average	Percent of gross	Average	Percent of gross	Average	Percent of gross	Average	Percent of gross	Average	Percent of gross	Average	Percent of gross	Average	Percent of gross	Average	Percent of gross	Average	Percent of gross	
1958: January.....	40.7	3.0	7.4	41.2	3.1	7.5	41.3	2.6	6.3	40.2	2.5	5.7	41.8	3.0	7.4	40.9	2.5	6.0	41.8	3.0	7.4
February.....	40.5	2.9	6.9	41.0	3.0	7.3	41.6	2.5	6.0	40.0	2.5	5.8	41.1	2.9	7.3	41.0	2.6	5.8	41.1	2.9	7.3
March.....	40.4	2.7	6.7	40.9	2.9	7.1	41.3	2.8	6.6	39.6	2.1	7.0	41.0	2.9	7.1	41.0	2.5	6.5	41.0	2.9	7.1
April.....	40.3	2.7	6.7	41.1	2.9	7.1	41.8	2.8	6.7	39.9	2.1	7.0	40.2	2.8	6.2	41.1	2.6	6.3	41.1	2.9	7.1
May.....	40.1	2.6	6.5	40.8	2.8	6.9	41.8	2.8	6.7	40.1	2.2	7.5	39.9	2.4	6.0	41.5	2.7	6.9	41.5	2.7	6.9
June.....	40.2	2.7	6.7	40.8	2.9	7.1	41.6	2.7	6.5	40.8	2.5	6.6	40.3	2.5	6.2	41.4	2.7	6.9	41.4	2.7	6.9
July.....	40.1	2.6	6.5	40.7	2.8	6.9	41.7	2.9	7.0	40.3	2.3	6.2	40.2	2.4	6.0	41.0	2.7	6.6	41.0	2.7	6.6
August.....	40.3	2.7	6.7	40.8	2.9	7.1	41.3	2.6	6.3	41.4	2.6	6.7	41.1	2.9	7.1	41.2	2.7	6.6	41.2	2.9	7.1
September ²	40.7	3.1	7.6	41.4	3.3	8.0	41.7	3.2	7.7	41.1	3.0	8.0	41.2	3.1	7.5	41.3	2.8	6.2	41.3	3.0	7.7
Durable goods—Continued																					
Primary metal industries			Fabricated metal products			Machinery (except electrical)			Electrical machinery			Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products						
1958: January.....	41.9	3.5	8.4	40.9	2.9	7.1	42.7	4.0	8.4	40.9	2.9	7.1	40.6	2.4	5.9	40.8	2.3	5.6	40.8	2.4	5.9
February.....	41.1	2.8	6.8	41.1	2.9	7.1	42.6	3.9	8.2	40.6	2.5	6.2	39.9	2.3	5.5	41.0	2.3	5.6	41.0	2.4	5.9
March.....	41.0	2.8	6.8	41.0	2.9	7.1	42.4	3.8	8.0	40.7	2.4	5.9	40.4	2.3	5.7	40.8	2.4	5.9	40.8	2.4	5.9
April.....	41.2	2.8	6.8	41.1	2.9	7.1	42.5	3.8	8.9	41.0	2.7	6.6	40.6	2.4	5.9	41.1	2.5	6.1	41.1	2.5	6.1
May.....	41.0	2.8	6.8	40.8	2.7	6.6	42.2	3.6	8.5	40.7	2.5	6.1	39.6	2.1	5.3	40.8	2.4	5.9	40.8	2.4	5.9
June.....	40.9	2.9	7.1	41.0	2.9	7.1	42.0	3.6	8.6	40.6	2.4	5.9	39.9	2.2	5.5	40.6	2.2	5.4	40.6	2.2	5.4
July.....	40.3	2.8	6.9	40.8	2.7	6.6	41.7	3.4	8.2	40.1	2.0	5.0	40.8	2.5	6.1	40.5	2.1	5.2	40.5	2.1	5.2
August.....	39.7	2.3	5.8	40.7	2.9	7.1	41.7	3.4	8.2	40.5	2.5	6.2	40.5	2.7	6.6	40.7	2.2	5.4	40.7	2.2	5.4
September ²	41.2	2.9	7.0	41.6	3.6	8.7	42.3	3.8	9.0	41.0	3.0	7.3	41.4	3.2	7.7	41.3	2.8	6.8	41.3	2.8	6.8
Durable goods—Con.																					
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Total: Nondurable goods			Food and kindred products			Tobacco manufactures			Textile-mill products			Apparel and other finished textile products						
1958: January.....	40.5	2.7	6.7	39.9	2.7	6.8	41.8	2.5	8.4	39.1	1.2	3.1	40.4	2.0	7.4	39.8	1.2	3.0	40.4	2.0	7.4
February.....	40.6	2.7	6.7	39.8	2.5	6.3	40.7	2.0	7.4	39.6	.7	1.9	40.5	2.9	7.2	37.4	1.5	4.0	40.5	2.9	7.2
March.....	40.4	2.5	6.2	39.6	2.5	6.3	40.6	2.0	7.1	37.8	.8	2.1	39.9	2.7	6.8	38.7	1.3	3.5	39.9	2.7	6.8
April.....	40.5	2.5	6.2	39.2	2.4	6.1	40.2	2.8	7.0	37.9	.9	2.4	39.3	2.4	6.1	38.2	1.1	3.0	39.3	2.4	6.1
May.....	40.2	2.5	6.2	39.1	2.3	5.9	40.6	2.1	7.6	38.8	1.1	2.8	39.9	2.3	5.9	38.7	1.0	2.8	39.9	2.3	5.9
June.....	40.1	2.3	5.7	39.2	2.4	6.1	41.2	3.5	8.5	39.2	1.3	3.3	39.7	2.1	5.4	38.5	.9	2.5	39.7	2.1	5.4
July.....	39.6	2.2	5.6	39.4	2.5	6.3	41.2	3.4	8.3	38.8	1.1	2.8	38.7	2.1	5.4	38.8	1.0	2.6	38.7	2.1	5.4
August.....	40.2	2.6	6.5	39.6	2.5	6.3	41.4	3.2	8.0	39.1	1.0	2.6	39.2	2.3	5.9	38.5	1.2	3.2	39.2	2.3	5.9
September ²	40.4	3.0	7.4	39.7	2.8	7.1	41.9	4.2	10.0	40.3	1.3	3.2	39.2	2.4	6.1	38.9	1.1	2.1	39.2	2.4	6.1
Nondurable goods—Continued																					
Paper and allied products			Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Chemicals and allied products			Products of petroleum and coal			Rubber products			Leather and leather products						
1958: January.....	42.1	4.7	10.9	39.7	2.8	7.2	41.4	2.3	8.6	41.3	2.0	4.8	40.7	3.5	8.0	39.0	2.6	6.1	41.3	2.0	4.8
February.....	42.7	4.4	10.3	39.6	2.8	7.3	41.3	2.2	8.7	40.7	1.7	4.2	40.1	2.7	6.7	39.5	2.2	5.6	40.7	1.7	4.2
March.....	42.9	4.8	11.2	39.0	3.1	7.9	41.2	2.2	8.8	41.3	2.2	5.3	39.8	2.3	5.8	38.2	1.8	4.7	41.3	2.2	5.3
April.....	42.8	4.5	10.8	38.8	3.1	8.0	41.2	2.3	8.6	41.2	2.0	4.9	39.8	2.5	6.3	38.6	1.8	4.6	41.2	2.3	5.3
May.....	42.4	4.3	10.1	38.7	3.0	7.8	41.3	2.2	8.3	40.7	1.8	4.4	39.9	2.4	6.0	38.5	1.1	3.0	40.7	1.8	4.4
June.....	42.7	4.5	10.5	38.6	3.0	7.8	41.2	2.3	8.6	41.1	2.2	5.4	39.5	2.3	5.8	37.2	1.1	2.9	41.1	2.2	5.3
July.....	42.0	4.6	11.2	38.6	3.0	7.8	41.1	2.3	8.6	41.8	2.4	5.7	39.7	2.5	6.3	38.0	1.2	3.2	41.8	2.4	5.7
August.....	42.6	4.6	10.8	38.8	3.2	8.2	40.9	2.2	8.4	40.9	2.1	5.1	40.2	2.8	7.0	37.6	1.2	3.2	40.9	2.1	5.1
September ²	42.9	4.8	11.2	39.0	3.4	8.7	41.2	2.4	8.8	41.6	2.3	5.5	40.7	3.2	7.9	38.7	.9	2.5	41.6	2.3	5.5

¹Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend

and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1958. ²Preliminary.

TABLE C-7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹

Year and month	Alabama										Arizona				Arkansas														
	State			Birmingham			Mobile			State	Phoenix			State															
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings																
1954: Average	\$23.91	39.1	\$1.43	\$71.06	39.8	\$1.81	\$66.90	40.3	\$1.66	\$62.98	41.5	\$1.95	\$79.17	40.6	\$1.96	\$81.90	40.8	\$1.25											
1955: Average	20.34	40.5	1.49	78.34	40.8	1.92	70.18	40.1	1.75	63.62	41.6	2.01	80.80	40.5	1.99	82.41	41.4	1.29											
1956: September	22.30	41.1	1.54	83.02	41.1	2.02	73.08	40.8	1.79	66.92	42.4	2.06	84.04	40.6	2.07	84.99	42.3	1.32											
October	22.86	41.1	1.53	81.56	41.4	1.97	70.18	40.1	1.75	67.14	42.3	2.06	85.26	41.0	2.08	84.60	43.0	1.33											
November	23.14	41.0	1.54	81.79	41.1	1.99	71.96	40.2	1.79	66.74	41.7	2.06	83.21	40.2	2.07	84.32	41.4	1.34											
December	23.39	41.1	1.54	82.00	41.0	2.00	71.63	40.7	1.78	68.18	42.5	2.07	85.49	41.1	2.08	84.28	41.4	1.31											
1956: January	23.49	40.7	1.55	82.08	41.1	2.07	70.30	40.4	1.74	67.89	42.1	2.09	85.90	41.1	2.09	83.97	41.2	1.31											
February	23.64	39.9	1.55	82.42	40.8	2.03	69.70	39.6	1.76	67.15	41.9	2.06	84.87	41.2	2.06	84.00	40.6	1.33											
March	23.90	39.5	1.62	82.41	40.2	2.05	73.40	41.2	1.83	67.15	41.9	2.06	82.64	40.8	2.06	85.30	40.5	1.30											
April	24.55	39.6	1.63	84.67	41.3	2.06	73.75	40.3	1.83	69.04	42.0	2.12	83.84	40.5	2.07	86.03	40.3	1.30											
May	25.53	39.8	1.56	74.36	39.5	1.88	73.97	40.2	1.84	60.31	42.6	2.12	85.70	41.4	2.07	86.43	40.6	1.30											
June	26.46	39.9	1.56	78.00	40.0	1.90	77.99	40.2	1.94	61.38	42.5	2.15	86.89	42.2	2.13	86.55	40.4	1.40											
July	26.90	39.4	1.56	74.45	39.6	1.88	78.52	41.2	1.93	69.89	42.4	2.16	86.09	42.5	2.11	86.94	40.1	1.41											
August	27.08	39.8	1.60	78.28	39.2	1.97	80.73	41.2	1.96	68.80	41.3	2.15	86.09	40.8	2.11	84.94	40.1	1.37											
September	27.04	40.5	1.67	80.25	41.3	2.14	82.37	41.6	1.98	62.86	42.4	2.10	82.65	42.6	2.18	87.67	40.9	1.41											
Arkansas—Con.																			California										
Little Rock—North Little Rock																			State			Fresno		Los Angeles—Long Beach		Sacramento		San Bernardino—Riverside—Ontario	
1954: Average	\$19.12	40.6	\$1.21	\$61.05	39.9	\$2.03	\$70.37	37.8	\$1.86	\$61.08	40.3	\$2.01	\$77.07	39.5	\$2.00	\$78.22	40.0	\$1.96											
1955: Average	22.30	41.1	1.27	63.24	40.5	2.11	73.45	38.1	1.93	65.80	40.9	2.09	80.56	39.2	2.06	81.09	40.0	2.03											
1956: September	23.12	41.5	1.28	66.25	40.8	2.11	73.30	38.0	1.94	66.49	40.9	2.11	86.47	40.9	2.10	84.00	40.7	2.06											
October	23.83	41.6	1.27	66.50	40.8	2.12	76.56	38.8	1.92	67.57	41.3	2.12	85.71	41.5	2.07	82.24	39.2	1.99											
November	23.96	41.7	1.27	66.40	40.4	2.14	72.79	38.0	1.94	67.25	41.1	2.12	79.63	37.8	2.11	82.77	40.1	2.09											
December	23.48	41.0	1.28	67.23	40.7	2.15	77.43	38.9	1.95	67.81	41.3	2.13	79.38	37.4	2.12	84.70	40.4	2.10											
1956: January	23.95	39.5	1.29	66.47	40.1	2.16	76.57	38.6	1.96	66.80	40.7	2.13	82.51	39.3	2.10	84.43	40.1	2.11											
February	23.90	39.5	1.29	66.47	40.1	2.16	76.57	38.6	1.96	66.80	40.7	2.13	82.51	39.3	2.10	84.43	40.1	2.11											
March	23.60	40.0	1.31	66.93	40.1	2.17	76.05	39.1	1.95	66.60	40.5	2.15	85.36	39.1	2.10	84.94	40.0	2.12											
April	24.51	40.3	1.26	66.16	40.1	2.20	73.67	37.3	1.96	68.47	40.6	2.16	82.21	38.8	2.12	85.45	40.1	2.13											
May	25.08	40.5	1.26	66.67	40.1	2.21	74.28	38.1	1.97	68.99	40.6	2.16	85.43	40.5	2.13	87.29	40.5	2.16											
June	25.49	40.8	1.26	66.38	40.5	2.23	80.25	39.3	2.04	68.64	40.8	2.20	87.45	39.0	2.24	87.23	40.1	2.17											
July	24.67	40.2	1.26	66.90	40.5	2.22	78.08	39.1	2.00	69.64	40.8	2.20	87.45	39.0	2.24	87.23	40.1	2.17											
August	24.94	40.1	1.27	66.96	41.3	2.21	80.44	40.4	1.99	69.98	41.1	2.21	90.09	41.6	2.31	90.57	39.9	2.17											
September	24.35	40.7	1.26	62.07	41.2	2.23	76.97	39.5	2.00	61.18	41.0	2.22	112.66	40.8	2.17	90.57	40.9	2.22											
California—Continued																			Colorado										
San Diego																			San Francisco—Oakland			San Jose		Stockton		State		Denver	
1954: Average	\$51.31	39.8	\$2.04	\$62.90	39.1	\$2.12	\$76.83	40.1	\$1.92	\$75.48	39.1	\$1.93	\$72.94	40.3	\$1.81	\$73.16	40.2	\$1.82											
1955: Average	56.72	40.7	2.12	66.96	39.6	2.20	82.19	40.7	2.02	77.75	39.4	1.97	78.92	40.7	1.89	77.74	40.7	1.91											
1956: September	55.66	40.0	2.14	68.71	40.7	2.20	81.90	42.9	1.91	78.32	41.3	1.99	77.74	40.7	1.91	79.54	41.0	1.94											
October	57.40	40.9	2.14	68.19	39.9	2.21	82.46	41.9	1.97	81.97	42.2	1.94	75.45	39.1	1.93	79.18	40.4	1.95											
November	57.05	40.5	2.15	67.11	38.9	2.24	80.42	38.5	2.07	77.11	37.8	2.04	79.99	41.4	1.93	81.10	41.2	1.97											
December	59.28	42.1	2.18	68.75	39.4	2.25	83.08	40.3	2.12	79.76	38.9	2.05	79.32	41.1	1.99	80.97	41.1	1.97											
1956: January	56.90	40.3	2.14	68.25	39.2	2.25	80.30	39.9	2.17	82.66	39.3	2.10	79.60	40.0	1.99	80.20	40.3	1.99											
February	55.51	40.3	2.12	67.79	39.0	2.26	83.99	39.4	2.13	80.79	39.5	2.10	79.00	40.2	1.98	78.21	39.7	1.97											
March	57.72	40.9	2.18	69.12	39.5	2.26	81.49	39.4	2.12	82.11	39.1	2.10	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99											
April	58.67	40.8	2.16	69.37	39.5	2.29	83.03	39.0	2.13	81.31	39.9	2.09	81.40	40.7	2.01	81.00	40.5	2.00											
May	61.11	41.0	2.22	91.10	39.5	2.31	86.47	40.1	2.16	78.82	37.0	2.08	82.61	41.1	2.01	83.43	41.1	2.03											
June	60.04	42.4	2.25	93.03	40.0	2.33	88.32	40.3	2.19	81.37	38.6	2.10	83.22	41.2	2.02	86.90	39.9	2.02											
July	58.02	41.6	2.24	91.52	39.4	2.32	87.07	42.0	2.07	87.46	41.7	2.10	80.77	41.0	1.97	84.67	41.3	2.05											
August	62.88	41.3	2.25	92.15	40.3	2.29	89.41	44.3	2.02	84.65	41.9	2.02	85.46	42.1	2.02	83.64	41.3	2.03											
September	64.18	41.8	2.25	98.32	40.7	2.34	90.82	42.6	2.08	88.44	42.3	2.04	83.44	40.7	2.05	84.46	41.0	2.06											
Connecticut																			New Hampshire										
State																			Bridgeport		Hartford		New Britain		New Haven		Stamford		
1954: Average	\$72.76	40.2	\$1.81	\$75.17	40.2	\$1.87	\$77.23	41.3	\$1.87	\$70.80	39.8	\$1.78	\$80.03	39.9	\$1.73	\$79.98	40.6	\$1.97											
1955: Average	78.21	41.6	1.88	81.51	41.8	1.95	81.90	42.0	1.95	77.86	41.7	1.88	72.50	40.5	1.79	81.40	40.1	2.05											
1956: September	79.00	41.4	1.89	82.32	42.0	1.96	81.90	41.9	1.95	80.51	42.6	1.89	72.85	40.7	1.79	82.01	40.2	2.04											
October	81.37	42.6	1.91	82.94	42.1	1.97	84.53	42.7	1.96	80.51	42.6	1.89	70.18	41.4	1.84	84.25	40.9	2.06											
November	82.56	43.0	1.92	83.17	42.8	1.99	85.93	43.4	1.96	81.13	42.7	1.90	78.31	41.7	1.83	86.26	41.7	2.07											
December	83.42	43.0	1.94	86.43	43.0	2.01	88.31	43.5	2.03	82.21	43.0	1.91	77.20	43.0	2.02	84.36	41.6	2.06											
1956: January	82.49	42.3	1.95	86.06	42.8	2.02	87.90	43.2	2.03	82.60	42.8	1.93	75.26	40.9	1.94	85.40	41.3	2.05											
February	82.20	42.2	1.95	86.08	42.8	2.01	86.08	42.7	2.03	82.60	42.7	1.93	75.11	40.8	1.93	84.57	41.2	2.05											
March	81.32	41.7	1.95	86.39	42.8	2.04	85.67	42.3	2.03	81.34	41.8	1.96	78.86	40.4	1.99	85.28	41.0	2.05											
April	81.93	41.8	1.95	85.48	41.9	2.04	87.72	42.9	2.05	80.15	41.3	1.96	78.85	41.5	1.99	83.79	39.9	2.10											
May	81.54	41.6	1.95	84.46	41.4	2.04	86.25	42.3	2.04	79.17	40.6	1.95	78.34	40.8	1.92	83.18	39.6	2.10											
June	80.94	41.1	1.95	85.49	41.7	2.03	87.85	42.9	2.05	80.62	41.3	1.96	77.74	40.7	1.91	82.10	39.6	2.10											
July	81.18	41.0	1.96	84.46	41.2	2.05	87.54	42.2	2.05	78.60	40.1	1.96	78.74	40.7	1.92	82.10	39.6	2.10											
August	81.18	41.0	1.96	85.28	41.4	2.06	84.46	41.2	2.05	78.59	40.3	1.95	78.94	40.9	1.93	82.41	40.1	2.15											
September	83.40	41.7	2.00	92.91	41.5	2.07	87.98	42.5	2.07	81.77	41.3	1.98	79.13	41.0	1.98	87.31	40.8	2.15											

TABLE C-7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Connecticut—Con.			Delaware						District of Columbia			Florida					
	Waterbury			State			Wilmington			Washington			State			Jacksonville		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$72.36	40.2	\$1.80	\$66.51	39.6	\$1.73	\$61.61	40.2	\$2.03	---	---	---	\$56.44	41.5	\$1.36	---	---	---
1955: Average	80.37	42.3	1.90	77.23	40.8	1.86	90.64	41.3	2.20	\$81.00	40.2	\$2.08	58.10	41.5	1.40	---	---	---
1955: September	81.89	42.1	1.90	77.43	40.9	1.89	90.34	40.6	2.23	84.46	41.3	2.05	57.92	40.5	1.43	---	---	---
October	83.93	42.5	1.90	75.97	40.8	1.86	90.39	40.7	2.22	84.04	40.6	2.07	58.18	41.1	1.44	62.08	39.5	\$1.88
November	85.70	42.5	1.97	83.21	41.9	1.99	96.24	42.1	2.26	84.08	40.7	2.08	58.53	41.5	1.41	62.06	40.1	1.96
December	87.71	44.3	1.98	81.72	41.4	1.97	94.48	41.9	2.25	80.11	41.4	2.06	59.92	42.5	1.43	61.93	39.7	1.96
1956: January	85.73	42.3	1.98	78.65	39.7	1.95	91.91	40.1	2.29	81.54	39.3	2.08	59.92	41.9	1.43	62.71	40.2	1.96
February	84.06	42.0	1.98	80.15	40.4	1.98	91.37	40.5	2.26	82.18	39.5	2.08	59.79	41.5	1.44	62.96	39.6	1.89
March	82.80	42.9	1.93	81.04	40.6	2.00	91.55	40.7	2.25	83.18	39.8	2.09	62.28	41.8	1.49	63.34	38.1	1.63
April	84.15	42.5	1.98	81.39	41.0	1.99	92.06	40.6	2.27	83.08	39.8	2.11	61.31	40.9	1.51	65.07	38.2	1.96
May	81.28	41.2	1.98	81.39	40.9	1.99	94.19	40.6	2.23	85.22	40.2	2.12	62.32	41.0	1.52	68.54	40.5	1.96
June	80.18	40.7	1.97	82.33	42.0	1.98	95.30	40.9	2.23	85.09	40.3	2.11	62.88	41.1	1.53	69.15	41.1	1.68
July	81.19	40.8	1.99	79.19	40.2	1.97	94.64	40.1	2.26	82.11	39.1	2.10	62.65	41.0	1.55	67.43	39.9	1.69
August	80.39	40.6	1.98	78.36	40.6	1.93	91.25	39.5	2.31	82.08	38.9	2.10	63.02	40.4	1.56	66.30	38.7	1.67
September	82.20	41.1	2.00	79.95	41.0	1.95	92.27	39.6	2.23	86.37	39.8	2.17	63.43	40.4	1.57	67.69	39.8	1.70
Florida—Continued																		
Georgia																		
Idaho																		
Illinois																		
Indiana																		
Iowa																		
Kansas																		
Kentucky																		
Louisiana																		
Maine																		
Maryland																		
Massachusetts																		
Michigan																		
Minnesota																		
Mississippi																		
Missouri																		
Montana																		
Nebraska																		
Nevada																		
New Hampshire																		
New Jersey																		
New Mexico																		
New York																		
North Carolina																		
North Dakota																		
Ohio																		
Oklahoma																		
Oregon																		
Pennsylvania																		
Rhode Island																		
South Carolina																		
South Dakota																		
Tennessee																		
Texas																		
Utah																		
Vermont																		
Virginia																		
Washington																		
West Virginia																		
Wisconsin																		
Wyoming																		

See footnotes at end of table.

C: EARNINGS AND HOURS

TABLE C-7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Louisiana—Continued										Maine					Maryland			
	Baton Rouge					New Orleans					State					Lewiston			
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	
1954: Average	\$91.84	41.0	\$2.34	\$65.80	40.0	\$1.04	\$85.52	39.9	\$1.42	\$82.20	39.0	\$1.37	\$61.11	40.7	\$1.50	\$66.58	39.8	\$1.72	
1955: Average	95.47	40.8	2.34	68.40	40.0	1.71	88.38	40.6	1.45	83.20	39.0	1.37	63.19	41.2	1.53	74.33	40.9	1.93	
1955: September	97.92	40.8	2.40	69.90	40.0	1.72	89.18	40.6	1.46	82.72	39.1	1.38	65.13	42.9	1.54	76.01	41.6	1.95	
October	96.64	41.3	2.34	69.14	40.2	1.72	88.42	40.5	1.47	82.80	39.3	1.38	65.72	42.3	1.55	76.17	41.8	1.94	
November	100.36	41.3	2.43	68.40	40.0	1.71	89.41	39.9	1.49	82.92	39.2	1.39	63.53	40.9	1.56	77.04	41.1	1.97	
December	96.36	41.5	2.37	68.42	40.6	1.71	83.28	42.2	1.50	84.19	39.4	1.39	67.30	42.8	1.58	77.88	41.2	1.99	
1956: January	98.31	40.7	2.44	69.55	40.2	1.74	81.49	41.0	1.50	84.76	39.7	1.38	65.67	41.2	1.59	77.48	40.7	1.91	
February	90.96	40.8	2.45	68.71	39.6	1.76	82.95	41.8	1.50	86.44	39.7	1.42	67.15	41.7	1.61	77.61	40.7	1.91	
March	102.06	40.9	2.51	74.21	41.0	1.81	82.07	40.8	1.52	85.43	39.8	1.42	67.50	41.3	1.62	77.49	40.4	1.92	
April	102.25	40.9	2.50	71.60	40.0	1.79	81.87	40.1	1.54	81.06	39.3	1.42	67.53	41.3	1.64	78.39	40.7	1.93	
May	101.84	40.9	2.49	74.15	40.3	1.84	82.29	40.1	1.55	82.60	39.9	1.47	68.75	41.9	1.64	78.39	40.7	1.93	
June	103.00	41.2	2.50	72.82	39.8	1.83	82.25	40.1	1.55	84.39	37.2	1.46	67.61	41.7	1.61	78.38	41.0	1.94	
July	106.79	40.9	2.69	74.61	39.9	1.87	83.08	40.2	1.57	86.11	36.5	1.46	72.46	43.2	1.66	77.03	40.7	1.99	
August	102.83	40.4	2.57	74.37	40.2	1.85	85.17	42.2	1.55	85.96	38.1	1.46	67.67	41.2	1.65	78.00	40.7	1.93	
September	108.71	40.5	2.61	74.70	40.6	1.84	83.79	40.2	1.59	85.51	37.7	1.47	66.62	40.5	1.69	79.42	40.9	1.94	
Massachusetts																			
Maryland—Con.																			
Baltimore					State					Boston					Fall River				
1954: Average	\$72.71	40.1	\$1.82	\$65.55	39.4	\$1.67	\$66.54	39.3	\$1.74	\$52.06	37.7	\$1.38	\$55.01	38.3	\$1.44	\$71.33	40.2	\$1.77	
1955: Average	78.80	41.1	1.92	69.09	40.4	1.71	71.48	40.0	1.79	54.96	38.8	1.42	58.53	38.5	1.48	73.31	41.1	1.83	
1955: September	81.73	41.6	1.97	70.32	41.0	1.72	73.08	40.8	1.80	55.94	39.6	1.42	59.75	40.1	1.49	77.70	42.6	1.85	
October	81.02	41.4	1.96	70.82	40.7	1.74	72.95	40.1	1.82	56.12	39.7	1.45	59.74	39.3	1.52	77.79	41.6	1.87	
November	81.86	41.5	1.95	72.05	40.6	1.75	73.20	40.0	1.82	55.68	39.4	1.45	59.74	39.3	1.52	77.79	41.6	1.87	
December	82.86	41.6	1.96	72.10	41.2	1.75	74.44	40.9	1.82	53.72	38.1	1.41	58.49	38.5	1.43	77.90	41.7	1.87	
1956: January	81.71	41.0	1.90	71.63	40.7	1.76	74.34	40.4	1.84	54.81	38.5	1.42	58.95	39.4	1.46	78.21	41.6	1.86	
February	82.06	41.1	2.00	71.40	40.8	1.75	72.98	40.4	1.83	54.57	38.7	1.41	58.95	39.3	1.50	77.00	41.4	1.86	
March	81.54	40.8	2.00	70.96	40.1	1.77	72.95	39.6	1.84	53.35	38.8	1.45	58.05	39.7	1.50	77.00	41.4	1.86	
April	82.43	41.0	2.01	71.56	40.2	1.78	74.39	40.1	1.86	53.71	37.3	1.44	57.30	38.0	1.51	77.06	41.0	1.89	
May	82.54	40.9	2.02	71.42	39.9	1.79	74.50	40.1	1.87	51.50	36.8	1.45	56.46	38.9	1.53	77.71	40.9	1.90	
June	82.70	41.1	2.04	70.71	39.5	1.79	74.01	39.6	1.87	49.96	34.0	1.47	55.32	38.4	1.52	77.00	40.8	1.91	
July	81.95	41.1	1.99	71.06	39.7	1.79	74.26	39.8	1.88	53.87	36.9	1.46	56.46	38.9	1.53	78.73	41.6	1.92	
August	82.48	40.5	2.05	72.00	40.0	1.80	73.58	40.2	1.89	53.94	37.2	1.45	57.61	37.9	1.52	78.73	41.6	1.92	
September	85.20	41.4	2.06	73.75	40.3	1.83	77.55	40.6	1.91	55.35	37.4	1.48	58.38	37.6	1.55	82.84	41.9	1.97	
Massachusetts—Con.																			
Michigan																			
Worcester					State					Detroit					Flint				
1954: Average	\$70.65	39.4	\$1.79	\$67.94	40.8	\$2.15	\$91.85	40.8	\$2.27	\$94.79	42.6	\$2.23	\$81.37	41.2	\$1.96	\$92.85	41.9	\$2.23	
1955: Average	78.43	41.3	1.90	94.84	42.3	2.34	97.04	41.8	2.34	105.94	44.7	2.37	84.82	41.6	2.04	108.76	43.2	2.36	
1955: September	81.15	42.5	1.91	94.10	41.4	2.27	97.31	40.7	2.39	104.74	43.3	2.42	86.02	41.8	2.07	102.92	42.3	2.43	
October	83.89	42.8	1.96	95.30	41.8	2.28	100.00	42.0	2.39	95.67	39.0	2.43	86.07	41.6	2.07	119.87	48.1	2.49	
November	81.98	41.8	1.95	98.78	42.8	2.31	102.34	42.5	2.41	107.15	44.3	2.42	86.07	41.6	2.07	111.89	45.8	2.44	
December	84.77	42.6	1.99	96.05	42.0	2.29	96.53	41.4	2.35	107.74	44.3	2.43	87.14	42.3	2.07	111.89	45.8	2.44	
1956: January	83.58	42.0	1.99	92.29	40.8	2.29	96.53	40.9	2.37	91.90	39.9	2.30	83.84	40.7	2.06	98.47	40.2	2.33	
February	82.59	41.5	1.99	96.65	39.6	2.26	95.99	39.2	2.39	90.35	39.3	2.30	85.39	41.0	2.06	96.96	41.0	2.34	
March	81.90	41.2	1.99	92.41	40.8	2.27	97.22	40.8	2.38	92.36	40.0	2.31	87.37	41.5	2.10	94.96	41.1	2.31	
April	82.19	41.3	1.99	92.56	40.7	2.28	96.96	40.9	2.41	91.38	39.8	2.29	82.96	39.5	2.10	95.23	37.4	2.28	
May	82.30	41.1	2.00	90.79	39.4	2.28	95.51	39.5	2.42	91.01	35.5	2.29	84.82	40.2	2.11	91.56	38.5	2.23	
June	82.41	41.0	2.01	91.30	39.6	2.29	96.32	39.3	2.45	92.05	39.1	2.30	84.82	40.2	2.11	91.56	38.5	2.23	
July	78.76	40.6	1.94	98.53	40.6	2.31	100.12	40.3	2.45	95.23	40.4	2.28	83.61	40.4	2.12	94.92	40.1	2.27	
August	81.30	40.4	2.01	94.35	40.6	2.32	101.84	40.9	2.49	97.34	40.3	2.30	87.34	40.7	2.15	94.92	40.1	2.27	
September	84.05	41.0	2.05	90.41	41.3	2.41	108.94	41.9	2.50	103.37	40.3	2.57	92.06	42.2	2.18	100.08	40.5	2.49	
Michigan—Continued																			
Minnesota																			
Muskogee					Saginaw					State					Duluth				
1954: Average	\$81.15	38.9	\$2.00	\$82.23	40.7	\$2.05	\$74.03	40.6	\$1.83	\$74.03	39.2	\$1.90	\$76.14	40.2	\$1.89	\$68.14	40.5	\$1.15	
1955: Average	88.11	41.0	2.15	82.09	42.4	2.17	78.30	41.3	1.90	76.00	39.3	2.01	86.90	40.9	1.97	88.00	41.8	1.30	
1955: September	87.33	40.6	2.15	80.68	41.4	2.19	80.13	41.8	1.92	82.06	40.1	2.06	83.89	41.8	2.01	81.06	42.3	1.21	
October	88.12	40.5	2.18	80.24	42.3	2.22	80.30	41.9	1.94	85.10	39.7	2.14	83.86	41.4	2.02	80.58	41.8	1.21	
November	90.38	41.4	2.18	80.66	42.9	2.25	81.70	41.9	1.95	81.23	39.5	2.05	84.13	41.5	2.03	80.58	41.8	1.21	
December	90.23	42.3	2.20	80.42	41.9	2.18	81.91	42.0	1.95	80.77	39.0	2.07	84.24	41.5	2.03	81.24	42.0	1.22	
1956: January	89.64	40.8	2.20	80.73	40.3	2.15	81.73	41.6	1.97	84.14	39.2	2.15	82.58	41.3	2.03	80.65	40.7	1.22	
February	86.26	40.1	2.20	85.79	39.7	2.16	80.21	40.9	1.96	85.82	39.4	2.18	81.61	40.6	2.01	80.04	40.2	1.22	
March	87.56	40.1	2.18	86.49	40.0	2.19	80.27	40.7	1.97	82.80	39.6	2.11	81.74	40.4	2.02	82.54	39.8	1.22	
April	86.38	40.1	2.20	86.51	40.2	2.16	80.27	40.6	1.98	84.19	39.8	2.11	81.57	40.5	2.02	82.80	39.7	1.23	

TABLE C-7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Mississippi—Con.			Missouri						Montana			Nebraska		
	Jackson			State			Kansas City			St. Louis			State		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$50.90	40.4	\$1.26	\$67.63	36.0	\$1.73	\$75.02	39.8	\$1.90	\$73.13	39.3	\$1.86	\$79.20	39.9	\$1.99
1955: Average	54.25	41.1	1.33	71.24	39.9	1.79	80.71	40.9	1.97	78.20	40.1	1.95	83.66	41.3	2.00
1955: September	57.66	41.8	1.36	71.90	39.9	1.80	81.46	40.7	1.96	79.78	40.3	1.96	80.35	42.3	2.13
October	56.50	42.8	1.32	73.97	40.3	1.81	81.34	40.5	1.90	78.96	40.2	1.90	80.96	42.7	2.06
November	56.90	42.8	1.32	74.75	40.3	1.86	83.12	42.3	2.01	80.69	40.2	2.01	85.51	40.7	2.10
December	56.93	44.3	1.33	74.22	40.5	1.83	83.83	41.8	2.00	81.54	40.8	2.00	80.50	41.9	2.14
1956: January	57.11	42.3	1.35	73.78	40.0	1.84	80.75	40.5	1.90	81.63	40.6	2.01	91.79	42.0	2.10
February	54.00	40.6	1.33	72.63	39.9	1.82	81.36	40.7	1.90	79.93	40.6	2.00	90.22	41.0	2.20
March	56.72	41.4	1.37	73.99	39.8	1.85	79.98	39.8	1.90	80.77	40.0	2.02	88.96	41.2	2.18
April	58.20	42.9	1.38	75.96	39.4	1.87	80.98	39.8	2.00	81.30	40.0	2.04	91.49	41.3	2.22
May	58.78	42.7	1.40	73.60	39.2	1.88	79.97	39.7	2.00	81.36	39.8	2.05	90.74	41.0	2.21
June	61.19	42.2	1.45	74.58	39.5	1.89	80.71	39.9	2.01	82.15	40.0	2.08	92.42	41.3	2.21
July	61.01	41.5	1.47	75.58	39.8	1.89	79.43	39.4	2.01	83.49	40.2	2.06	91.21	40.6	2.25
August	59.94	41.0	1.44	75.05	39.4	1.90	80.68	39.6	2.03	83.77	39.9	2.07	94.32	42.1	2.24
September	58.93	41.5	1.42	76.85	39.8	1.90	81.87	40.2	2.04	83.87	40.0	2.10	94.97	42.2	2.25
Year and month	Nebraska—Con.			Nevada			New Hampshire			New Jersey			New York		
	Omaha			State			State			Manchester			State		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$70.64	41.6	\$1.71	\$86.43	40.2	\$2.15	\$87.46	39.9	\$1.44	\$53.98	37.8	\$1.42	\$74.43	39.8	\$1.87
1955: Average	76.66	42.8	1.79	86.97	39.0	2.23	90.12	40.9	1.47	55.87	36.8	1.44	78.16	40.7	1.94
1955: September	80.15	44.0	1.82	91.87	39.3	2.23	93.09	40.6	1.48	55.30	38.4	1.44	79.83	40.8	1.96
October	81.22	44.0	1.85	87.96	37.3	2.35	90.35	40.5	1.49	54.67	37.7	1.45	81.65	41.3	1.98
November	85.64	44.4	1.90	88.01	36.8	2.38	91.65	41.1	1.50	56.50	36.7	1.46	83.07	41.2	1.99
December	85.29	44.8	1.90	89.36	39.2	2.38	92.85	41.9	1.50	58.55	40.1	1.46	82.82	41.2	2.00
1956: January	84.64	43.9	1.93	86.79	37.9	2.29	92.82	41.6	1.51	56.69	40.2	1.46	81.22	40.5	2.01
February	77.50	41.5	1.87	83.96	36.2	2.32	88.12	41.8	1.51	58.95	40.1	1.47	81.56	40.7	2.00
March	77.37	41.4	1.87	87.78	36.0	2.31	91.97	40.5	1.53	57.07	38.3	1.49	81.45	40.5	2.01
April	76.83	41.4	1.86	91.26	37.4	2.44	92.37	40.5	1.54	58.62	38.0	1.49	82.70	40.5	2.03
May	77.72	41.6	1.87	91.72	37.9	2.42	92.47	40.3	1.55	57.00	38.0	1.50	82.80	40.5	2.08
June	80.08	42.5	1.89	92.58	36.1	2.42	92.47	40.3	1.55	58.25	37.5	1.50	83.46	40.4	2.08
July	78.94	41.8	1.87	95.33	36.4	2.46	93.99	40.9	1.56	57.69	38.4	1.50	83.53	40.2	2.05
August	78.96	41.8	1.89	95.75	36.3	2.50	93.40	40.9	1.55	58.05	38.7	1.50	82.29	40.0	2.06
September	82.77	42.9	1.98	94.12	37.8	2.49	93.65	40.8	1.56	57.30	38.2	1.50	83.55	40.8	2.06
Year and month	New Jersey—Continued			New Mexico			New York			New York—Continued			New York—Continued		
	Paterson ²			Perth Amboy ²			Trenton			State			Albuquerque		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$75.05	40.5	\$1.85	\$75.44	40.0	\$1.89	\$72.03	39.6	\$1.82	\$78.28	41.2	\$1.90	\$74.29	41.1	\$1.81
1955: Average	79.07	41.4	1.91	81.22	41.0	1.96	78.33	40.9	1.91	80.78	40.8	1.96	78.26	40.4	1.89
1955: September	79.80	41.5	1.92	83.23	41.2	2.02	79.87	41.1	1.94	83.23	40.8	2.04	78.26	40.6	1.93
October	81.47	41.8	1.95	84.60	41.8	2.02	82.02	41.7	1.97	82.94	43.1	1.97	80.67	41.8	1.93
November	82.46	41.9	1.97	83.23	41.1	2.02	82.27	41.7	1.97	78.60	39.8	2.00	78.41	39.8	1.97
December	81.79	41.6	1.97	83.11	40.9	2.03	81.89	41.4	1.96	82.62	40.7	2.03	82.83	41.0	2.02
1956: January	80.23	40.6	1.96	82.53	40.3	2.05	78.85	39.9	1.96	84.87	41.0	2.07	83.98	42.2	1.99
February	81.53	41.2	1.96	81.80	40.1	2.04	80.75	40.7	1.96	86.00	40.8	2.11	81.60	40.5	2.01
March	82.34	41.4	1.99	82.69	40.1	2.06	80.82	40.3	2.00	87.15	41.9	2.08	84.65	41.7	2.03
April	82.69	41.1	2.01	85.16	41.1	2.07	82.24	41.1	2.00	86.32	41.6	2.08	84.42	42.0	2.01
May	82.01	40.8	2.01	84.70	40.9	2.07	80.84	40.8	2.00	87.58	41.3	2.12	83.84	41.2	2.03
June	82.43	40.8	2.02	85.46	40.3	2.07	79.22	39.5	2.01	84.05	41.0	2.05	81.56	41.4	2.17
July	82.43	40.7	2.02	85.91	40.6	2.12	80.12	40.2	1.99	86.10	41.0	2.10	81.60	40.8	2.08
August	82.17	40.7	2.02	84.89	40.1	2.12	78.78	39.6	1.99	81.80	40.9	2.00	83.23	40.5	2.04
September	83.03	40.8	2.04	85.71	40.6	2.11	83.23	40.6	2.05	83.06	41.1	2.07	84.85	40.7	2.06
Year and month	Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira			Nassau and Suffolk Counties ²		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$78.06	39.6	\$1.92	\$65.62	37.7	\$1.74	\$82.96	40.8	\$2.06	\$73.67	40.4	\$1.82	\$83.21	41.0	\$2.03
1955: Average	81.66	40.5	2.02	70.02	39.3	1.79	86.39	41.3	2.17	76.10	40.5	1.86	83.56	40.6	2.06
1955: September	84.83	41.2	2.06	70.73	39.4	1.79	90.07	41.0	2.20	77.41	41.0	1.89	84.44	40.8	2.06
October	84.55	41.2	2.06	70.94	39.5	1.79	91.78	41.5	2.21	77.67	40.9	1.90	84.83	40.8	2.09
November	87.45	41.7	2.10	78.32	40.2	1.82	93.50	41.8	2.24	80.13	41.6	1.93	84.37	40.7	2.07
December	85.46	41.1	2.08	72.60	40.0	1.82	94.00	41.9	2.24	78.74	41.0	1.92	86.80	41.6	2.10
1956: January	82.25	40.2	2.07	71.60	39.8	1.80	91.59	41.0	2.23	76.45	39.8	1.92	87.18	41.5	2.10
February	82.26	39.9	2.09	73.96	40.1	1.82	90.82	40.8	2.23	77.56	40.8	1.90	87.00	41.4	2.10
March	82.72	40.0	2.09	72.96	39.8	1.83	91.43	40.8	2.24	76.99	39.9	1.91	85.91	40.8	2.11
April	85.87	40.5	2.11	71.64	39.0	1.84	91.41	40.8	2.24	77.71	40.4	1.93	86.23	42.1	2.12
May	85.87	40.5	2.11	74.00	39.6	1.87	91.32	40.5	2.25	79.27	39.8	1.93	86.54	42.5	2.11
June	86.94	40.6	2.14	72.87	39.3	1.85	90.13	41.0	2.27	76.55	40.0	1.91	87.09	40.2	2.17
July	86.22	40.6	2.12	73.97	39.4	1.86	92.46	40.8	2.27	79.91	39.9	1.93	90.79	41.8	2.17
August	85.42	39.4	2.12	75.33	39.9	1.89	94.42	41.2	2.29	77.07	39.8	1.94	90.61	41.1	2.18
September	88.71	40.8	2.18	75.63	39.8	1.90	97.06	41.4	2.34	80.13	41.1	1.95	90.23	41.2	2.19

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	New York—Continued															North Carolina		
	New York City ²			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome			Westchester County ³			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$38.06	37.4	\$1.04	\$38.51	40.0	\$1.01	\$34.42	40.3	\$1.55	\$40.08	39.5	\$1.75	\$37.38	39.3	\$1.22	\$47.08	38.3	\$1.25
1955: Average.....	71.05	38.0	1.99	81.00	40.6	1.99	80.05	41.3	1.94	73.44	40.7	1.89	74.34	40.0	1.85	81.46	39.3	1.28
1955: September.....	72.06	38.1	1.99	82.44	41.0	2.01	82.78	42.2	1.96	74.54	41.3	1.81	76.13	40.7	1.87	82.35	40.9	1.30
October.....	72.36	38.7	1.99	82.82	40.9	2.02	82.40	42.2	1.96	76.06	41.3	1.83	77.61	40.1	1.81	82.54	41.5	1.30
November.....	72.19	38.4	1.91	84.23	41.2	2.06	82.41	41.9	1.99	78.67	42.3	1.86	77.89	41.1	1.89	82.97	41.3	1.31
December.....	72.62	38.4	1.92	84.28	41.4	2.06	84.61	42.3	2.00	79.37	42.1	1.89	78.74	40.1	1.89	84.65	41.4	1.32
1956: January.....	72.97	37.7	1.90	84.39	41.9	2.06	82.36	41.6	2.00	78.77	41.6	1.89	78.41	39.7	1.90	84.72	40.4	1.33
February.....	74.06	38.1	1.94	83.90	40.9	2.05	81.25	41.0	1.98	78.33	41.4	1.89	78.55	39.9	1.91	82.87	40.5	1.33
March.....	74.09	37.9	1.95	83.62	40.5	2.06	81.79	41.2	1.99	78.68	41.6	1.89	78.67	39.9	1.92	85.07	40.2	1.37
April.....	72.89	38.3	1.94	84.11	40.7	2.07	82.00	41.4	2.01	77.62	41.0	1.89	78.91	40.4	1.95	83.70	39.3	1.37
May.....	72.37	37.8	1.94	83.89	40.6	2.07	81.19	40.6	2.00	77.18	41.0	1.89	78.43	40.3	1.96	82.84	39.3	1.37
June.....	72.83	37.7	1.95	84.84	40.7	2.08	81.63	41.0	2.00	77.27	41.0	1.89	78.62	40.2	1.95	83.70	39.2	1.36
July.....	72.65	37.9	1.99	86.15	40.7	2.12	82.66	41.6	1.99	78.56	41.1	1.91	78.65	39.8	1.96	83.15	39.1	1.36
August.....	72.96	38.0	1.99	86.23	40.6	2.12	82.65	41.2	2.01	78.51	40.9	1.89	80.49	40.9	1.97	82.86	39.6	1.36
September.....	74.71	37.7	1.98	87.35	41.0	2.14	85.81	42.2	2.05	78.11	41.0	1.91	80.31	40.3	2.00	81.73	39.6	1.35
North Carolina—Continued																		
Charlotte			Greensboro-High Point			State			Fargo			State			Akron			
1954: Average.....	\$32.06	40.3	\$1.31	\$47.73	37.0	\$1.29	\$67.55	44.3	\$1.32	\$60.70	41.9	\$1.60	\$78.88	39.6	\$1.69	.....	.....	.....
1955: Average.....	58.89	41.4	1.35	50.42	38.2	1.32	68.45	44.4	1.54	77.65	44.9	1.71	86.74	41.1	2.11	\$86.98	39.2	\$2.27
1955: September.....	57.40	41.9	1.37	51.99	38.5	1.34	72.32	44.6	1.62	79.95	46.1	1.73	88.61	41.3	2.15	90.65	39.5	2.29
October.....	57.54	42.0	1.37	52.53	38.2	1.34	77.03	44.2	1.65	81.14	46.0	1.76	88.51	41.5	2.16	90.95	39.6	2.30
November.....	57.27	41.8	1.37	52.80	38.4	1.34	74.63	43.6	1.71	89.90	46.3	1.94	90.73	41.8	2.17	92.13	39.9	2.34
December.....	56.51	42.4	1.38	53.33	39.5	1.35	79.91	43.9	1.65	78.21	43.1	1.51	91.33	41.9	2.18	91.98	39.4	2.32
1956: January.....	57.82	41.6	1.39	52.00	38.6	1.36	79.30	44.5	1.72	88.60	46.1	1.92	90.74	41.5	2.19	91.03	39.0	2.33
February.....	57.83	41.3	1.40	53.31	39.3	1.36	72.35	42.9	1.69	78.23	42.3	1.55	90.16	41.1	2.17	90.84	39.1	2.33
March.....	58.77	41.1	1.43	52.72	38.2	1.36	74.84	43.7	1.71	78.94	42.3	1.56	88.65	40.8	2.17	90.19	37.9	2.33
April.....	58.34	40.8	1.43	50.87	36.6	1.39	75.23	43.6	1.72	80.13	42.3	1.55	88.31	40.9	2.18	90.57	38.8	2.33
May.....	58.77	39.7	1.43	51.99	37.4	1.39	74.61	43.7	1.69	78.65	42.6	1.59	88.06	40.3	2.19	90.98	38.6	2.33
June.....	57.89	40.2	1.44	52.88	38.1	1.39	72.02	42.9	1.66	82.30	44.4	1.58	88.96	40.8	2.20	90.46	38.9	2.33
July.....	58.06	39.3	1.43	53.30	37.9	1.39	75.74	44.5	1.70	82.67	44.6	1.56	88.73	40.6	2.19	92.73	39.2	2.37
August.....	57.74	40.1	1.44	52.62	38.0	1.39	76.37	44.5	1.72	82.22	44.3	1.56	86.47	40.5	2.21	87.09	37.1	2.35
September.....	58.29	40.3	1.45	55.65	38.6	1.39	74.56	43.4	1.72	78.90	41.9	1.81	90.13	41.3	2.25	90.62	40.7	2.45
Ohio—Continued																		
Canton			Cincinnati			Cleveland			Columbus			Dayton			Toledo			
1954: Average.....	.....	.....	.....	\$74.99	40.5	\$1.55	\$81.70	39.8	\$2.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1955: Average.....	.....	.....	.....	80.60	41.2	1.96	90.37	41.7	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1955: September.....	.....	.....	.....	83.89	42.1	1.99	92.23	41.7	2.21	.....	.....	.....	94.99	41.6	2.25	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	83.00	42.3	1.96	95.73	42.5	2.23	.....	.....	.....	95.70	41.7	2.29	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	84.33	42.3	1.99	95.47	42.7	2.24	.....	.....	.....	96.05	42.8	2.31	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	83.90	42.2	1.99	90.43	42.5	2.25	.....	.....	.....	100.07	43.0	2.33	.....	.....
1956: January.....	\$83.36	41.6	\$2.23	82.06	41.2	1.99	95.09	42.1	2.26	\$83.63	41.1	\$2.05	96.13	42.6	2.33	\$90.47	40.1	\$2.38
February.....	88.07	40.6	2.20	81.31	41.1	1.96	94.36	42.0	2.25	83.06	40.8	2.04	95.95	41.7	2.30	88.25	39.7	2.25
March.....	88.67	40.1	2.21	82.53	41.4	1.96	93.50	41.7	2.24	83.23	40.9	2.03	95.01	40.7	2.29	90.57	40.1	2.26
April.....	88.73	40.0	2.22	83.48	41.6	2.01	98.42	41.6	2.25	83.44	40.4	2.07	94.94	41.2	2.30	90.94	40.2	2.26
May.....	88.12	39.8	2.21	82.10	41.3	2.01	95.03	40.9	2.23	83.86	40.5	2.07	95.29	39.3	2.30	91.50	40.2	2.26
June.....	91.16	40.7	2.24	84.07	41.2	2.04	93.16	41.1	2.27	85.24	41.0	2.05	95.25	41.0	2.35	91.35	40.6	2.29
July.....	90.14	39.9	2.16	83.05	40.8	2.04	92.36	41.2	2.24	84.52	40.2	2.10	97.49	41.1	2.37	91.60	40.0	2.29
August.....	90.34	40.6	2.23	85.81	41.6	2.04	94.72	41.6	2.28	86.39	40.8	2.12	97.34	41.3	2.36	91.30	39.9	2.29
September.....	90.05	40.4	2.29	87.27	42.2	2.07	97.02	41.7	2.33	85.91	40.4	2.13	100.79	41.8	2.41	94.56	40.5	2.34
Ohio—Continued																		
Youngstown			State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			State			Portland			
1954: Average.....	.....	.....	.....	\$72.04	41.4	\$1.74	\$88.76	42.8	\$1.69	\$78.12	40.9	\$1.91	\$83.81	39.8	\$2.18	\$77.44	38.3	\$2.09
1955: Average.....	.....	.....	.....	73.87	41.5	1.78	79.47	42.2	1.67	81.84	41.6	1.96	86.35	39.1	2.26	82.90	38.9	2.11
1955: September.....	.....	.....	.....	75.89	41.7	1.82	72.16	42.7	1.69	82.85	42.0	1.99	86.30	38.1	2.27	83.09	38.9	2.14
October.....	.....	.....	.....	75.24	41.8	1.80	71.57	42.1	1.70	82.44	41.9	1.97	87.54	38.6	2.27	83.26	39.2	2.12
November.....	.....	.....	.....	75.24	41.8	1.80	74.04	42.8	1.73	82.37	41.6	1.96	78.79	38.3	2.23	81.70	38.1	2.15
December.....	.....	.....	.....	76.26	41.9	1.82	75.30	42.9	1.78	84.00	42.0	2.00	86.73	39.2	2.29	82.46	38.8	2.15
1956: January.....	\$102.70	42.0	\$2.45	77.15	41.7	1.85	75.98	42.4	1.72	84.06	41.4	2.02	90.68	39.3	2.31	82.63	38.7	2.16
February.....	98.14	40.5	2.42	78.19	41.4	1.84	72.36	42.3	1.71	84.06	41.4	2.03	88.81	39.1	2.30	84.75	38.0	2.17
March.....	77.25	40.3	2.41	78.07	40.9	1.86	72.36	42.1	1.74	83.29	40.4	2.01	88.24	38.9	2.29	85.11	38.9	2.19
April.....	96.56	40.6	2.43	78.60	41.1	1.90	72.76	42.3	1.72	82.54	40.7	2.06	82.86	39.5	2.33	84.90	38.7	2.20
May.....	96.50	39.7	2.43	77.90	41.0	1.90	73.65	42.3	1.78	82.64	40.6	2.06	82.04	39.0	2.36	82.65	38.7	2.20
June.....	101.89	41.0	2.49	79.65	41.7	1.91	74.62	42.4	1.78	82.64	40.6	2.06	90.71	37.3	2.31	89.02	37.8	2.36
July.....	94.80	41.1	2.31	78.89	41.4	1.90	78.88	42.7	1.77	84.06	41.0	2.05	88.98	38.7	2.33	86.07	38.7	2.32
August.....	96.78	39.1	2.45	78.34	40.5	1.92	74.86	41.9	1.78	84.85	40.6	2.09	92.28	38.7	2.32	88.44	38.6	2.34
September.....	100.32	41.5	2.60	80.90	41.7	1.94	76.96	42.7	1.89	86.71	40.9	2.13	100.36	39.0	2.33	86.93	39.2	2.34

TABLE C-7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas ¹—Continued

Year and month	Pennsylvania																				
	State ⁴			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie			Harrisburg			Lancaster			Philadelphia					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings			
1954: Average	\$66.45	38.6	\$1.86	\$64.11	38.8	\$1.74	\$74.49	39.9	\$1.87	\$59.45	37.2	\$1.00	\$63.07	40.2	\$1.57	\$74.12	39.3	\$1.89			
1955: Average	75.20	40.0	1.88	71.39	38.8	1.85	80.82	41.6	1.94	65.93	39.2	1.06	66.91	41.2	1.62	78.15	40.2	1.94			
1955: September	77.78	40.3	1.93	75.82	39.8	1.81	82.06	42.4	1.96	68.55	39.9	1.72	68.27	41.4	1.65	80.46	40.8	1.97			
October	78.24	40.6	1.93	76.13	40.3	1.89	82.49	42.3	1.95	69.57	40.4	1.72	68.48	41.5	1.65	80.76	40.8	1.98			
November	78.35	40.7	1.92	75.74	39.8	1.90	81.80	41.8	1.96	70.59	40.5	1.74	70.10	41.7	1.68	80.81	41.0	1.97			
December	78.67	40.7	1.93	76.14	39.8	1.91	82.05	41.5	1.98	70.75	40.5	1.75	70.47	41.8	1.69	81.46	41.1	1.98			
1956: January	79.22	40.4	1.96	76.90	39.6	1.94	84.25	42.4	1.90	72.45	40.5	1.79	70.21	41.4	1.70	80.80	40.4	2.00			
February	78.31	40.2	1.95	75.21	39.5	1.90	84.44	42.2	2.00	68.87	39.2	1.76	70.72	41.6	1.70	80.80	40.4	2.00			
March	78.84	40.1	1.97	74.96	39.0	1.92	84.91	42.2	2.01	70.30	39.1	1.80	70.28	41.0	1.71	81.33	40.4	2.01			
April	79.36	40.1	1.98	75.82	39.9	1.95	85.06	42.1	2.03	68.67	38.6	1.81	70.11	41.0	1.71	81.88	40.5	2.02			
May	79.92	40.0	2.00	77.81	39.2	1.99	85.13	42.1	2.02	72.67	39.6	1.84	68.94	40.6	1.70	81.72	40.1	2.04			
June	80.28	39.9	2.01	76.73	38.5	1.96	85.91	42.3	2.03	71.75	39.4	1.82	68.65	40.6	1.69	82.90	40.4	2.05			
July	78.51	39.8	1.93	75.88	39.9	1.85	84.32	41.5	2.03	67.37	39.4	1.71	67.68	40.0	1.69	82.17	40.2	2.04			
August	78.20	39.6	2.00	78.97	38.9	2.03	86.51	42.2	2.06	72.10	39.4	1.83	68.08	40.4	1.71	85.00	40.6	2.06			
September	78.59	39.4	2.02	82.62	40.5	2.04	87.57	42.1	2.08	70.96	39.0	1.82	71.29	41.2	1.73	84.85	40.6	2.09			
Pennsylvania—Continued																					
Pittsburgh												Reading		Scranton		Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton		York		State	
1954: Average	\$60.37	38.6	\$2.06	\$63.31	38.0	\$1.67	\$54.13	37.8	\$1.43	\$56.44	36.9	\$1.37	\$62.11	40.1	\$1.55	\$60.44	39.5	\$1.53			
1955: Average	66.90	40.5	2.22	66.36	39.7	1.72	55.57	38.2	1.45	52.03	37.7	1.38	65.15	40.9	1.59	62.47	40.3	1.55			
1955: September	64.07	40.6	2.32	67.76	39.1	1.73	57.61	38.6	1.46	52.61	37.2	1.40	64.32	39.9	1.61	63.54	40.7	1.56			
October	63.69	41.0	2.39	71.74	40.9	1.78	57.51	39.2	1.47	52.25	38.0	1.38	67.44	41.3	1.63	63.30	39.9	1.59			
November	63.87	40.9	2.30	72.35	41.2	1.78	56.71	38.8	1.46	52.76	38.4	1.37	67.65	41.2	1.64	64.17	39.8	1.61			
December	64.88	41.2	2.30	71.77	40.5	1.77	57.90	39.5	1.47	52.52	37.8	1.42	68.99	41.5	1.66	65.64	41.0	1.63			
1956: January	67.00	41.4	2.34	72.34	40.8	1.80	57.26	39.9	1.47	54.05	38.2	1.42	69.50	40.9	1.63	64.93	40.7	1.59			
February	64.34	40.7	2.32	71.45	40.3	1.77	56.25	38.6	1.50	54.29	37.7	1.44	68.16	41.5	1.64	65.27	40.8	1.60			
March	64.36	40.7	2.34	71.14	39.9	1.78	56.02	38.6	1.53	55.32	37.3	1.46	68.64	41.1	1.67	65.00	40.2	1.62			
April	65.86	41.0	2.34	71.96	40.0	1.80	58.29	39.1	1.53	54.72	37.0	1.48	68.67	40.9	1.68	65.49	40.4	1.63			
May	66.67	40.9	2.34	71.96	40.1	1.80	58.12	37.9	1.56	54.65	36.9	1.48	68.55	41.0	1.67	65.79	39.8	1.65			
June	66.48	40.8	2.36	72.30	39.9	1.82	60.25	38.4	1.57	55.09	36.7	1.50	68.46	41.2	1.59	68.31	39.6	1.65			
July	66.74	39.8	2.38	72.16	40.2	1.82	58.96	38.2	1.54	55.39	37.1	1.49	67.39	40.4	1.67	65.37	39.3	1.67			
August	66.09	39.5	2.34	73.26	40.0	1.83	60.54	39.0	1.56	55.58	37.3	1.49	68.21	40.6	1.66	65.53	39.9	1.68			
September	61.68	39.8	2.40	72.53	39.8	1.83	60.61	39.1	1.55	55.18	36.3	1.52	68.26	40.4	1.69	66.00	39.4	1.67			
Rhode Island—Con.												South Carolina		South Dakota		Tennessee					
Providence				State		Charleston		State		Sioux Falls		State		State							
1954: Average	\$61.10	40.2	\$1.52	\$49.64	39.4	\$1.26	\$52.00	39.1	\$1.33	\$67.39	43.8	\$1.54	\$72.94	45.3	\$1.63	\$67.71	39.8	\$1.45			
1955: Average	63.33	40.6	1.56	53.30	41.0	1.30	58.56	40.4	1.46	72.49	45.3	1.60	80.55	47.9	1.68	69.04	40.7	1.49			
1955: September	64.37	41.0	1.57	55.06	41.4	1.33	60.88	41.7	1.46	78.15	47.7	1.61	80.15	51.2	1.70	69.53	40.9	1.46			
October	64.64	40.8	1.60	54.65	41.4	1.32	56.60	39.9	1.42	77.12	46.8	1.65	80.18	50.7	1.76	61.65	41.1	1.50			
November	65.45	40.8	1.62	55.38	41.8	1.33	57.06	39.9	1.43	77.82	47.1	1.65	80.94	49.9	1.74	62.06	41.1	1.51			
December	66.40	41.5	1.60	55.59	41.8	1.33	55.96	39.7	1.41	77.58	46.3	1.68	80.55	51.4	1.76	62.78	41.3	1.52			
1956: January	66.01	41.0	1.61	55.21	41.2	1.34	56.50	40.0	1.42	79.81	47.4	1.69	80.61	51.4	1.76	62.42	40.8	1.53			
February	65.85	40.9	1.61	54.53	41.0	1.33	56.26	39.9	1.41	78.05	46.0	1.70	81.40	49.2	1.78	62.12	40.6	1.53			
March	64.49	40.0	1.61	55.21	40.2	1.37	60.38	40.8	1.48	78.96	44.6	1.70	82.43	47.3	1.76	62.96	40.1	1.57			
April	66.02	40.5	1.63	55.07	40.2	1.37	58.65	39.9	1.47	72.36	43.0	1.68	77.35	48.3	1.78	62.88	39.8	1.58			
May	66.00	40.0	1.65	54.12	39.5	1.37	61.86	40.7	1.52	72.00	43.6	1.67	78.36	44.3	1.77	62.73	39.7	1.58			
June	64.71	39.7	1.64	53.72	39.7	1.36	60.05	40.3	1.49	76.42	43.4	1.68	83.26	46.9	1.78	62.12	39.7	1.59			
July	66.33	40.2	1.65	54.79	39.6	1.38	64.40	40.5	1.59	74.66	44.5	1.68	81.44	46.0	1.77	63.04	39.4	1.60			
August	64.85	39.3	1.65	54.80	40.0	1.37	62.00	40.0	1.35	71.71	43.0	1.67	75.37	43.0	1.75	62.57	39.6	1.58			
September	66.73	40.2	1.66	55.61	40.3	1.38	62.58	40.1	1.56	76.36	44.8	1.73	85.49	47.6	1.80	64.32	40.2	1.60			
Tennessee—Continued												Texas		Utah							
Chattanooga				Knoxville		Memphis		Nashville		State		State									
1954: Average	\$57.48	39.1	\$1.47	\$65.47	39.1	\$1.70	\$64.06	41.6	\$1.54	\$59.20	40.0	\$1.48	\$72.04	41.4	\$1.74	\$72.42	39.9	\$1.84			
1955: Average	62.37	40.5	1.54	69.20	40.0	1.73	69.01	42.6	1.62	62.02	40.8	1.52	75.78	42.1	1.80	77.00	40.6	1.94			
1955: September	62.08	40.8	1.55	70.41	40.7	1.73	68.96	41.2	1.55	62.19	41.3	1.52	78.20	42.5	1.84	79.36	40.7	1.95			
October	64.27	41.2	1.56	68.55	40.2	1.72	69.44	42.6	1.68	63.70	41.1	1.55	78.30	42.5	1.84	77.01	39.7	1.99			
November	65.41	41.4	1.58	72.39	40.9	1.77	70.23	42.3	1.66	63.76	41.4	1.54	78.96	42.0	1.83	80.78	40.8	1.98			
December	65.83	41.4	1.59	71.66	40.5	1.77	73.23	42.8	1.69	64.17	41.4	1.55	76.07	42.2	1.85	81.40	40.7	2.00			
1956: January	65.03	40.9	1.59	71.95	40.5	1.77	69.89	41.6	1.68	64.22	41.5	1.55	77.10	41.5	1.88	83.82	40.3	2.06			
February	64.55	40.6	1.59	72.39	40.9	1.77	69.45	41.1	1.69	64.43	41.3	1.56	77.00	41.4	1.86	80.99	39.7	2.04			
March	64.40	40.0	1.61	73.49	40.6	1.81	68.71	40.9	1.68	64.64	40.4	1.69	78.28	41.2	1.90	83.21	40.2	2.07			
April	64.98	40.1	1.62	72.98	40.1	1.82	68.54	40.8	1.68	65.85	40.4	1.62	79.10	41.2	1.92	85.47	40.7	2.10			
May	64.24	39.9	1.61	72.98	40.1	1.82	69.19	40.7	1.70	68.69	40.8	1.61	78.74	40.8	1.90	84.46	40.8	2.07			
June	64.38	39.5	1.63	71.59	39.5	1.83	68.65	40.5	1.70	66.60	41.0	1.69	80.12	41.3	1.94	84.03	40.4	2.06			
July	63.14	38.1	1.64	71.21	39.5	1.84	70.11	40.6	1.72	72.09	40.0	1.62	80.98	41.6	1.96	78.53	39.8	1.98			
August	62.04	39.9	1.63	67.69	37.4	1.81	71.14	41.6	1.71	66.26	40.4	1.64	80.75	41.2	1.96	75.14	37.2	2.02			
September	65.76	40.1	1.64	74.40	40.0	1.86	73.32	41.9	1.75	66.67	40.9	1.63	82.87	41.6	1.98	83.00	41.5	2.09			

TABLE C-7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas ¹—Continued

Year and month	Utah—Continued					Vermont					Virginia									
	Salt Lake City			State		Burlington		Springfield			State		Norfolk-Portsmouth							
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1954: Average	\$74.89	40.7	\$1.84	\$59.52	40.7	\$1.47	\$59.25	38.5	\$1.80	\$71.03	40.7	\$1.76	\$58.95	39.9	\$1.42	\$62.12	40.6	\$1.55		
1955: Average	77.32	40.8	1.90	63.87	42.1	1.51	58.95	40.1	1.47	78.01	43.1	1.61	59.30	40.9	1.45	66.26	41.6	1.60		
1955: September	80.34	41.2	1.95	65.83	43.1	1.53	59.24	41.1	1.44	81.59	44.5	1.83	59.71	40.9	1.46	66.74	41.2	1.60		
October	78.76	40.6	1.94	65.13	42.9	1.52	58.87	41.0	1.44	80.96	44.1	1.82	60.18	41.5	1.45	67.97	41.7	1.60		
November	78.72	41.0	1.92	63.88	41.9	1.53	58.61	40.4	1.45	81.18	44.1	1.84	60.98	41.4	1.47	67.24	41.0	1.60		
December	79.90	41.4	1.93	66.15	42.7	1.55	58.21	40.2	1.45	85.62	45.0	1.90	61.57	41.6	1.48	68.30	41.9	1.62		
1956: January	80.77	41.0	1.97	65.97	42.5	1.56	57.80	40.0	1.45	83.73	44.2	1.89	60.49	40.6	1.49	64.15	39.9	1.62		
February	76.61	39.7	1.96	66.42	42.6	1.56	54.66	39.6	1.43	83.16	44.3	1.95	60.64	40.7	1.49	64.31	39.7	1.60		
March	80.00	40.2	2.03	67.20	42.4	1.59	58.90	39.5	1.43	82.41	43.5	1.90	61.51	40.4	1.53	64.60	40.0	1.61		
April	82.01	41.3	2.01	67.53	42.3	1.60	56.22	39.5	1.42	85.87	44.1	1.95	62.11	40.2	1.53	65.04	39.9	1.60		
May	82.01	40.8	2.01	67.67	42.2	1.60	56.55	39.4	1.44	84.56	43.6	1.94	61.91	40.2	1.54	66.75	40.7	1.64		
June	82.63	41.4	2.02	68.10	42.3	1.61	59.04	40.3	1.49	84.34	43.4	1.94	61.91	40.2	1.54	65.84	39.9	1.65		
July	83.63	41.4	2.02	67.69	42.3	1.60	61.10	41.1	1.49	85.65	44.4	1.99	61.73	40.1	1.54	65.18	39.5	1.66		
August	83.23	41.0	2.03	68.68	41.9	1.60	62.67	41.8	1.50	83.29	43.3	1.92	61.38	40.1	1.53	65.57	39.5	1.66		
September	85.68	42.0	2.04	67.43	41.9	1.61	60.57	40.3	1.51	82.99	42.9	1.98	62.06	40.3	1.54	72.24	42.0	1.72		
Virginia—Continued					Washington					West Virginia										
										Richmond					State					
1954: Average	\$60.25	39.9	\$1.51	\$61.31	39.0	\$2.09	\$78.50	38.4	\$2.04	\$81.26	39.9	\$2.04	\$80.08	39.1	\$2.05	\$70.64	38.6	\$1.93		
1955: Average	65.19	41.0	1.59	64.86	39.1	2.12	82.20	38.6	2.13	87.62	40.7	2.16	82.23	38.9	2.12	75.45	39.5	1.91		
1955: September	65.44	40.9	1.60	65.41	39.2	2.18	83.00	38.4	2.16	88.28	39.6	2.23	83.44	39.8	2.10	77.61	39.8	1.95		
October	66.60	41.0	1.60	63.81	39.3	2.16	83.03	38.8	2.16	86.70	40.1	2.21	83.78	39.8	2.11	77.57	40.4	1.92		
November	67.45	41.4	1.63	63.30	38.2	2.19	83.75	38.5	2.18	86.25	40.0	2.20	81.35	38.5	2.11	77.78	40.3	1.95		
December	68.62	42.1	1.63	67.09	39.3	2.23	84.73	39.1	2.17	91.96	40.8	2.24	82.04	38.2	2.15	79.39	40.3	1.97		
1956: January	66.74	41.2	1.62	67.46	39.1	2.23	84.98	38.9	2.16	88.60	40.1	2.21	85.15	38.6	2.16	79.19	39.4	2.01		
February	64.46	39.8	1.62	68.49	38.4	2.23	83.22	38.3	2.17	88.66	40.1	2.24	82.81	38.0	2.18	76.61	39.7	1.98		
March	67.33	40.8	1.65	66.26	38.7	2.23	84.96	39.0	2.18	88.70	39.9	2.22	84.69	39.5	2.20	78.40	39.9	1.99		
April	67.89	40.9	1.66	68.02	39.0	2.26	85.12	38.8	2.19	90.34	40.1	2.23	83.58	37.7	2.22	79.60	39.8	2.00		
May	67.56	40.7	1.66	68.47	39.1	2.26	85.74	38.8	2.21	89.31	39.3	2.27	86.53	39.1	2.22	79.20	39.6	2.00		
June	68.86	41.0	1.68	90.00	39.5	2.28	86.24	38.9	2.23	91.97	39.9	2.31	87.49	38.8	2.25	80.39	39.6	2.03		
July	68.71	40.9	1.68	89.69	39.2	2.28	86.09	39.2	2.27	90.30	40.3	2.32	84.76	37.7	2.25	78.92	38.5	2.05		
August	67.56	40.7	1.66	89.45	39.3	2.28	85.41	38.3	2.25	90.76	39.5	2.30	82.18	37.5	2.19	78.96	39.1	2.02		
September	68.06	41.0	1.66	88.56	39.1	2.27	85.79	38.2	2.24	96.40	40.4	2.39	86.53	38.6	2.19	82.95	39.3	2.02		
West Virginia—Con.					Wisconsin															
					Charleston					State		Kenosha			La Crosse		Madison		Milwaukee	
1954: Average	\$87.91	39.6	\$2.22	\$74.79	40.5	\$1.83	\$77.98	39.1	\$1.99	\$75.86	40.0	\$1.99	\$78.61	40.1	\$1.98	\$81.23	40.0	\$2.05		
1955: Average	93.00	40.3	2.31	86.61	42.0	1.92	97.90	41.2	2.13	78.92	40.0	1.97	83.65	40.3	2.07	87.42	41.2	2.12		
1955: September	93.00	40.0	2.34	81.42	42.0	1.94	94.30	43.4	2.17	80.77	40.1	2.07	84.63	39.9	2.13	90.12	41.7	2.16		
October	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.81	42.3	1.96	93.87	40.0	2.10	80.65	40.1	2.01	88.74	41.1	2.18	90.82	43.0	2.17		
November	94.71	40.5	2.35	84.71	42.6	1.99	97.61	43.7	2.23	81.97	40.8	2.01	94.26	43.0	2.19	91.36	42.0	2.18		
December	97.10	40.8	2.38	85.06	43.6	2.00	101.96	44.6	2.28	82.95	41.2	2.02	96.01	43.1	2.23	90.81	41.7	2.18		
1956: January	97.94	40.4	2.42	82.72	41.7	2.01	97.40	43.7	2.18	74.52	37.6	1.98	95.18	41.9	2.22	91.00	41.6	2.19		
February	95.91	40.3	2.39	84.21	42.0	2.01	94.90	39.4	2.16	79.54	40.0	2.00	90.60	41.3	2.17	92.35	41.8	2.21		
March	95.11	40.3	2.36	84.82	42.1	2.02	84.71	39.6	2.18	78.19	38.6	1.98	88.99	41.0	2.17	93.12	41.9	2.22		
April	97.44	40.6	2.40	84.12	41.7	2.02	78.76	37.1	2.12	80.00	40.6	1.98	88.67	40.5	2.19	92.75	41.8	2.23		
May	96.77	41.5	2.38	83.89	41.5	2.02	78.66	38.6	2.14	79.33	40.2	1.97	87.06	40.7	2.18	92.50	41.4	2.24		
June	98.70	41.3	2.39	83.64	41.6	2.01	84.90	39.3	2.15	81.30	40.0	1.99	88.39	41.0	2.16	91.97	41.1	2.24		
July	96.74	40.4	2.42	82.42	41.7	2.01	81.03	42.9	2.18	81.03	40.9	2.00	96.72	40.0	2.16	90.81	41.6	2.25		
August	96.91	40.5	2.42	82.69	41.4	2.00	83.97	39.1	2.15	78.92	40.0	1.97	87.82	40.3	2.20	92.71	41.3	2.26		
September	96.00	40.0	2.40	83.84	42.0	2.00	90.97	40.6	2.23	82.81	41.5	2.02	90.88	40.8	2.25	94.06	41.3	2.28		
Wisconsin—Con.					Wyoming															
					Racine					State		Casper								
1954: Average	\$78.64	39.9	\$1.97	\$64.06	40.4	\$2.08	\$95.20	38.9	\$2.45											
1955: Average	84.65	41.2	2.05	83.25	41.0	2.03	90.80	40.9	2.44											
1955: September	84.46	41.0	2.06	85.40	41.3	2.07	103.49	41.9	2.47											
October	86.35	41.0	2.08	83.13	42.3	2.02	96.41	41.7	2.36											
November	87.30	41.8	2.09	83.06	41.9	2.03	90.70	40.2	2.45											
December	86.91	41.5	2.10	84.38	40.7	2.07	96.96	39.7	2.46											
1956: January	87.94	40.4	2.12	80.72	41.7	2.06	102.54	42.9	2.64											
February	87.91	41.0	2.14	87.34	39.7	2.20	106.13	40.3	2.64											
March	87.20	42.0	2.13	86.72	39.7	2.20	105.06	40.1	2.62											
April	86.02	40.6	2.12	89.10	39.6	2.25	106.23	40.4	2.60											
May	84.42	40.0	2.11	90.94	40.6	2.24	105.99	40.3	2.62											
June	82.14	39.2	2.10	87.91	39.6	2.22	107.06	40.4	2.65											
July	82.86	39.3	2.11	90.88	41.5	2.19	110.99	41.7	2.64											
August	83.47	39.9	2.09	87.68	40.5	2.17	104.15	39.6	2.63											
September	85.37	40.5	2.11	87.91	39.8	2.22	106.92	40.6	2.64											

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

¹ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey

² Not comparable with preceding data shown.

* Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Housing	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average.....	99.5	99.9	97.1	98.0	90.8	94.9	97.4	98.3	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	102.4	101.7	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	106.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.3	98.1	106.1	111.3	104.0	101.1	105.4	104.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	104.9	112.4	118.4	111.1	106.5	108.7	104.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.0	104.8	114.6	126.2	117.3	111.4	107.9	114.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	104.3	117.7	129.7	121.3	112.5	108.0	114.3
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	104.2	119.1	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	116.0	103.7	120.0	126.4	126.0	114.3	106.6	120.2
1956: January.....	113.9	112.1	104.6	116.4	120.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February.....	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	120.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.3
March.....	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	120.3	119.5	112.6	107.7	117.5
April.....	113.7	111.8	104.8	117.0	120.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May.....	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	120.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June.....	114.5	112.7	104.6	117.4	120.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July.....	114.7	113.0	104.4	117.8	120.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August.....	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	120.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September.....	115.2	115.8	104.3	118.4	120.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October.....	115.4	115.6	104.5	118.7	120.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	118.7
November.....	115.0	115.0	104.5	118.9	120.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December.....	114.9	115.3	104.3	118.9	120.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1957: January.....	115.2	115.1	104.9	118.8	120.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	120.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	104.5	119.0	120.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.2
April.....	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.6	120.1	124.9	114.2	108.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	120.1	125.1	114.0	108.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	104.3	118.9	120.9	125.1	112.7	108.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	120.7	126.2	113.2	107.0	120.3
August.....	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	120.6	126.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	120.6	126.7	113.6	106.5	120.1
October.....	114.5	111.8	104.6	119.5	120.6	126.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November.....	114.6	111.1	104.5	119.5	120.6	126.1	113.5	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	120.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1958: January.....	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	120.5	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	120.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.6	103.2	119.6	120.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	103.1	119.5	120.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	120.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	120.6	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	120.4	127.9	115.3	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.3	103.4	120.0	120.4	128.0	115.4	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	104.6	120.4	120.3	128.2	115.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	104.6	120.8	120.6	128.7	115.9	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	104.7	120.9	120.5	128.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	104.7	120.8	120.3	128.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1959: January.....	114.6	109.2	104.1	120.6	120.5	129.7	118.3	107.3	120.5
February.....	114.6	108.8	104.6	120.7	120.9	129.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	104.8	120.7	120.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	104.8	120.8	120.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	104.8	120.9	120.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	115.2	110.9	104.9	121.4	120.5	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July.....	115.0	114.6	105.3	121.6	120.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August.....	115.8	113.1	105.5	122.3	120.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September.....	117.1	113.1	106.5	122.5	120.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October.....	117.7	113.1	106.8	122.8	122.6	134.1	120.5	108.5	122.6

¹ The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a description of the index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Ch. 9. Historical tabulations of indexes for the United States city average and for 20 individual large cities are available upon request.

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Food, apparel, housing, and their subgroups

[1947-48=100]

Year and month	Food							Apparel					Housing						
	Total food ¹	Food at home ²						Total	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other apparel ³	Total ⁴	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	Home furnishings	Household operation	
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods at home ⁵												
1947: Average	95.9	95.9	94.0	95.5	95.7	97.6	100.1	97.1	97.3	96.0	94.8	(7)	95.0	94.4	97.6	95.8	97.2	97.3	
1948: Average	104.1	104.1	103.4	103.1	103.3	105.5	102.6	102.7	102.7	102.3	102.2	102.0	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	
1949: Average	100.0	100.0	102.7	102.8	98.9	101.9	97.5	98.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	92.2	100.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	
1950: Average	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	98.9	97.6	101.2	98.1	98.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	100.1	100.8	102.7	110.5	100.2	101.2	
1951: Average	112.0	112.0	114.0	117.3	107.0	106.7	114.0	108.9	107.7	102.3	117.7	101.6	112.4	113.1	110.4	116.4	111.2	108.0	
1952: Average	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.3	108.3	108.3	100.9	115.8	121.1	114.6	117.9	104.5	116.7	108.1	107.9	115.3	
1953: Average	112.8	112.8	119.1	108.0	108.0	113.3	104.5	107.4	98.7	115.2	92.1	117.7	124.1	106.0	126.4	108.9	105.1	117.4	
1954: Average	112.6	111.9	121.0	105.0	105.1	111.9	114.5	104.3	106.8	95.9	116.4	90.7	118.1	125.5	107.9	125.5	104.1	118.1	
1955: Average	110.9	109.7	122.9	101.6	106.9	113.5	111.5	108.7	108.7	98.0	117.7	90.6	120.0	120.3	110.7	125.2	104.1	118.1	
1953: January	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	114.7	100.7	104.0	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	116.4	121.1	104.9	125.3	107.7	113.4	
February	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	113.9	107.3	104.0	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	116.6	121.7	105.1	124.3	108.0	112.5	
March	111.7	111.3	117.9	107.4	110.2	113.5	109.1	104.7	107.2	99.6	114.5	92.4	116.5	121.7	105.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	
April	111.5	111.1	117.0	106.8	108.0	115.0	110.4	104.0	107.3	98.4	114.8	92.1	117.0	122.1	104.5	125.0	107.8	114.3	
May	112.1	111.7	118.4	108.2	107.8	115.2	110.3	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5	117.1	123.0	106.4	125.8	108.0	114.4	
June	112.7	112.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.0	104.0	107.3	99.2	115.3	92.5	117.1	123.3	106.4	125.8	108.0	114.4	
July	112.8	112.8	119.1	112.0	108.2	118.3	112.3	104.4	107.4	99.7	115.0	92.0	118.0	124.1	106.9	126.9	108.1	114.6	
August	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4	104.3	107.3	99.7	115.0	92.0	118.0	124.1	106.9	126.9	108.1	116.0	
September	112.8	112.8	120.3	113.5	109.4	116.0	110.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.3	118.7	124.1	106.9	126.9	108.1	114.6	115.0	
October	112.6	111.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4	106.5	107.8	100.8	115.9	92.3	118.7	124.1	106.9	126.9	108.1	115.0	
November	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8	106.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.0	108.1	117.0	
December	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5	106.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9	118.9	127.6	107.3	125.0	108.1	117.0	
1954: January	112.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	112.5	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.3	90.4	118.8	127.8	107.1	126.7	107.2	117.2	
February	112.6	112.0	121.3	108.7	109.0	108.0	114.0	104.7	107.4	99.8	116.1	90.4	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.3	107.2	117.3	
March	112.1	111.4	121.2	108.7	108.0	107.8	112.3	104.7	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0	118.0	128.0	107.6	126.3	107.2	117.5	
April	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.4	104.6	110.0	113.6	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4	118.5	128.2	107.6	126.3	107.2	117.5	
May	112.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	108.5	114.6	114.6	104.2	107.3	98.5	116.9	90.9	118.9	128.2	107.6	126.3	107.2	117.5	
June	112.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.9	91.0	118.9	128.3	107.6	126.3	107.2	117.5	
July	114.6	114.2	121.6	108.7	108.5	120.1	117.2	104.0	107.3	99.6	116.9	90.8	119.0	128.5	107.8	126.3	107.2	117.5	
August	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.0	108.1	114.7	116.6	104.3	106.4	99.7	116.9	90.7	118.9	128.6	107.9	122.4	108.0	117.4	
September	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	115.0	104.3	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1	119.5	129.0	108.2	125.5	105.6	117.6	
October	111.8	110.9	122.7	105.9	106.7	111.1	114.7	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1	119.5	129.0	108.2	125.5	105.6	117.6	
November	111.1	110.1	123.1	105.8	106.6	109.6	112.7	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.3	105.4	117.6	
December	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.3	108.8	108.4	112.0	104.3	106.8	99.0	116.9	91.1	118.7	129.4	108.1	125.6	105.4	117.7	
1955: January	110.6	109.4	124.4	102.4	105.4	110.6	111.2	102.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7	
February	110.8	109.0	124.5	102.5	105.1	110.7	112.1	102.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.9	
March	110.9	109.7	124.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9	102.3	105.6	97.4	116.7	90.4	119.6	129.0	110.3	126.3	104.6	118.1	
April	111.3	110.1	125.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	108.4	103.1	105.5	97.1	116.9	90.2	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	118.1	
May	111.1	110.0	126.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	106.4	103.3	105.7	97.3	117.4	90.8	119.4	129.2	110.3	122.7	103.8	119.3	
June	111.3	110.3	126.0	108.8	104.1	119.8	107.7	105.2	105.6	97.2	117.4	90.1	119.7	130.4	110.8	123.3	103.8	119.4	
July	112.1	111.1	126.2	108.7	104.7	121.9	108.2	105.3	105.7	96.9	117.5	90.5	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5	
August	111.2	110.0	126.1	103.9	105.7	111.3	112.6	103.4	105.5	97.4	117.0	90.5	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5	
September	111.6	110.4	126.1	103.9	105.7	111.3	112.6	103.4	105.5	96.8	118.1	91.0	120.4	130.5	111.2	125.2	103.6	119.8	
October	110.8	109.4	126.9	100.9	107.5	108.5	113.9	104.6	106.0	98.5	118.4	91.0	120.8	130.9	111.5	126.7	104.6	120.1	
November	109.8	108.2	127.0	97.1	107.8	108.0	113.1	104.7	106.0	98.3	118.2	91.0	120.9	130.9	111.5	126.7	104.6	120.1	
December	109.8	107.9	128.0	94.6	107.7	110.7	113.7	104.7	106.1	98.1	118.5	91.1	120.8	131.1	111.5	126.0	104.4	120.7	
1956: January	108.2	107.5	125.9	98.3	107.3	112.6	112.8	104.1	106.0	97.9	120.4	90.7	120.6	131.4	111.7	129.5	102.0	121.2	
February	108.8	107.1	134.3	93.6	107.3	112.3	108.6	104.6	106.5	98.3	121.3	91.0	120.7	131.5	111.7	130.0	102.5	121.4	
March	109.0	107.3	134.4	92.8	106.9	114.5	110.7	104.8	106.6	98.3	121.9	91.1	120.7	131.7	111.8	129.7	102.7	122.1	
April	109.6	107.9	134.5	94.0	106.4	116.7	110.8	104.8	106.5	98.1	123.0	91.1	120.8	131.7	111.8	127.0	102.0	122.4	
May	111.0	108.5	134.7	95.8	107.5	121.5	110.9	104.8	107.0	97.9	123.8	91.1	121.4	132.5	111.7	126.4	102.6	122.6	
June	112.2	112.1	135.2	98.0	107.7	131.4	111.1	104.8	107.5	98.0	124.2	91.4	121.8	133.2	112.1	129.5	103.6	123.4	
July	114.8	113.8	135.8	99.3	108.7	135.2	112.8	105.2	107.7	98.1	124.8	91.5	122.2	133.2	112.1	129.5	103.6	123.4	
August	113.1	111.8	136.3	96.9	108.2	130.7	113.9	105.5	107.7	98.0	126.0	92.0	122.5	133.4	112.2	130.5	103.3	123.7	
September	113.1	111.7	136.6	101.3	108.8	124.5	115.4	105.5	106.3	99.6	126.0	92.0	122.5	133.4	112.2	130.5	103.3	123.7	
October	113.1	111.7	136.6	101.3	108.8	124.5	115.4	105.5	106.3	99.6	126.0	92.0	122.5	133.4	112.2	130.5	103.3	123.7	

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.² In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home. Before 1953 food away from home was represented in the index by food bought to be consumed at home.³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.⁴ Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.⁵ In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.⁶ Not available.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index ¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

[1947=100]

City	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	June 1955
United States city average ²	117.7	117.1	116.8	117.0	116.2	115.4	114.9	114.7	114.6	114.6	114.7	115.0	114.9	101.8
Atlanta, Ga.	(³)	118.9	(³)	(³)	118.0	(³)	(³)	118.8	(³)	(³)	117.1	(³)	(³)	(³)
Baltimore, Md.	(³)	117.5	(³)	(³)	118.6	(³)	(³)	115.2	(³)	(³)	115.8	(³)	(³)	101.8
Boston, Mass.	119.3	(³)	(³)	117.8	(³)	(³)	115.2	(³)	(³)	114.6	(³)	(³)	114.5	102.8
Chicago, Ill.	121.1	120.3	120.0	120.5	119.5	118.6	118.1	117.7	118.3	118.1	118.5	118.1	118.0	102.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	(³)	117.1	(³)	(³)	118.3	(³)	(³)	114.3	(³)	(³)	114.3	(³)	(³)	101.2
Cleveland, Ohio	(³)	(³)	119.1	(³)	(³)	117.3	(³)	(³)	115.7	(³)	(³)	116.2	(³)	(³)
Detroit, Mich.	120.0	119.7	119.6	120.3	118.7	118.0	117.4	118.9	116.4	116.3	116.7	116.5	116.5	102.8
Houston, Tex.	(³)	(³)	118.2	(³)	116.8	(³)	(³)	118.6	(³)	118.6	(³)	116.7	(³)	104.3
Kansas City, Mo.	118.9	(³)	(³)	117.4	(³)	(³)	116.4	(³)	(³)	115.5	(³)	(³)	116.2	(³)
Los Angeles, Calif.	118.5	117.8	117.4	119.1	117.4	116.9	116.3	116.1	115.5	116.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	101.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	117.4	(³)	(³)	117.7	(³)	(³)	115.6	(³)	(³)	116.1	(³)	(³)	114.4	102.1
New York, N. Y.	115.7	115.1	114.4	114.6	113.8	113.0	112.3	112.2	112.1	112.1	112.0	112.5	112.4	100.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	118.6	118.4	117.9	117.9	118.8	116.2	116.0	115.8	114.7	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.3	101.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	118.2	(³)	(³)	117.3	(³)	(³)	115.2	(³)	(³)	115.6	(³)	(³)	115.3	101.1
Portland, Oreg.	119.5	(³)	(³)	115.6	(³)	(³)	115.4	(³)	(³)	115.3	(³)	(³)	116.2	(³)
St. Louis, Mo.	(³)	118.1	(³)	(³)	117.0	(³)	(³)	115.7	(³)	(³)	116.1	(³)	(³)	101.1
San Francisco, Calif.	(³)	119.0	(³)	(³)	117.0	(³)	(³)	116.8	(³)	(³)	115.0	(³)	(³)	100.9
Scranton, Pa.	(³)	(³)	115.8	(³)	(³)	112.1	(³)	(³)	111.1	(³)	(³)	110.9	(³)	(³)
Seattle, Wash.	(³)	(³)	118.8	(³)	(³)	117.1	(³)	(³)	116.2	(³)	(³)	117.4	(³)	(³)
Washington, D. C.	(³)	(³)	115.7	(³)	(³)	114.4	(³)	(³)	113.4	(³)	(³)	113.7	(³)	(³)

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² A average of 40 cities.

³ Indexes are computed monthly for 3 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for the 15 remaining cities.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Oct. 1936	Sept. 1936	Oct. 1935	Oct. 1936	Sept. 1936	Oct. 1935	Oct. 1936	Sept. 1936	Oct. 1935	Oct. 1936	Sept. 1936	Oct. 1935
United States city average ¹	113.1	113.1	110.5	111.7	111.7	109.4	126.5	126.6	123.9	100.8	101.3	100.9
Atlanta, Ga.....	111.7	111.9	110.1	110.4	110.9	108.5	117.5	117.5	116.6	102.0	103.5	103.3
Baltimore, Md.....	114.1	114.5	111.4	111.4	111.9	109.8	122.0	122.2	123.7	101.5	102.7	101.3
Boston, Mass.....	113.2	114.1	109.9	110.9	111.9	108.0	123.7	123.4	122.1	101.0	103.4	98.1
Chicago, Ill.....	110.7	110.8	108.1	108.8	109.0	107.2	120.6	120.6	118.8	94.7	98.4	98.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.6	115.5	112.1	112.9	113.9	111.6	124.9	124.5	124.0	102.0	103.4	101.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	111.7	111.8	109.5	110.1	110.2	108.0	121.9	122.0	118.9	98.7	100.3	98.9
Detroit, Mich.....	115.1	115.7	112.7	113.6	114.4	111.2	119.9	120.2	119.2	99.0	100.2	99.8
Houston, Tex.....	110.3	110.1	109.4	108.7	108.7	108.1	120.1	117.6	117.8	95.6	98.2	98.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	109.9	109.7	107.1	107.8	108.1	105.2	122.5	121.0	120.7	97.4	98.6	98.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	114.6	113.7	112.4	110.9	110.2	108.4	126.8	121.0	127.8	101.0	100.7	101.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	112.2	112.2	112.3	112.1	111.6	111.5	128.5	128.4	123.9	95.7	98.3	98.4
New York, N. Y.....	112.6	112.4	110.5	112.2	111.9	109.2	120.6	120.5	128.7	104.0	104.3	101.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	116.0	115.9	112.8	114.3	114.3	111.6	120.9	120.0	123.0	102.3	103.2	102.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.8	115.1	111.1	113.1	112.9	110.5	124.9	124.9	125.0	100.1	101.4	99.4
Portland, Ore.....	115.2	114.9	111.9	113.2	112.8	110.4	120.0	120.1	123.9	101.0	103.1	102.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	114.5	114.7	112.8	111.3	111.5	110.5	120.9	120.6	119.0	98.1	98.1	100.9
San Francisco, Calif.....	115.8	115.3	112.7	114.8	114.1	111.8	127.7	127.4	120.6	104.6	105.1	105.7
Seranton, Pa.....	110.5	110.6	107.5	109.0	110.1	107.0	124.4	124.3	119.2	90.7	100.8	98.9
Seattle, Wash.....	114.5	114.2	111.6	114.0	113.6	110.9	126.6	126.7	127.9	100.9	101.5	102.4
Washington, D. C.....	112.7	115.0	111.3	112.0	112.5	109.6	125.0	122.7	122.1	99.3	100.4	97.1

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ³		
	Oct. 1936	Sept. 1936	Oct. 1935	Oct. 1936	Sept. 1936	Oct. 1935	Oct. 1936	Sept. 1936	Oct. 1935
United States city average ¹	110.7	109.8	107.8	112.9	114.5	108.5	115.5	115.4	113.9
Atlanta, Ga.....	112.6	112.6	108.2	119.2	121.5	111.0	108.1	107.0	105.4
Baltimore, Md.....	109.7	109.4	109.1	113.3	115.5	109.6	116.1	115.4	113.0
Boston, Mass.....	114.4	111.4	114.2	111.5	115.8	103.8	110.1	110.9	108.2
Chicago, Ill.....	111.4	110.7	108.2	109.6	111.8	108.6	122.6	121.4	119.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.1	113.9	109.1	111.0	114.5	120.0	122.3	122.4	118.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	107.6	104.4	104.7	110.0	120.0	106.1	120.0	120.2	117.2
Detroit, Mich.....	112.1	112.2	108.5	123.6	124.6	108.0	118.4	119.1	116.5
Houston, Tex.....	109.4	109.5	109.8	114.4	115.9	119.6	112.6	112.7	110.0
Kansas City, Mo.....	108.0	111.0	107.4	111.0	111.4	109.0	108.5	108.4	107.4
Los Angeles, Calif.....	105.5	105.4	103.0	111.8	111.5	107.7	114.4	112.0	113.5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	110.6	110.2	110.9	117.6	115.9	115.2	122.9	121.9	122.7
New York, N. Y.....	108.0	107.1	106.9	113.4	112.0	103.8	116.2	110.7	115.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	114.9	111.9	111.3	117.2	118.7	113.9	116.5	116.4	113.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	111.3	110.9	109.4	114.4	117.7	103.4	125.5	124.8	123.4
Portland, Ore.....	114.0	113.9	108.1	111.6	110.2	107.3	118.5	119.6	115.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	106.3	106.1	106.7	116.5	118.3	118.0	124.2	124.0	120.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	112.4	110.5	103.3	117.8	117.8	112.7	114.4	112.5	112.7
Seranton, Pa.....	108.1	107.9	107.0	110.4	109.7	101.2	113.6	114.0	111.7
Seattle, Wash.....	116.9	112.1	108.1	114.1	115.1	110.9	116.0	114.9	113.3
Washington, D. C.....	115.8	115.6	112.9	113.0	119.4	109.0	116.2	116.9	114.4

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.² See footnote 2 to table D-2.³ Average of 46 cities.⁴ See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price, Oct. 1956	Index (1947-48=100) (unless otherwise specified)													
		Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	June 1955
Cereals and bakery products:															
Flour, wheat..... 5 pounds	52.1	110.5	110.5	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.0	110.5	110.4	110.2	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.0	101.7
Biscuit mix..... 20 ounces	26.7	94.5	94.3	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.1	94.4	94.6	94.8	94.8	94.7	94.7	94.9	(?)
Corn meal..... pound	12.6	111.1	111.4	111.8	111.9	111.3	110.3	110.0	110.5	110.6	110.3	109.7	110.0	111.2	98.1
Rice..... do	17.3	92.2	92.9	93.1	93.0	92.9	92.7	92.9	93.2	93.2	93.2	92.7	94.0	94.3	94.3
Rolls, white..... 20 ounces	19.3	110.2	110.2	110.3	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.8	110.5	110.5	100.5
Corn flakes..... 12 ounces	22.0	126.2	126.5	126.5	126.4	126.2	126.2	126.1	126.1	126.1	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	102.6
Bread..... pound	18.3	137.1	136.5	136.0	134.9	133.7	133.0	132.9	132.6	132.5	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.1	102.8
Food crackers..... do	27.7	107.8	107.7	107.8	107.7	107.5	106.8	106.5	107.3	107.0	106.6	104.9	104.6	104.9	(?)
Vanilla cookies..... 7 ounces	24.2	126.0	124.8	124.6	124.1	123.8	123.7	123.6	123.0	122.9	122.1	122.3	122.1	122.2	102.3
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef and veal..... pound	102.8	102.8	101.3	99.8	99.1	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.5	94.3	97.1	101.4	107.6
Round steak..... do	108.5	107.7	98.0	94.4	95.1	91.8	90.5	89.9	91.5	93.1	94.3	94.3	94.3	97.0	113.0
Chuck roast..... do	117.2	117.5	111.9	106.7	104.2	102.1	100.2	98.8	100.9	102.9	105.0	106.2	106.2	106.0	110.0
Rib roast..... do	54.5	96.1	96.1	96.0	93.6	92.1	90.1	89.1	89.8	91.3	92.7	93.6	97.2	98.4	100.7
Hamburger..... do	77.0	115.1	113.8	108.4	102.6	100.9	98.9	97.7	97.3	98.3	101.1	102.4	102.1	104.5	112.1
Veal cutlets..... do	40.0	83.3	81.1	79.9	78.0	78.1	77.7	77.5	77.2	77.5	79.2	79.7	80.1	80.8	111.5
Pork..... pound	112.8	122.6	122.6	120.7	120.0	120.3	119.9	119.4	119.4	122.0	119.8	118.2	118.4	119.6	115.0
Pork chops, center cut..... do	96.5	96.8	96.8	96.2	97.4	96.9	96.5	96.5	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.1	96.1	96.9	97.8
Pastrami, sliced..... do	116.9	120.9	117.3	115.1	114.7	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	107.6
Bacon, sliced..... do	61.7	84.9	82.3	81.9	80.6	78.0	74.5	74.2	72.8	74.4	75.0	78.4	82.0	82.0	92.7
Ham, whole..... do	59.8	92.6	96.1	96.7	96.5	96.6	92.4	91.4	89.9	87.0	85.5	88.4	88.4	89.9	95.7
Lamb, leg..... do	90.7	101.2	102.3	102.3	102.5	102.5	102.5	94.9	92.6	93.5	95.1	96.4	96.8	96.2	111.6
Other meats:															
Frankfurters..... do	32.3	86.1	85.9	85.2	85.4	85.2	84.9	84.7	84.7	84.6	85.8	85.9	86.7	87.3	(?)
Luncheon meat..... 15-ounce can	41.1	84.9	82.6	82.5	82.5	82.6	82.6	82.3	84.2	84.3	85.1	85.1	85.9	87.0	(?)
Poultry, frying chickens..... do	74.7	78.7	81.4	84.7	86.7	82.1	81.0	81.0	82.3	82.7	81.9	81.4	84.0	86.9	98.1
Ready-to-cook..... pound	46.0	108.3	108.1	108.0	107.6	108.0	108.4	108.5	108.2	108.3	108.6	108.2	108.6	108.4	98.8
Fish:															
Fish, fresh or frozen..... pound	105.7	105.6	105.3	104.7	105.1	105.5	104.9	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.0	105.1	105.3	105.9	104.6
Ocean perch, fillet, frozen..... do	42.2	126.0	126.9	126.5	126.9	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	97.9
Haddock, fillet, frozen..... do	45.0	126.0	126.9	126.5	126.9	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	97.9
Salmon, pink..... 10-ounce can	61.4	92.6	92.7	92.9	93.1	93.9	94.9	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5
Tuna fish, chunk..... 6-4½-ounce can	31.8	92.6	92.7	92.9	93.1	93.9	94.9	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5
Dairy products:															
Milk, fresh, grocery..... quart	116.5	115.3	114.2	113.6	112.0	111.4	110.2	111.3	111.9	112.1	112.6	112.9	112.4	112.4	92.7
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... quart	23.2	120.9	119.8	119.0	118.6	118.9	118.9	118.3	116.2	116.8	116.9	117.7	117.9	117.3	94.1
Milk, fresh, delivered..... quart	24.7	120.9	119.8	119.0	118.6	118.9	118.9	118.3	116.2	116.8	116.9	117.7	117.9	117.3	94.1
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... quart	24.7	120.9	119.8	119.0	118.6	118.9	118.9	118.3	116.2	116.8	116.9	117.7	117.9	117.3	94.1
Ice cream..... pint	29.9	95.9	96.0	95.7	95.5	95.2	94.9	94.1	93.0	93.2	94.5	94.8	94.9	95.1	(?)
Butter..... pound	72.4	92.9	91.5	91.1	90.9	90.9	90.7	90.4	90.8	90.8	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.7	90.0
Cheese, American process..... do	87.3	108.5	108.7	108.9	108.5	108.4	108.5	108.2	108.1	108.1	108.0	108.1	108.3	108.1	98.6
Milk, evaporated..... 14½-ounce can	14.3	108.1	108.0	104.5	108.9	108.4	101.8	101.8	101.7	101.8	101.4	101.4	100.0	100.1	91.1
All fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits and vegetables..... 10 ounces	102.5	104.1	104.5	104.7	104.1	103.5	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.2	102.1	102.3	102.1	(?)
Strawberries..... do	20.0	98.8	95.5	90.4	92.3	93.3	92.6	92.6	92.3	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	(?)
Orange juice concentrate..... 6 ounces	19.8	108.0	108.8	109.7	109.0	107.0	106.4	106.4	107.6	107.7	102.9	102.1	102.4	102.2	(?)
Pears, green..... 10 ounces	20.4	104.5	106.2	100.2	110.0	105.5	109.0	108.6	108.1	107.4	108.6	108.5	108.7	108.0	(?)
Beans, green..... do	23.3	96.5	95.0	96.2	95.5	94.3	95.8	96.0	96.9	96.7	97.3	97.3	97.7	98.3	(?)
Fresh fruits and vegetables:															
Apples..... pound	13.2	111.5	112.0	112.9	115.0	115.0	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	106.4
Bananas..... do	17.1	106.1	104.9	103.2	101.2	100.5	100.1	98.1	102.8	107.0	104.4	101.5	104.7	105.2	103.4
Oranges..... dozen	60.5	151.0	145.1	139.5	142.7	130.8	118.9	108.4	106.7	105.0	106.9	115.7	115.6	121.0	104.9
Lemons..... pound	20.1	106.3	106.6	100.4	102.3	94.1	94.8	98.0	98.9	96.1	104.9	102.7	97.3	94.5	(?)
Grapefruit..... each	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	109.0	98.6	98.9	93.0	97.0	100.8	103.6	(?)	(?)
Peaches..... pound	(?)	(?)	91.2	89.6	111.4	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Strawberries..... pint	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	61.7	85.2	122.9	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Grapes, seedless..... pound	20.9	74.5	66.4	75.6	104.9	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Watermelons..... do	(?)	(?)	(?)	62.4	77.1	90.0	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Potatoes..... 10 pounds	51.7	97.6	108.9	140.4	218.6	174.4	150.5	136.3	106.2	103.7	96.3	90.7	89.4	84.7	98.1
Sweet potatoes..... pound	11.9	106.9	117.6	136.1	128.4	121.8	112.5	108.9	107.2	103.7	106.3	102.1	97.1	96.8	98.6
Onions..... do	7.5	99.2	106.0	159.6	186.4	148.2	107.8	96.2	92.0	93.5	97.4	98.3	98.8	94.2	91.6
Carrots..... do	13.5	106.2	110.9	108.8	108.5	107.9	101.8	97.8	102.4	110.8	124.0	116.3	116.3	117.4	87.7
Lettuce..... head	17.9	125.4	111.0	102.8	96.9	112.0	111.1	106.4	102.2	96.2	95.1	115.5	104.0	104.1	95.1
Celery..... pound	12.4	84.7	95.0	92.3	99.6	92.6	90.6	98.7	90.1	98.9	98.7	97.4	98.6	105.0	(?)
Cabbage..... do	8.9	100.3	104.1	107.4	110.3	125.6	115.9	124.3	115.0	119.9	140.4	135.7	116.4	110.0	97.1
Tomatoes..... do	21.6	74.8	50.2	77.2	106.9	118.8	101.7	121.1	151.1	116.9	130.0	98.9	80.8	81.9	112.8
Beans, green..... do	21.6	102.1	86.3	81.4	101.5	134.0	122.3	121.4	126.4	127.3	140.0	104.3	102.5	90.7	78.9
Canned fruits and vegetables:															
Orange juice..... 6½-ounce can	39.5	129.4	124.2	123.4	121.4	118.6	117.5	116.6	114.9	113.5	111.7	111.7	112.1	110.9	(?)
Peaches..... 2½ can	34.5	110.1	110.5	111.1	112.1	111.8	111.6	111.3	110.9	111.2	111.2	110.9	110.8	110.5	95.7
Pineapple..... 8½ can	33.8	109.1	109.0	108.9	109.1	109.1	108.7	108.7	108.3	107.9	107.9	107.5	107.1	106.8	102.4
Fruit cocktail..... 8½ can	28.2	101.0	101.1	100.9	100.8	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.7	101.0	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.9	(?)
Corn, cream style..... do	17.9	106.9	106.4	106.4	108.1	107.3	107.3	106.7	106.8	106.4	106.0	105.1	104.3	102.0	99.9
Peanut butter..... do	21.4	101.5	101.4	101.8	102.5	102.3	102.5	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.3	102.4	102.3	102.0	98.0
Tomatoes..... do	15.1	103.5	103.6	104.2	104.0	104.5	104.3	104.2	104.7	104.5	103.6	103.7	103.4	102.6	95.6
Baby foods..... 4½-5 ounces	10.0	102.2	102.1	101.9	101.8	101.4	100.5	99.2	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.8	98.8	98	(?)
Dried fruits and vegetables:															
Prunes..... pound	35.3	147.8	149.9	149.7	149.5	148.6	148.1	147.6	146.7	149.0	144.4	144.4	143.5	143.0	104.8
Dried beans..... do	18.3	85.7	83.5	83.5	85.5	85.3	85.3	85.3	85.3	85.9	86.6	87.6	89.2	90.6	92.0

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, Oct. 1960	Indexes (1947-48=100) (unless otherwise specified)														
		Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	July 1960	June 1960	May 1960	Apr. 1960	Mar. 1960	Feb. 1960	Jan. 1960	Dec. 1959	Nov. 1959	Oct. 1959	June 1959	
Other foods at home:																
Partially prepared foods: Unit Cents																
Soup, tomato.....	11-ounce can	97.3	97.7	98.0	98.7	98.6	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.9	98.7	98.6	(*)	
Beans with pork.....	16-ounce can	102.8	103.2	103.2	103.4	103.3	102.5	102.2	103.1	103.0	103.2	103.2	103.1	104.8	(*)	
Condiments and sauces:																
Pickles, sweet.....	7½ ounces	26.9	26.6	26.4	26.0	26.5	26.4	26.7	26.8	26.6	26.7	26.1	26.3	26.9	26.7	
Catsup, tomato.....	14 ounces	23.1	23.1	23.4	23.2	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.0	23.0	
Beverages:																
Coffee.....	1-pound can	109.0	109.7	109.1	109.9	109.5	109.1	108.9	108.4	108.6	108.1	108.9	108.7	108.7	108.4	
Tea bags.....	package of 16	23.2	23.0	23.1	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	
Cola drink.....	carton, 36 ounces	33.0	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	
Fats and oils:																
Shortening, hydrogenated.....	3-pound can	97.3	97.2	97.4	97.3	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	
Margarine, colored.....	1-pound	29.1	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	
Lard.....	do.	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	
Salad dressing.....	1-pint	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	
Peanut butter.....	1-pound	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	
Sugar and sweets:																
Sugar.....	5 pounds	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	
Corn syrup.....	24 ounces	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	
Grape jelly.....	12 ounces	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	
Chocolate bar.....	1 ounce	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	
Eggs, grade A, large.....	dozen	93.3	93.7	93.9	93.5	93.4	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	
Miscellaneous foods:																
Gelatin, flavored.....	3-4 ounces	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	

* Priced only in season.

1 December 1949=100.

2 Not available.

3 May 1953=100.

4 January 1953=100.

* July 1953=100.

* April 1953=100.

* June 1953=100.

* Vegetable soup priced from December 1952 through July 1953; tomato soup substituted August 1953.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices and indexes appearing in Table D-5 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published

monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis. Item indexes for the period December 1952 through April 1953, which were not published in the Monthly Labor Review, are available upon request.

TABLE D-6: Indexes of wholesale prices,¹ by major groups

(1947=100)

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and food	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metal and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic minerals-structural	Telephone, mail, and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947	98.4	100.0	98.2	98.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	98.0	92.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	93.8	92.9	97.2	100.0
1948	104.4	107.3	104.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	103.8	103.2	102.1	107.2	102.2	103.0	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949	98.2	92.8	94.7	101.2	98.5	98.9	101.8	94.8	98.9	90.2	98.5	104.8	100.6	100.1	104.4	102.3	98.1
1950	102.1	97.5	95.5	105.0	98.2	104.6	103.0	98.2	130.5	112.0	100.9	110.2	106.6	100.5	106.0	100.8	98.6
1951	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	108.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	118.0	114.1	113.6	108.4	104.9
1952	111.6	107.0	106.9	112.2	98.8	97.2	104.6	104.8	134.0	120.3	118.5	120.0	121.5	112.6	112.6	111.8	108.3
1953	110.1	97.0	104.0	114.0	97.3	98.5	100.8	105.7	125.6	120.3	118.1	120.9	120.0	114.2	118.3	112.7	97.8
1954	110.3	95.6	105.2	114.8	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.5	128.9	116.0	118.3	120.6	124.0	114.4	120.9	120.4	102.5
1955	110.7	98.6	101.7	117.0	93.3	93.8	107.9	106.8	142.9	123.6	119.5	124.6	128.4	113.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956:																	
January	100.9	98.6	105.5	112.1	98.8	97.3	107.9	108.6	127.5	120.5	115.8	124.0	121.5	112.7	114.8	111.9	108.0
February	100.6	97.9	105.2	112.1	98.5	98.0	106.1	108.6	128.2	121.1	115.3	124.6	121.6	112.9	114.6	111.9	101.2
March	110.0	98.9	104.1	112.4	97.5	98.1	106.4	104.2	125.7	121.7	115.1	123.5	121.8	113.1	115.1	114.8	101.7
April	109.4	97.3	103.2	112.3	97.4	97.9	107.4	105.5	124.8	122.2	115.3	125.0	122.0	113.0	118.9	114.8	98.5
May	108.8	97.8	104.2	112.0	97.6	100.4	107.1	105.5	125.4	121.8	115.4	125.7	122.4	114.1	117.2	114.8	98.7
June	109.5	96.4	105.3	112.9	97.4	101.0	108.5	105.6	125.0	121.5	115.8	126.9	122.9	114.3	119.1	114.9	98.8
July	110.9	97.9	105.5	114.8	97.5	100.0	111.1	108.2	124.6	121.1	115.8	129.3	128.4	114.7	119.4	114.6	98.3
August	110.6	94.4	104.9	114.9	97.5	99.9	111.0	108.3	123.5	120.4	116.2	129.4	122.7	114.8	119.6	114.6	98.4
September	111.0	96.1	104.6	114.7	98.9	99.7	110.9	108.7	124.0	119.2	116.9	128.5	124.0	114.9	120.7	114.2	94.7
October	110.2	95.3	104.7	114.6	98.5	97.1	111.2	109.7	124.2	118.1	117.8	127.0	124.1	114.3	120.7	115.1	94.4
November	109.8	95.7	105.8	114.5	98.2	97.1	111.2	107.3	124.3	117.3	117.9	129.2	124.2	114.9	120.6	115.1	98.3
December	110.1	94.4	104.3	114.6	98.8	95.6	111.1	107.1	124.8	117.4	117.1	127.5	124.3	115.0	120.8	112.1	100.1
1957:																	
January	110.9	97.8	104.2	114.0	98.1	95.3	110.8	107.2	124.8	117.0	117.0	127.3	124.4	116.2	120.9	118.2	101.1
February	110.5	97.7	104.8	114.4	98.3	94.9	110.5	107.5	124.6	116.8	117.1	126.2	124.5	115.1	121.0	118.0	102.8
March	110.5	98.4	105.3	114.2	98.0	94.7	108.2	107.4	124.9	116.7	116.6	126.3	124.5	115.0	121.0	117.9	104.8
April	111.0	98.4	105.9	114.5	94.7	94.6	108.6	107.2	125.0	116.2	116.3	126.8	124.6	115.0	121.5	118.3	100.3
May	109.9	97.9	104.8	114.5	94.8	98.0	108.2	107.1	125.1	116.1	115.8	127.1	124.4	115.3	119.1	121.4	100.1
June	110.0	96.1	105.0	114.2	94.9	96.6	107.5	106.5	125.1	116.0	115.8	127.1	124.4	115.4	119.1	121.4	100.1
July	110.4	98.2	105.6	114.3	95.1	94.9	108.2	106.7	126.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.3	115.3	120.4	121.4	102.0
August	110.5	98.8	105.4	114.4	95.3	94.0	108.0	106.8	126.4	119.1	116.2	128.6	124.3	115.3	120.8	121.5	102.3
September	110.0	95.6	105.3	114.4	95.3	98.0	108.0	106.8	126.0	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.5	98.1
October	109.7	96.1	105.7	114.5	95.4	92.4	108.9	106.9	126.8	119.6	116.3	129.7	124.3	115.0	121.0	121.5	98.7
November	110.0	98.2	105.8	114.8	96.2	92.4	107.4	107.0	131.4	118.9	116.0	129.9	125.3	115.6	121.8	121.4	98.0
December	109.5	98.0	105.5	114.9	96.3	91.8	107.5	107.0	132.0	120.0	115.9	129.8	125.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	98.0
1958:																	
January	110.1	92.5	108.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	128.8	120.3	116.2	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	105.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.8	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	128.0	121.4	116.6	131.0	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	98.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	128.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.8	94.0
May	108.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	128.0	122.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	122.3	121.6	91.3
June	110.2	91.9	102.9	115.8	95.2	92.9	108.8	106.5	140.3	120.7	116.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	90.1
July	110.5	92.8	103.1	115.8	95.3	93.7	109.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	123.8	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	90.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	90.8
September	111.7	90.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.6	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	90.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.6	142.4	131.4	118.9	126.8	121.7	91.8
November	111.2	94.1	99.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	123.0	122.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	98.0
December	111.3	92.9	99.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	161.0	124.1	122.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	98.8
1959:																	
January	111.9	94.1	99.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	132.5	118.0	127.0	121.7	98.6
February	112.4	94.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.3	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	132.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	98.7
March	112.8	95.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	148.2	126.0	126.0	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	98.3
April	113.6	95.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.0	110.6	106.9	145.0	125.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.0	143.5	126.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	98.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.6	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.0	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.0	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	128.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	128.0	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	125.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	128.8	122.8	91.1
September	*115.8	*90.1	104.0	*123.1	94.8	100.2	*111.1	107.1	*145.7	*123.6	*127.9	*151.9	*139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	*98.9
October	115.5	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.4	98.6	111.6	107.7	148.8	122.0	128.0	152.1	140.9	120.6	131.5	123.1	98.3

¹ For a description of the Wholesale Price Index, see BLS Bull. 1148, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Ch. 10. Historical tabulations of indexes of wholesale prices are available upon request.

* Preliminary.
* Revised.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

[1947-88-100]

Commodity group	Oct. 1947	Sept. 1948	Aug. 1949	July 1950	June 1951	May 1952	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1957	Oct. 1958	June 1959
All commodities	115.5	*115.5	114.7	114.0	114.3	114.4	113.8	113.8	113.4	111.9	111.3	111.3	111.6	100.2
Farm products	98.4	*99.1	99.1	99.0	91.3	90.9	98.0	98.6	96.0	94.1	93.9	94.1	95.9	94.5
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	97.0	96.3	94.8	111.8	120.2	111.8	101.8	108.5	96.2	105.0	98.6	102.6	98.9	98.8
Grains	94.0	90.7	88.8	88.4	88.9	90.5	90.8	84.8	82.9	81.5	82.7	79.8	82.4	90.6
Livestock and live poultry	73.0	73.7	73.0	73.0	74.8	74.4	70.8	67.5	67.7	68.9	69.3	62.2	71.9	90.8
Plant and animal fibers	100.0	98.4	98.2	104.3	106.1	108.9	108.8	108.5	106.7	101.9	100.8	100.9	96.1	107.3
Food and kindred products	97.3	*96.1	96.1	94.4	92.7	92.7	89.9	90.5	94.0	98.9	94.4	95.0	96.1	81.6
Eggs	87.4	91.2	77.7	82.1	78.7	80.2	79.9	85.0	81.3	85.9	90.2	96.9	92.6	70.6
Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds	78.6	*78.5	80.1	80.6	87.5	90.1	88.7	82.5	90.4	78.9	77.6	73.8	75.9	87.6
Other farm products	140.9	*132.9	131.1	148.2	147.1	144.4	143.4	142.7	145.8	139.7	139.1	140.1	145.4	122.4
Processed foods	108.0	104.0	102.0	101.2	102.3	102.4	100.4	98.2	98.0	98.3	96.2	98.9	100.2	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	115.1	*114.0	114.8	114.8	115.5	115.6	115.4	115.4	115.1	115.1	115.2	115.1	114.8	99.5
Meats, poultry, and fish	85.7	86.3	85.1	82.7	82.1	82.1	79.3	74.6	78.1	75.7	73.8	77.8	81.6	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	110.9	*109.7	108.9	107.9	108.0	107.9	108.9	108.1	108.1	108.1	107.7	108.9	108.0	90.0
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables	106.4	*106.8	107.3	106.3	106.7	106.3	100.0	108.6	108.9	108.1	107.9	107.7	107.4	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	110.5	110.0	109.8	110.0	109.5	109.6	108.3	108.6	108.3	108.3	108.4	108.4	110.0	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	201.6	201.5	198.1	198.1	191.0	187.4	187.4	192.8	188.8	178.6	178.6	178.6	188.8	188.9
Animal fats and oils	78.8	*72.7	72.2	68.8	68.3	71.9	67.9	68.1	64.2	68.1	68.7	68.6	68.7	62.9
Crude vegetable oils	68.9	*68.4	68.3	65.1	70.8	78.8	77.2	74.1	67.0	61.3	67.8	67.2	67.5	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	70.3	66.0	67.8	67.5	72.5	81.9	80.6	80.4	73.9	69.4	67.9	67.4	68.0	67.4
Vegetable oil and products	82.7	*82.3	84.4	82.5	82.5	83.7	84.8	80.4	78.7	78.7	77.8	77.8	78.7	73.9
Other processed foods	95.3	96.9	96.1	97.1	97.4	97.5	97.8	97.4	97.7	98.1	97.9	97.4	98.2	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	123.6	*123.1	122.5	121.4	121.5	121.7	121.6	121.3	120.6	120.4	119.6	119.4	119.0	108.2
Textile products and apparel	95.4	94.8	94.8	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.1	94.9	95.0	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.4	90.8
Cotton products	92.7	91.5	91.9	92.3	92.7	93.1	90.7	94.1	94.3	93.8	92.7	92.2	92.8	90.0
Wool products	105.6	108.9	108.4	108.1	108.9	102.8	102.5	102.1	102.7	102.6	102.8	102.8	102.8	105.3
Manmade fiber textile products	90.0	90.4	90.3	90.4	90.3	90.3	88.6	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	91.3
Silk products	123.6	120.1	121.0	122.0	124.7	123.0	121.0	119.6	119.5	120.6	120.6	120.6	120.7	98.8
Apparel	98.7	90.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.4	90.5	90.7	90.5	90.5	90.1	90.0	90.7	92.7
Other textile products	78.3	74.7	72.3	70.5	70.0	70.3	71.1	72.0	71.6	71.1	71.3	71.3	71.6	94.3
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	99.6	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.0	100.6	97.7	97.1	96.7	96.7	96.4	96.8	90.1
Hides and skins	57.8	63.3	60.4	60.4	61.2	60.6	61.9	58.3	58.2	58.6	61.1	60.2	62.3	94.3
Leather	90.8	90.8	90.9	91.6	91.7	92.9	94.6	90.9	90.9	90.5	90.4	87.7	90.1	98.2
Footwear	120.7	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.0	119.9	116.5	115.7	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	102.7
Other leather products	95.3	*95.5	95.9	95.8	96.1	96.2	96.9	96.3	96.1	97.7	96.7	96.3	96.9	94.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	111.6	*111.1	110.9	110.7	110.8	110.8	110.6	110.9	111.2	111.0	109.6	109.6	109.0	102.4
Coal	120.9	114.4	113.6	112.9	112.3	111.9	111.7	110.1	109.9	109.4	109.4	109.0	108.7	104.8
Coke	158.3	158.3	152.9	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.4	115.6
Gas	110.3	*110.3	109.4	109.7	111.3	115.4	117.5	122.7	122.0	121.1	115.6	110.8	109.3	94.3
Electricity	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	101.3
Petroleum and products	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.8	118.3	118.3	117.6	116.8	117.5	117.3	115.6	115.0	114.1	102.1
Chemicals and allied products	107.7	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.1	106.9	106.9	106.5	106.4	106.3	106.6	106.6	106.5	92.1
Industrial chemicals	122.6	121.9	122.1	122.1	121.1	120.8	120.9	120.0	119.9	120.0	119.4	119.3	119.9	96.3
Prepared paint	122.6	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	98.0
Paint materials	98.9	97.9	98.3	98.6	99.4	101.2	101.6	101.4	100.4	98.6	97.4	97.1	97.4	98.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	91.9	*91.9	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.1	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.6	92.6	92.3	92.3	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	55.8	55.4	53.8	53.7	55.1	56.3	56.1	56.0	54.4	54.6	54.6	57.6	58.2	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	108.5	108.6	109.7	108.5	107.9	107.9	108.1	107.9	108.2	108.2	107.9	108.5	108.5	101.2
Fertilizer materials	104.1	104.5	106.0	105.7	106.7	106.1	112.4	112.8	113.0	113.1	112.3	112.3	112.3	98.5
Other chemicals and allied products	102.6	102.4	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.3	102.3	104.5	104.6	104.5	91.1
Rubber and rubber products	145.8	*145.7	146.9	143.3	142.8	143.5	145.0	146.2	147.1	146.4	141.0	140.6	147.8	109.8
Crude rubber	141.9	142.2	146.9	143.9	137.5	135.5	144.2	149.4	153.5	150.2	148.3	148.3	148.3	129.0
Tires and tubes	152.4	152.4	153.4	149.3	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	147.2	108.1
Other rubber products	190.5	*190.1	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.7	190.7	190.7	190.7	190.7	190.7	190.7	190.7	102.6
Lumber and wood products	122.0	*122.6	125.2	126.6	127.5	128.0	128.5	128.0	128.7	128.3	125.1	125.0	125.4	112.4
Lumber	123.6	*123.2	127.1	128.5	129.6	130.4	130.6	130.9	128.2	127.6	126.4	126.4	126.8	112.6
Millwork	126.6	129.2	129.5	129.7	128.6	128.3	128.9	128.9	129.1	128.2	128.8	127.9	128.2	110.9
Plywood	96.1	96.2	96.2	103.3	101.0	102.7	106.9	107.5	107.5	107.5	106.7	106.9	106.1	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	125.0	*127.9	127.9	127.7	127.4	127.3	127.4	126.8	126.4	124.8	123.6	123.5	122.8	95.9
Woodpulp	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	90.6
Waste paper	92.5	97.5	112.1	112.4	112.3	114.4	127.4	142.6	142.6	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	70.0
Paper	136.9	*136.9	136.2	136.2	137.0	138.2	138.2	138.2	138.2	138.2	138.2	138.2	138.2	108.3
Paperboard	136.3	136.3	136.4	136.5	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard products	124.2	123.8	123.7	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	119.9	119.2	119.0	118.9	95.2
Building paper and board	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	106.3
Metals and metal products	152.1	*151.9	150.2	144.5	145.8	147.7	146.5	147.7	146.5	145.1	143.9	142.9	142.9	106.8
Iron and steel	161.1	*161.5	159.4	149.9	149.5	150.8	151.0	149.4	149.1	149.4	147.2	146.0	145.7	113.1
Nonferrous metals	154.0	154.6	155.4	152.8	156.0	160.0	162.2	162.0	162.0	162.0	162.0	162.0	162.0	101.8
Metal containers	142.4	142.4	141.9	141.2	141.2	141.2	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	106.0
Hardware	150.8	*150.8	148.2	145.2	147.2	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	111.1
Plumbing equipment	138.9	138.9	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	102.0
Heating equipment	121.7	*121.0	119.1	117.9	117.4	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.3	102.0
Fabricated structural metal products	137.1	*137.1	134.2	126.7	126.4	126.4	131.6	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	106.1
Fabricated nonstructural metal products	141.0	*139.9	133.5	132.5	132.5	132.6	132.6	132.7	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

(1947=100)

Commodity group	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	June 1955
Machinery and motive products	140.9	*139.7	137.7	139.9	139.8	139.5	135.7	134.7	132.9	132.3	132.0	132.5	131.4	106.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment	129.5	127.4	126.9	129.9	129.6	129.5	128.1	128.1	126.8	126.5	126.5	126.1	126.7	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment	154.4	*151.5	149.4	147.9	146.8	146.5	144.9	143.3	142.5	142.3	142.1	142.4	142.1	106.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment	160.7	159.0	157.1	155.2	155.2	154.5	153.9	151.9	151.3	150.7	149.8	149.0	147.2	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment	132.6	*131.0	129.1	126.4	125.6	124.0	124.0	122.6	121.7	121.4	121.5	120.4	120.0	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	129.8	*128.9	127.3	126.6	125.5	125.2	124.2	124.0	122.7	122.6	122.3	122.4	122.1	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	143.2	*142.0	139.0	137.4	137.0	137.0	135.6	133.6	132.3	132.4	132.1	131.4	130.7	102.1
Motor vehicles	139.7	139.4	138.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.0	137.5	136.7	136.7	136.5	134.7	106.7
Furniture and other household durables	120.0	119.7	119.1	118.3	118.1	118.0	118.0	118.1	118.2	118.0	117.3	117.2	116.9	105.1
Household furniture	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.2	118.1	118.0	117.6	117.5	117.3	117.4	116.5	116.4	115.0	101.8
Commercial furniture	146.8	145.8	145.0	143.8	139.5	139.5	138.5	138.3	138.3	137.3	137.1	137.1	137.1	106.2
Floor covering	131.8	131.9	131.6	131.4	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.7	130.7	106.1
Household appliances	166.3	165.5	165.0	164.4	163.1	163.0	162.2	162.2	162.7	162.6	162.6	162.6	162.1	100.1
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs	92.9	93.7	92.2	92.9	92.4	92.6	92.8	92.9	93.3	93.1	93.1	93.1	92.7	(7)
Other household durable goods	143.1	140.2	139.7	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.1	139.2	139.2	139.6	139.7	139.0	135.5	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	131.5	131.1	130.8	130.0	129.9	129.6	129.0	127.9	127.1	127.0	126.4	126.3	126.8	106.4
Flat glass	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.0	131.8	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	105.6
Concrete ingredients	131.6	130.7	130.7	130.4	130.4	130.1	130.0	130.0	129.9	129.7	129.6	129.6	129.6	105.7
Concrete products	125.0	124.8	123.4	123.0	121.9	121.7	121.7	121.1	121.1	121.1	120.2	120.2	120.2	104.8
Structural clay products	130.1	130.1	129.1	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	110.3
Gypsum products	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	109.5	99.6	99.6	101.0	101.0	114.4	95.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	124.3	123.6	123.8	123.6	123.1	122.8	123.4	122.3	123.0	122.1	122.1	122.0	122.8	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	123.1	122.8	122.8	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	101.4
Cigarettes	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	100.0
Other tobacco manufactures	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	100.3
Alcoholic beverages	117.2	116.9	116.2	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	106.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	148.7	148.4	148.4	148.6	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	100.5
Miscellaneous products	99.2	*99.9	91.1	91.3	92.9	96.1	92.1	98.2	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.0	91.8	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition	116.7	116.0	116.3	115.7	115.8	111.8	115.8	115.7	115.8	115.8	115.0	114.3	113.8	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	99.2	99.0	72.1	72.8	73.9	81.8	74.4	67.3	68.2	69.9	68.9	67.8	74.7	98.7
Notions and accessories	96.5	*95.5	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.4	93.9	92.5	92.5	91.0	91.0	91.0	98.7
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment	105.2	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.0	105.0	104.8	104.8	104.4	104.3	104.3	104.3	96.6
Other miscellaneous products	124.8	124.8	124.7	124.4	123.2	123.1	123.1	123.1	123.3	123.9	124.0	122.9	122.3	105.4

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-5.

* Preliminary.

* Not available.

* Revised.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1946											1955		1960
	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	June
All commodities.....	115.5	*115.5	114.7	114.9	114.2	114.4	112.9	112.8	112.4	111.9	111.3	111.3	111.6	108.3
Crude materials for further processing.....	95.0	95.7	95.4	95.0	95.7	95.6	95.4	93.4	93.3	91.5	89.9	89.9	90.2	88.5
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	94.4	*97.3	96.8	95.4	96.3	96.4	93.4	90.8	90.7	77.9	75.8	77.2	82.7	95.8
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	112.6	113.1	112.1	111.5	111.9	114.3	116.6	115.5	115.3	115.8	114.9	112.5	111.8	108.3
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	111.9	112.5	112.5	110.8	111.2	113.9	116.3	115.3	114.8	115.5	114.8	112.2	111.5	108.3
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	121.6	120.7	120.7	120.6	120.4	120.1	120.0	120.0	120.9	120.7	120.0	125.4	125.6	105.7
Crude fuel.....	115.6	*111.5	110.9	110.4	110.6	111.9	112.6	112.1	112.7	112.4	110.1	108.3	107.4	102.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	115.5	*111.3	110.7	110.3	110.5	111.7	112.3	112.6	112.3	111.9	109.7	107.8	107.1	102.8
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	115.8	*111.6	111.1	110.7	110.9	112.3	112.9	113.9	113.8	112.3	110.7	108.7	107.9	102.9
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	123.5	*123.0	122.6	121.3	121.7	122.3	121.7	121.0	120.3	120.0	119.4	119.1	119.1	101.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	125.6	*124.8	124.2	122.6	122.1	123.4	122.1	122.6	121.9	121.3	120.9	120.7	120.5	100.3
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	98.3	97.0	96.7	97.3	98.7	100.5	98.1	98.1	99.7	95.3	94.8	94.9	94.6	90.4
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	104.7	104.0	104.0	104.1	104.0	104.2	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.1	103.7	103.6	103.3	94.3
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	151.9	*151.7	150.6	148.1	147.1	147.3	147.4	146.8	145.7	145.0	144.7	144.2	144.2	110.2
Components for manufacturing.....	146.5	*145.2	143.2	142.0	142.3	142.3	141.1	139.3	138.4	137.9	137.5	137.1	135.0	104.0
Materials and components for construction.....	123.4	*123.2	123.5	121.4	121.5	121.8	122.3	121.3	120.3	120.0	120.0	120.7	120.0	108.7
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	107.1	*107.3	107.1	106.5	106.2	106.1	106.6	106.0	106.3	106.6	104.6	104.3	103.7	99.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	105.9	*106.0	105.7	104.9	104.6	104.5	104.4	104.8	104.9	104.5	103.1	102.7	102.0	95.4
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	106.7	*106.5	106.3	105.9	106.9	106.8	106.2	106.1	106.5	106.2	107.2	107.0	106.5	101.5
Containers, nonretortable.....	120.2	*120.3	120.5	120.9	120.9	120.9	120.9	120.9	120.9	120.9	120.9	120.9	120.9	99.6
Supplies.....	111.1	*111.0	111.2	111.1	112.0	113.6	111.6	110.4	109.1	109.3	108.9	108.4	108.6	99.1
Supplies for manufacturing.....	124.4	*123.6	122.7	122.2	122.1	122.0	122.4	122.1	121.3	121.1	121.4	121.2	120.8	106.4
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	100.8	*100.7	101.7	101.6	103.0	105.3	102.6	99.3	99.1	98.5	98.7	98.0	100.3	96.4
Manufactured animal feeds.....	98.3	98.5	97.4	97.3	97.0	93.3	75.7	68.2	68.3	71.2	68.7	68.4	73.1	93.4
Other supplies.....	119.3	*118.9	118.7	117.9	118.1	118.1	117.3	116.4	115.9	115.3	115.3	115.2	114.8	98.0
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	115.6	*115.3	114.1	114.0	114.0	113.6	112.7	112.3	112.0	111.9	111.5	111.6	111.3	99.7
Consumer finished goods.....	109.1	*109.1	108.1	108.3	108.2	108.0	107.0	106.8	106.8	106.4	106.1	106.4	106.2	98.0
Consumer foods.....	102.9	*102.7	101.4	102.1	102.2	101.5	99.1	98.4	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.4	99.9	93.7
Consumer crude foods.....	94.5	94.7	91.5	100.3	100.3	97.6	92.1	95.8	93.6	96.6	98.5	101.6	94.8	81.9
Consumer processed foods.....	104.3	*105.3	105.4	105.3	105.7	105.4	106.5	95.9	95.0	98.1	98.4	99.3	100.8	98.3
Consumer other nondurable.....	110.2	*110.0	108.8	108.7	109.7	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.7	109.5	108.7	108.4	107.9	98.0
Consumer durable goods.....	120.7	*119.8	119.5	119.2	119.1	118.1	118.1	119.0	118.5	118.3	118.1	117.9	116.9	108.8
Producer finished goods.....	141.7	*140.6	138.4	137.3	137.1	136.6	135.6	134.7	134.1	133.3	132.9	132.4	131.7	106.3
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	146.1	*145.2	143.3	141.6	141.2	140.5	139.6	138.1	137.3	136.3	135.6	135.1	134.0	106.3
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	126.1	*126.7	124.9	123.5	123.7	123.3	122.6	122.0	121.6	120.8	120.7	120.1	120.8	106.1

¹ For a description of these indexes, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1488).² Preliminary.
³ Revised.TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices¹ for special commodity groupings

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1946											1955		1960
	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	June
All foods.....	102.3	*102.8	100.7	101.3	102.3	101.9	99.4	99.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	99.0	99.3	96.0
All fish.....	112.5	114.3	114.6	114.6	114.6	111.7	108.6	113.1	113.7	122.3	112.6	112.0	107.4	92.4
Special metals and metal products.....	146.2	*145.7	144.4	140.5	141.2	141.9	142.6	141.6	140.3	140.1	122.3	128.5	137.7	108.3
Metalworking machinery.....	171.5	*171.0	167.1	163.9	163.7	162.6	161.1	158.8	158.0	157.3	152.6	151.6	150.1	109.8
Machinery and equipment.....	146.4	*145.2	143.2	141.1	140.9	140.6	139.3	137.8	137.4	136.8	136.4	135.7	133.0	105.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	128.1	*127.1	126.6	126.7	126.4	126.3	125.8	125.6	125.7	126.7	126.3	126.0	126.0	105.4
Total tractors.....	169.6	*169.8	169.8	169.8	169.2	158.1	158.2	158.3	158.2	157.0	156.0	155.8	155.7	114.9
Building materials.....	121.0	*121.0	121.6	120.6	120.6	120.5	121.3	120.5	120.6	120.4	120.3	120.1	120.7	107.5
Soaps.....	100.2	*100.2	100.2	100.6	100.6	98.9	96.7	98.7	99.0	98.0	98.8	99.1	98.9	90.9
Synthetic detergents.....	97.9	*97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	82.9
Rubber petroleum products.....	117.6	*117.7	117.7	118.3	117.7	117.7	116.9	115.9	116.6	116.2	114.3	113.7	112.8	102.1
East Coast petroleum.....	116.6	*116.0	116.0	115.2	115.9	115.0	112.9	112.2	114.1	113.8	113.0	110.9	110.1	94.1
Mt. Coast petroleum.....	119.3	*119.9	119.9	119.9	119.9	120.2	117.0	116.2	116.0	114.8	111.9	111.2	110.4	101.8
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	119.1	*118.0	117.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	119.4	119.4	119.4	117.2	117.2	117.2	109.7
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	114.6	*114.6	115.7	115.9	115.2	116.8	119.5	114.0	117.1	117.8	117.8	117.8	115.1	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	127.7	*127.6	127.7	127.4	127.3	127.0	127.1	126.6	125.2	124.6	123.3	123.0	122.5	95.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	122.2	*116.4	114.4	111.4	106.8	107.9	107.1	114.0	116.6	116.7	116.3	116.0	115.7	106.8
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	121.1	*122.9	124.6	125.3	127.0	127.9	128.6	128.0	128.4	128.0	124.6	124.7	123.1	112.0
All commodities except farm products.....	120.1	*119.7	119.0	118.0	118.1	118.3	117.9	117.2	116.8	116.5	116.0	115.8	115.7	101.2

¹ See footnote 1, table D-6.² Preliminary.³ Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,902		1,190,000		16,000,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,673		2,360,000		29,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,780		3,470,000		39,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,965		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,696		2,700,000		34,000,000	.41
1948.....	3,419		1,960,000		24,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606		2,080,000		30,800,000	.39
1950.....	4,943		2,410,000		35,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.33
1952.....	3,117		2,540,000		36,100,000	.37
1953.....	3,091		2,400,000		26,300,000	.36
1954.....	3,466		1,530,000		22,000,000	.21
1955.....	4,530		2,680,000		28,200,000	.36
1956: October.....	431	654	214,000	332,000	2,470,000	.27
November.....	343	431	84,000	201,000	2,690,000	.30
December.....	130	308	61,000	179,000	2,340,000	.28
1956: January ²	230	330	85,000	193,000	2,000,000	.22
February ²	200	300	76,000	163,000	2,290,000	.23
March ²	260	330	80,000	173,000	2,020,000	.21
April ²	230	480	140,000	210,000	1,800,000	.17
May ²	420	590	190,000	380,000	2,800,000	.29
June ²	330	500	118,000	335,000	2,100,000	.23
July ²	400	590	620,000	710,000	12,000,000	1.47
August ²	300	520	125,000	725,000	3,200,000	.31
September ²	326	580	150,000	215,000	1,900,000	.18
October ²	326	525	180,000	180,000	1,000,000	.10

¹ All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one

shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditure (in millions of dollars)												1955	1953	1954
	1956														
	Nov. ¹	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Total	Total
Total new construction ¹	2,806	4,126	4,280	4,266	4,231	4,071	3,764	3,417	3,077	2,816	2,099	2,258	3,703	42,961	37,783
Private construction	2,620	2,751	2,833	2,873	2,968	2,796	2,590	2,434	2,280	2,068	2,176	2,435	2,653	30,872	26,853
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,297	1,300	1,405	1,431	1,445	1,417	1,315	1,233	1,116	966	1,080	1,279	1,419	16,885	13,496
New dwelling units	1,185	1,175	1,235	1,280	1,290	1,235	1,130	1,080	1,000	896	980	1,169	1,280	14,990	12,070
Additions and alterations	120	134	140	140	143	143	128	109	96	73	70	96	107	1,296	1,130
Nonhousekeeping ²	42	41	40	41	42	40	37	33	30	30	31	31	33	386	366
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ³	784	793	788	788	787	760	705	685	645	648	650	679	715	7,612	6,300
Industrial	271	274	276	276	270	263	252	239	226	225	223	223	224	2,300	2,080
Commercial	286	287	288	288	280	260	230	212	217	212	211	210	207	2,043	2,313
Office buildings and warehouses	131	130	137	133	114	106	102	88	97	101	105	109	112	1,136	988
Stores, restaurants, and garages	157	157	161	170	189	194	184	184	160	151	146	161	185	1,907	1,254
Other nonresidential building	235	232	234	219	217	207	187	174	172	171	176	186	194	2,170	2,058
Religious	75	76	74	71	67	62	56	43	53	55	58	62	66	734	680
Educational	46	49	49	49	46	46	42	40	30	40	41	44	45	493	439
Hospital and institutional ⁴	31	31	30	28	26	25	24	24	25	25	26	27	29	331	287
Social and recreational	27	27	27	27	25	23	21	19	18	17	18	20	21	230	228
Miscellaneous	64	69	64	64	61	61	64	36	37	34	33	33	33	334	321
Farm construction	105	122	148	161	159	150	139	121	109	101	97	98	111	1,000	1,046
Public utilities	445	474	480	481	482	468	427	398	373	334	341	369	407	4,054	4,241
Railroad	36	41	40	39	38	38	36	31	33	29	30	30	35	374	353
Telephone and telegraph	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	353	353
Other public utilities	239	348	355	353	338	335	311	283	265	235	241	267	298	3,436	3,393
All other private ⁵	11	12	13	13	12	11	10	9	7	7	8	10	11	161	121
Public construction	1,186	1,375	1,417	1,413	1,365	1,285	1,168	993	817	728	763	823	1,039	12,419	11,929
Residential building ⁶	35	35	35	34	34	35	33	33	19	21	30	21	21	303	336
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities)	341	371	379	380	390	357	335	315	301	264	293	296	321	4,227	4,041
Industrial	37	41	41	43	38	36	32	29	31	33	36	30	38	721	1,006
Educational	216	227	229	235	231	220	216	206	195	187	190	186	200	3,443	2,134
Hospital and institutional	25	30	31	31	30	29	25	23	23	19	20	20	25	331	308
Other nonresidential	63	73	78	80	81	73	62	57	52	45	47	50	58	733	696
Military facilities ⁷	194	143	139	139	135	123	117	104	91	83	94	97	116	1,297	1,080
Highways	430	585	611	600	575	525	470	330	230	195	210	263	485	4,520	2,670
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ⁸	112	122	123	127	123	115	109	102	92	77	83	80	89	1,065	962
Conservation and development	36	44	49	49	47	42	40	36	30	23	25	22	35	379	313
All other public ⁹	60	66	68	67	65	62	58	47	42	36	39	44	49	508	704
	16	19	19	18	17	16	16	14	12	10	10	10	13	155	148

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁴ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁵ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁶ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁷ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁸ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

⁹ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹⁰ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹¹ Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction ¹

Ownership and type of construction ²	Value (in millions of dollars)															
	1955										1955 ³		1956 ³		1956 ³	
	Sept.	Aug. ⁴	July ⁴	June ⁴	May ⁴	Apr. ⁴	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total	Total
All public construction.....	746.4	826.4	1,090.4	1,090.3	839.4	932.1	678.4	648.1	607.8	606.7	600.9	663.7	741.8	9,609.9	8,280.2	
Federally owned.....	110.8	101.6	175.1	240.4	169.7	220.2	178.8	119.6	114.6	183.2	107.7	105.0	130.5	1,586.0	1,371.1	
Residential building.....	1.6	1.0	.4	12.0	9.3	9.9	7.6	12.7	3.0	33.8	3.6	.8	.1	61.4	3.9	
Nonresidential building.....	36.5	86.5	44.4	178.0	84.0	119.7	85.3	39.8	48.3	81.9	39.9	42.1	67.2	865.5	811.4	
Educational.....	.3	.7	2.3	4.8	.5	2.9	3.0	(*)	.2	10.9	1.4	.1	4.6	21.6	14.9	
Hospital and institutional.....	.8	1.7	3.4	8.2	10.9	2.3	4.5	.3	5.5	7	.3	1.1	3.3	77.5	72.9	
Administrative and general.....	3.5	3.3	6.1	22.1	17.5	6.5	8.4	4.2	2.8	6.2	4.1	3.8	20.9	66.7	38.8	
Other nonresidential building.....	32.2	80.3	32.6	142.9	55.1	108.8	72.4	33.3	39.8	64.1	34.1	37.1	30.4	779.7	694.8	
Airfield building.....	5.6	3.9	4.1	8.8	6.6	4.4	8.4	7.2	11.9	4.9	4.3	3.4	1.8	103.3	90.9	
Industrial.....	10.2	35.9	12.5	54.4	26.8	45.2	41.9	7.0	9.9	32.8	15.1	24.2	18.2	333.9	334.8	
Troop housing.....	7.2	1.8	6.1	40.1	1.2	8.1	1.6	9.0	10.9	6.3	3.5	2.8	1.5	84.1	68.7	
Warehouses.....	3.8	1.6	4.5	4.0	4.9	22.6	2.5	1.3	1.2	4.7	2.4	2.8	2.9	94.0	82.3	
All other.....	3.4	7.6	5.4	36.8	15.6	16.5	18.0	10.8	3.9	15.4	18.8	3.9	14.0	143.9	108.1	
Airfields.....	5.2	7.5	6.1	17.7	7.7	17.2	7.5	17.1	13.4	24.6	13.3	9.2	4.8	137.4	153.1	
Conservation and development.....	53.7	22.6	54.8	41.7	26.7	53.3	66.9	29.2	41.1	23.8	24.6	42.4	49.0	371.9	307.4	
Highway.....	8.2	3.2	7.1	17.4	6.6	4.8	2.9	8.4	2.2	3.8	2.4	4.2	6.3	88.8	62.2	
Electric power.....	1.6	2.9	55.3	64.3	28.2	5.0	2.1	5.5	2.0	8.9	3.5	2.6	.7	43.5	66.8	
All other federally owned.....	3.8	7.9	4.0	11.3	5.2	10.3	3.5	6.9	2.6	8.7	19.4	3.7	2.4	77.8	60.3	
State and locally owned.....	635.6	724.8	915.3	758.8	669.7	711.9	668.6	528.5	693.2	783.5	593.2	578.7	611.3	7,423.9	6,909.1	
Residential building.....	31.7	12.3	21.4	22.7	21.1	18.3	28.8	22.0	16.5	11.7	14.5	18.7	17.7	210.1	254.6	
Nonresidential building.....	390.0	286.7	284.4	287.5	285.1	296.8	279.4	190.0	254.9	286.7	192.7	200.8	288.2	2,851.4	2,570.7	
Educational.....	173.7	192.9	199.2	184.1	205.9	204.1	215.4	145.1	192.8	206.1	179.2	168.8	189.7	2,107.2	2,077.9	
Hospital and institutional.....	43.6	15.6	24.2	38.0	34.3	25.0	12.4	9.4	25.5	13.4	10.6	19.9	16.9	198.3	246.4	
Administrative and general.....	16.1	54.2	26.1	40.1	21.8	30.6	22.6	17.4	10.3	23.2	13.6	27.3	13.2	293.0	253.8	
Other nonresidential building.....	29.6	24.0	34.9	35.3	33.1	37.1	19.0	14.1	18.3	14.0	29.1	17.6	18.4	284.9	292.9	
Highway.....	223.6	271.9	349.3	305.1	249.1	288.3	273.0	234.3	260.3	320.7	229.0	215.1	242.1	2,903.3	2,664.7	
Sewerage systems.....	54.7	74.9	49.3	60.1	45.0	31.3	42.9	30.5	114.6	35.3	24.7	35.6	65.8	501.9	472.7	
Water supply facilities.....	29.9	28.9	78.2	44.0	33.3	38.3	30.6	26.7	23.1	35.2	28.5	35.7	37.0	393.6	392.7	
Utilities.....	20.9	30.2	118.2	27.7	31.6	23.1	11.2	20.0	20.1	32.4	26.2	26.3	24.2	433.8	197.4	
Electric power.....	9.0	15.1	102.6	8.6	7.9	12.4	2.6	5.7	15.4	11.9	18.8	18.4	9.7	347.4	108.3	
Other utilities.....	11.9	15.1	14.6	19.1	23.7	10.7	8.6	14.3	13.7	20.5	7.7	13.8	14.5	186.4	92.1	
All other State and locally owned.....	14.8	19.9	16.5	11.7	14.5	18.8	17.7	9.0	8.7	11.6	6.6	13.8	18.3	129.6	115.3	

¹ Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments.

² Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.

³ Includes revisions for federally owned components. Revised data for 1955 months not shown here are available upon request.

⁴ Less than \$50,000.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)									
	1966							1965	1964	1963
	Sept.	Aug. ²	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Sept.	Total	Total
All building construction.....	1,433.9	1,726.4	1,716.7	1,641.9	1,902.1	1,903.0	1,877.1	1,630.6	18,918.4	16,485.8
Private.....	1,303.0	1,688.4	1,680.3	1,604.8	1,727.4	1,706.4	1,683.3	1,517.2	17,280.8	14,808.4
Public.....	130.9	138.0	136.4	237.1	174.6	196.6	193.8	113.4	1,067.6	1,680.4
New residential building.....	772.6	987.5	986.6	973.9	1,052.7	1,074.4	1,018.0	1,012.9	11,084.6	9,991.6
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	761.3	944.6	957.1	964.4	1,039.3	1,039.6	1,004.9	1,002.1	11,525.3	9,855.6
Privately owned.....	746.7	940.1	951.0	960.3	1,039.3	1,040.3	977.7	968.0	11,376.6	9,606.8
1-family.....	688.4	887.4	824.3	879.3	908.4	904.4	907.4	926.7	10,086.1	8,917.9
2-family.....	16.3	18.6	18.4	13.7	32.8	21.8	22.3	12.4	308.0	211.1
3- and 4-family.....	7.6	7.7	6.9	6.5	8.4	8.0	8.7	6.0	84.0	87.6
5- or more family.....	34.4	46.4	31.4	32.7	38.6	36.1	42.0	42.0	463.6	480.7
Publicly owned.....	14.6	4.6	6.1	26.1	12.9	9.3	27.2	8.1	146.7	188.3
Nonresidential buildings.....	11.3	22.9	9.5	9.5	13.6	14.8	12.1	10.8	180.4	134.2
New nonresidential buildings.....	618.9	576.2	606.7	604.3	667.4	612.2	608.7	622.0	5,665.1	5,094.1
Commercial buildings.....	180.5	187.6	192.8	214.9	204.8	206.0	187.8	140.8	1,834.1	1,501.4
Amusement buildings.....	10.2	7.5	12.7	10.7	14.4	13.8	6.9	6.7	90.4	97.6
Commercial garages.....	3.6	8.1	7.0	6.3	5.9	6.3	3.9	5.7	60.7	90.1
Gasoline and service stations.....	15.3	13.4	18.6	15.3	18.2	14.2	12.7	12.7	140.0	118.9
Office buildings.....	55.1	67.1	73.4	67.1	68.3	62.5	62.5	42.1	652.0	454.1
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	70.3	92.4	81.1	85.1	102.1	105.0	91.8	81.6	694.9	659.6
Community buildings.....	180.9	190.4	208.9	214.8	208.1	222.0	157.6	172.6	1,641.1	1,373.8
Educational buildings.....	106.6	102.6	110.7	140.6	128.2	126.7	108.0	110.0	1,289.1	1,177.7
Institutional buildings.....	22.2	47.5	52.6	26.8	37.8	35.0	14.8	36.2	376.5	326.3
Religious buildings.....	42.1	46.4	45.6	30.3	45.1	47.2	34.6	32.4	285.6	261.8
Garages, private residential.....	32.3	28.9	21.8	20.6	22.3	21.9	13.0	22.7	187.6	166.4
Industrial buildings.....	94.4	104.2	125.2	126.6	139.2	101.5	115.7	78.3	823.4	682.3
Public buildings.....	21.4	30.6	30.6	67.2	37.9	16.5	20.0	15.5	304.9	218.1
Public utilities buildings.....	23.2	32.4	37.1	34.3	30.0	24.6	26.6	24.7	273.1	280.4
All other nonresidential buildings.....	16.3	17.0	20.3	21.4	25.1	19.8	17.9	17.3	190.9	201.1
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	142.4	181.8	183.4	173.1	181.9	176.4	150.4	144.7	1,647.6	1,480.9

¹ These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 99 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1960 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects;

construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

² Revised.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)									
	1966							1965	1964	1963
	Sept.	Aug. ²	July ²	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Sept.	Total	Total
All building construction ³	1,433.9	1,726.4	1,716.7	1,641.9	1,902.1	1,903.0	1,877.1	1,630.6	18,918.4	16,485.8
Northeast.....	334.3	361.8	341.5	437.1	401.7	453.3	315.3	300.7	4,125.0	3,653.9
North Central.....	445.9	548.2	555.7	506.8	622.6	617.2	500.6	508.9	5,707.2	4,838.1
South.....	323.1	306.9	304.1	401.9	455.3	396.3	410.7	368.8	4,090.1	4,144.7
West.....	330.6	418.5	425.4	436.0	422.5	366.1	430.5	339.2	4,496.1	3,859.1
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	761.3	944.6	957.1	964.4	1,039.3	1,039.6	1,004.9	1,002.1	11,525.3	9,855.6
Northeast.....	108.3	192.5	187.3	224.6	238.0	235.1	201.0	213.1	2,490.9	2,186.1
North Central.....	255.5	306.4	291.3	319.6	332.9	365.7	312.6	249.4	3,496.6	2,905.8
South.....	171.5	218.5	200.1	198.6	298.6	231.1	235.3	212.9	2,660.1	2,239.5
West.....	106.0	231.2	256.8	221.6	238.6	227.7	256.0	226.8	2,943.7	2,451.2
New nonresidential buildings.....	518.9	576.2	606.7	604.3	667.4	612.2	608.7	622.0	5,665.1	5,094.1
Northeast.....	180.7	123.6	112.9	172.4	172.4	174.9	81.1	114.0	1,222.3	1,149.6
North Central.....	140.0	186.9	200.6	197.2	232.2	196.0	147.1	164.9	1,744.4	1,405.0
South.....	123.3	128.1	140.0	156.0	164.7	118.0	120.6	116.1	1,432.6	1,374.9
West.....	118.8	137.5	173.2	109.2	149.1	123.2	140.9	87.0	1,155.7	1,006.6
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	142.4	181.8	183.4	173.1	181.9	176.4	150.4	144.7	1,647.6	1,480.9
Northeast.....	33.3	42.6	39.3	38.2	39.3	38.5	30.9	22.7	364.8	326.6
North Central.....	49.6	52.3	52.0	47.8	53.4	51.1	38.7	41.9	447.9	404.1
South.....	35.9	45.8	50.2	44.5	47.7	42.3	36.7	35.5	451.1	391.9
West.....	32.5	41.1	42.0	42.0	41.6	42.5	41.1	34.6	382.0	327.3

¹ See table F-3, footnote 1.

² Revised.

³ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)											
	1950								1955		1955	1954
	Aug.	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Aug.	Total	Total
All States.....	1,735.4	1,716.7	1,841.9	1,902.1	1,952.0	1,677.1	1,200.2	1,179.1	1,087.1	1,707.5	18,918.4	18,403.8
Metropolitan areas ³	1,346.8	1,330.7	1,452.6	1,504.3	1,441.7	1,302.8	1,040.6	930.5	898.9	1,430.9	15,090.5	14,180.7
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	378.6	386.0	389.3	397.8	510.3	374.3	159.6	249.6	188.2	276.6	3,827.9	3,223.1
Alabama.....	14.2	15.6	14.5	17.0	12.9	12.1	14.0	12.8	10.0	13.6	100.2	133.8
Arizona.....	18.0	16.7	18.4	19.3	12.2	12.7	18.4	11.0	12.7	13.8	138.8	148.1
Arkansas.....	5.3	4.3	5.0	4.7	5.7	6.0	6.1	3.4	2.9	6.4	54.5	77.4
California.....	291.2	314.1	291.9	290.7	208.9	314.9	264.7	341.7	192.5	298.6	2,065.0	2,588.5
Colorado.....	19.9	17.9	28.5	20.7	25.5	22.8	22.6	10.1	15.9	34.4	255.6	248.3
Connecticut.....	34.4	30.9	41.1	37.9	37.6	22.0	22.0	16.6	22.1	31.5	359.1	330.4
Delaware.....	6.2	3.8	6.3	5.0	4.2	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.6	62.0	49.5
District of Columbia.....	3.6	6.1	4.5	5.5	3.1	3.4	2.5	2.7	1.8	3.3	87.5	70.0
Florida.....	70.3	72.9	75.0	73.8	60.1	70.1	70.1	61.9	51.6	76.8	768.9	620.9
Georgia.....	33.7	34.2	33.2	20.7	20.0	24.6	19.4	18.5	12.5	26.6	275.8	307.8
Idaho.....	3.7	3.1	2.6	6.3	4.4	3.9	1.1	1.3	2.2	3.3	36.5	30.5
Illinois.....	117.3	119.5	125.0	128.6	128.5	157.4	98.2	77.5	66.5	157.7	1,201.6	988.7
Indiana.....	51.2	38.4	41.0	45.2	38.9	30.8	27.0	19.9	19.0	29.7	308.4	340.6
Iowa.....	15.6	14.9	18.9	21.4	21.1	16.2	9.0	8.8	7.2	16.9	190.1	141.4
Kansas.....	10.3	12.0	10.9	13.2	14.6	20.4	12.1	9.8	7.7	13.7	190.4	169.8
Kentucky.....	15.6	22.3	14.1	20.0	19.4	13.0	10.6	6.4	34.9	22.8	190.2	170.8
Louisiana.....	24.2	21.5	20.5	30.5	27.6	37.8	22.0	23.9	16.0	23.4	292.6	315.6
Maine.....	2.8	3.9	4.5	4.6	2.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	3.5	2.9	39.6	30.2
Maryland.....	48.1	33.7	40.1	46.1	30.1	41.6	33.5	22.5	22.1	41.3	494.4	406.4
Massachusetts.....	60.0	48.4	50.2	45.1	60.2	36.9	28.6	24.7	24.3	35.9	443.1	393.0
Michigan.....	112.6	113.9	96.2	134.5	119.4	89.3	67.2	82.1	59.4	125.2	1,128.0	1,010.2
Minnesota.....	38.1	36.3	41.0	51.9	46.0	26.2	17.1	11.2	14.3	45.9	462.5	335.1
Mississippi.....	4.1	5.1	3.8	5.0	6.2	4.9	3.9	3.8	3.2	4.3	50.2	62.4
Missouri.....	20.3	27.7	28.4	26.6	37.4	31.5	20.2	17.4	19.9	53.7	336.4	304.6
Montana.....	2.2	4.2	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.2	1.2	2.3	4.8	41.7	39.7
Nebraska.....	5.3	10.2	8.0	7.3	8.9	7.8	4.9	3.1	7.0	7.7	100.7	78.0
Nevada.....	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.9	6.1	6.1	3.1	3.7	7.4	3.8	73.3	82.0
New Hampshire.....	3.8	3.6	3.8	6.2	4.2	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	6.7	41.2	37.6
New Jersey.....	67.9	64.0	72.4	82.8	90.9	70.1	65.1	48.7	68.7	64.7	682.2	607.7
New Mexico.....	7.1	6.6	5.9	6.8	6.1	5.7	5.6	7.3	5.5	7.6	55.7	72.3
New York.....	140.2	116.4	106.6	133.8	167.3	111.5	99.2	77.7	92.9	117.9	1,688.1	1,418.2
North Carolina.....	20.4	20.4	17.5	20.5	19.1	21.3	21.1	13.1	12.6	18.8	216.0	182.2
North Dakota.....	6.0	3.9	6.6	5.0	7.1	.9	.4	.4	.5	3.5	35.8	29.8
Ohio.....	116.1	130.0	130.8	123.0	119.5	101.1	63.7	65.6	66.5	146.7	1,210.5	965.8
Oklahoma.....	13.4	12.0	12.5	13.9	11.4	11.6	10.4	10.4	8.7	14.9	145.9	137.4
Oregon.....	17.5	16.9	21.1	22.9	16.9	14.5	12.9	10.5	6.4	17.2	157.2	180.9
Pennsylvania.....	67.2	67.8	98.9	84.1	94.9	68.3	45.9	60.4	40.3	74.3	672.1	734.8
Rhode Island.....	4.9	5.1	14.1	4.4	4.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	4.0	4.1	49.0	44.7
South Carolina.....	5.4	6.8	6.0	7.7	6.8	6.6	9.0	5.9	5.8	7.0	94.5	67.3
South Dakota.....	2.6	3.3	5.3	4.5	4.7	3.4	1.0	2.2	.9	4.3	36.9	32.7
Tennessee.....	16.5	24.4	19.1	20.3	21.4	19.9	12.8	16.5	14.2	22.6	210.5	209.0
Texas.....	75.2	78.1	75.1	94.3	77.1	88.4	82.3	87.4	62.6	87.5	1,024.6	940.4
Utah.....	14.8	8.7	13.1	12.0	11.3	12.0	7.1	32.2	4.9	15.0	118.7	105.1
Vermont.....	.6	.5	1.5	1.9	.7	.3	.1	.4	.3	2.0	11.3	9.3
Virginia.....	34.7	37.3	55.5	58.0	45.0	46.1	39.0	25.0	28.3	29.8	470.4	439.9
Washington.....	37.4	32.8	51.7	35.9	38.2	46.3	20.3	22.0	20.0	36.1	381.0	375.5
West Virginia.....	5.8	5.9	7.9	8.2	5.0	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.2	5.4	67.4	65.1
Wisconsin.....	39.7	38.9	43.9	52.6	59.6	35.6	22.9	18.8	21.3	43.9	438.8	401.5
Wyoming.....	2.7	1.8	3.1	2.1	2.2	3.0	1.3	1.3	.7	2.0	18.6	22.2

¹ See table F-3, footnote 1.² Revised.³ Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

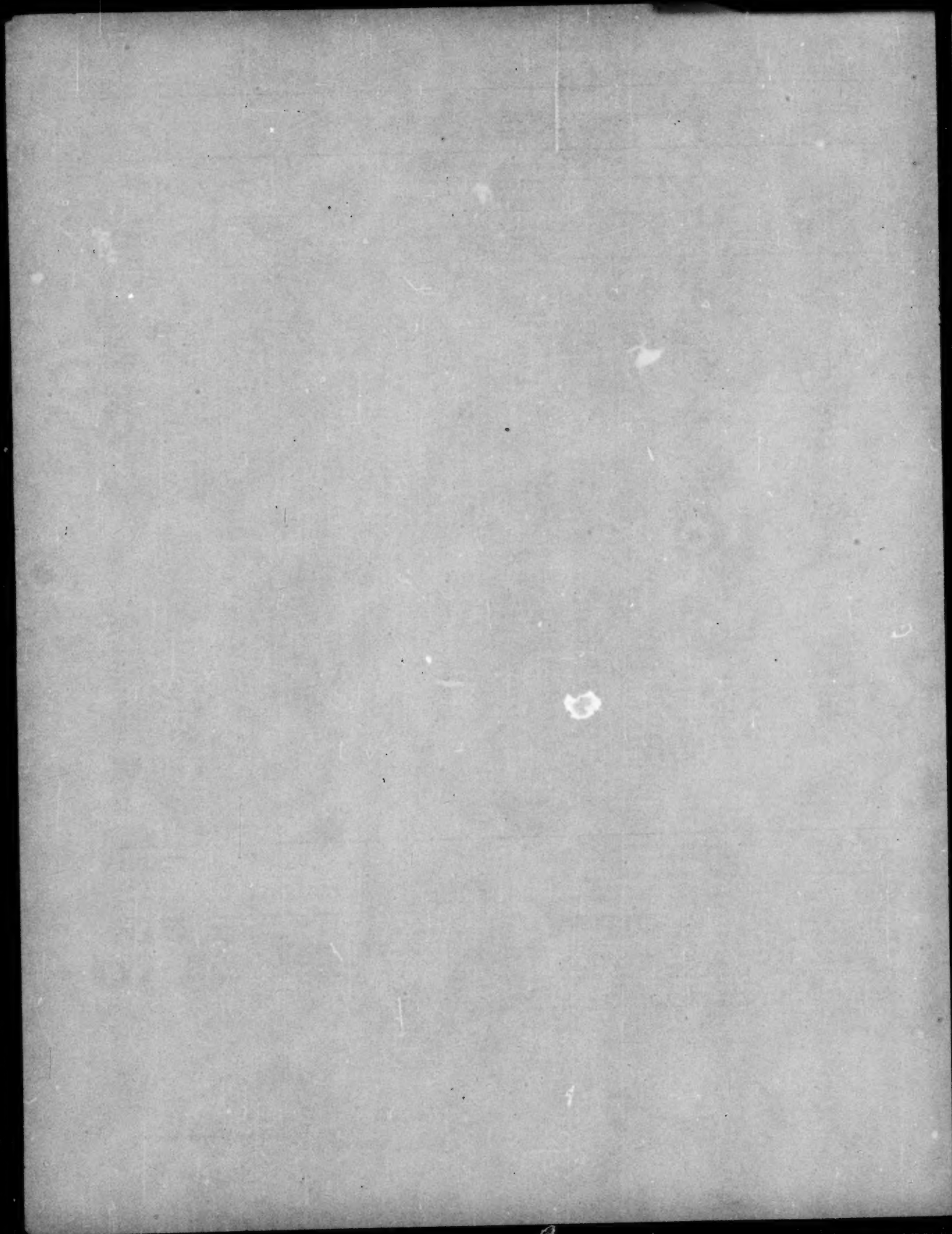
Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ¹		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location ²					Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	North-east	North Central	South				West
1950 ⁴	1,366,000	1,352,200	43,900	1,021,000	374,400	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	111,798,806	111,418,371	\$370,234
1951	1,091,300	1,030,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	9,900,882	9,180,123	614,760
1952	1,127,000	1,068,800	48,500	794,900	232,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,258,052	9,706,276	552,777
1953	1,108,900	1,059,300	34,500	803,800	260,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,488,053	10,181,183	306,871
1954	1,236,400	1,201,700	18,700	898,900	272,800	342,100	335,400	388,700	281,900	12,478,237	12,306,300	169,937
1955	1,238,000	1,200,500	18,400	973,800	253,100	273,100	338,000	389,000	318,900	14,544,647	14,345,239	198,418
1956: First quarter	287,100	278,100	19,000	184,400	73,700	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	3,043,213	2,900,120	143,093
Second quarter	324,300	315,500	8,800	228,100	86,900	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	3,083,296	2,900,120	183,176
Third quarter	284,500	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,777,077	2,730,389	46,688
Fourth quarter	287,400	284,400	2,900	173,200	44,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,280,617	2,238,087	42,530
1957: First quarter	228,800	222,900	4,900	174,300	62,800	47,400	32,700	77,900	66,100	2,240,416	2,190,446	49,970
January	68,400	64,100	1,800	49,700	16,700	15,000	13,300	22,900	17,400	614,218	604,061	12,157
February	73,200	69,900	1,800	54,300	21,700	15,200	16,200	26,100	19,600	701,034	690,700	11,334
March	86,200	82,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	22,300	28,000	21,600	820,211	795,724	24,487
Second quarter	322,700	308,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,800	88,400	90,200	70,100	2,454,871	2,398,486	56,385
April	107,700	104,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	30,300	26,900	1,106,807	1,085,587	11,220
May	106,800	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	32,000	32,900	30,300	24,000	1,137,053	1,128,731	8,322
June	116,700	113,900	1,900	87,500	28,000	34,000	34,400	31,900	28,900	1,210,200	1,174,490	35,710
Third quarter	326,000	320,300	4,700	232,900	92,300	72,500	97,900	98,900	75,800	2,780,368	2,628,471	151,897
July	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,300	28,200	23,800	33,200	33,200	25,200	1,213,311	1,182,890	30,421
August	114,300	112,000	1,200	82,600	31,000	24,800	32,000	31,700	25,200	1,186,019	1,174,796	11,223
September	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	33,000	22,400	31,900	36,000	25,400	1,191,086	1,168,673	22,413
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	223,800	79,100	66,800	78,900	91,300	80,800	3,127,823	3,182,365	45,458
October	116,700	110,800	200	80,400	30,200	21,400	30,100	31,800	27,200	1,160,200	1,136,338	1,862
November	108,600	103,300	300	73,700	27,900	19,000	26,000	31,300	26,200	1,082,449	1,060,578	21,871
December	96,600	89,600	700	69,700	21,900	15,300	30,000	28,000	27,300	944,103	943,440	663
1958: First quarter	321,000	308,000	3,000	271,000	99,800	83,100	68,400	94,900	78,000	3,076,196	3,043,959	32,237
January	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	26,800	20,400	14,800	20,400	18,400	948,084	940,092	7,992
February	88,800	87,900	2,000	69,900	32,000	13,000	18,700	32,400	24,900	944,570	944,570	0
March	112,800	112,800	1,000	98,200	27,000	22,600	28,100	32,600	28,200	1,226,854	1,219,283	7,571
Second quarter	404,400	397,000	7,400	386,400	108,000	80,700	116,000	107,600	88,500	4,416,383	4,349,189	67,194
April	132,000	130,900	1,800	98,900	35,200	28,400	27,300	35,700	30,400	1,424,306	1,421,800	2,506
May	137,600	133,100	2,400	99,700	37,300	30,800	40,000	27,400	28,900	1,602,901	1,479,773	123,128
June	134,800	131,400	3,400	98,900	35,900	30,800	28,300	26,300	25,200	1,478,099	1,446,077	32,022
Third quarter	382,500	371,400	4,400	293,700	107,800	73,300	108,000	98,000	67,000	4,025,441	3,853,682	171,759
July	122,000	121,900	700	98,300	34,200	27,000	25,000	32,700	27,200	1,353,180	1,353,682	49,502
August	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,300	32,200	24,800	26,000	24,900	27,000	1,360,948	1,346,848	14,100
September	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	20,400	34,400	31,000	26,300	1,382,343	1,271,343	111,001
Fourth quarter	271,200	268,700	4,300	194,800	73,400	55,800	66,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,720	2,971,620	55,100
October	105,800	104,800	1,000	70,900	26,300	23,800	26,400	28,000	24,400	1,178,809	1,168,239	10,570
November	98,200	96,400	800	84,900	34,600	17,700	32,000	27,800	30,700	960,986	951,861	9,125
December	78,200	77,500	2,700	59,000	14,900	14,600	26,700	27,700	18,600	883,928	817,409	66,519
1959: First quarter	231,500	244,000	7,300	196,800	75,000	41,500	58,700	58,000	42,000	2,247,180	2,247,180	0
January	75,000	72,700	1,300	54,300	20,700	12,400	15,700	27,300	19,000	812,163	791,446	20,717
February	78,200	77,000	1,300	57,000	20,700	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,700	885,652	871,700	13,952
March	98,000	93,900	4,700	71,900	28,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,149,101	1,060,061	89,040
Second quarter	322,400	323,300	7,100	228,200	104,200	72,300	96,100	93,100	68,900	3,023,942	3,044,192	79,750
April	111,200	109,000	1,400	70,100	33,200	23,400	32,000	31,000	23,300	1,304,933	1,295,488	9,445
May	112,700	110,300	2,400	77,000	26,100	24,700	25,300	23,000	22,900	1,346,513	1,312,590	33,923
June	107,400	104,900	2,800	72,300	24,900	24,300	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,267,836	1,237,814	30,022
Third quarter	286,100	280,400	5,700	200,700	94,400	51,900	28,900	27,700	21,300	2,488,853	2,476,876	11,977
July	101,100	90,000	2,100	60,700	31,400	21,900	28,900	27,700	21,300	1,201,352	1,179,296	22,056
August	101,000	100,500	800	80,200	31,800	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,189,504	1,185,900	3,604
September	94,000	89,900	3,100	61,800	31,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,097,998	1,090,810	7,188
Fourth quarter												
October	99,000	90,900	2,200	64,000	29,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,104,296	1,080,520	23,776

¹ The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1964 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 80 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional estimates. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chance is 19 out of



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